AL 463

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

63936

LONDON SC... HYGIENE ★ AND TROPICAL MEDICINE ★
LIBRARY
13 APR 1967

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

GLASGOW:
Printed by Robert Anderson & Sons, Ltd., 142 West Nile Street
MCMXXXV

CONTENTS

Pages

- **Staff,** ... 4
- **Hospital Services,** ... 6
- **Medical Care and Nursing of Sick Poor,** ... 98
- **School Health Administration,** ... 6
- **Area,** ... 8
- **Population,** ... 8
  - Occupied and Unoccupied Houses, ... 8
- **Births,** ... 9
- **Deaths,** ... 9
  - Infectious Diseases, ... 12
  - Respiratory Diseases, ... 13
  - Malignant Diseases, ... 13
- **Diabetes,** ... 14
  - Supply of Insulin, ... 15
  - Supply of Additional Nourishment, ... 17
- **Infectious Diseases,** ... 17
  - Diphtheria, ... 20
  - Scarlet Fever, ... 22
  - Immunisation, ... 21
  - Typhoid Fever, ... 24
  - Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, ... 36
  - Erysipelas, ... 37
  - Pneumonia, ... 37
  - Continued Fever, ... 39
  - Dysentery, ... 40
  - Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, ... 40
  - Undulant Fever, ... 39
  - Malaria, ... 40
  - Encephalitis Lethargica, ... 44
  - Diarrhoeal Diseases, ... 44
  - Measles, ... 47
  - Whooping Cough, ... 47
  - Ringworm, ... 47
  - Scabies, ... 47
  - Trachoma, ... 45
  - Schools, ... 47
  - Venereal Diseases, ... 47
  - Removals to Institutions, ... 48
- **Tuberculosis,** ... 51
  - Deaths, ... 51
  - New Cases, ... 52
  - Cases on Record, ... 58
  - X-ray Examination, ... 61
  - Treatment, ... 61
  - Rehousing of Affected Families, ... 55
  - Silicosis and Asbestosis Scheme, ... 64
- **Maternity and Child Welfare,** ... 65
  - Attendance at Confinement, ... 67
  - Infantile Mortality, ... 67
  - Maternal Deaths, ... 69
  - Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, ... 70
  - Still-births, ... 71
  - Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ... 72
  - Ante-natal Supervision, ... 74
  - Ante-natal Albuminuria, ... 80
  - Hospital Treatment, ... 80
  - Child Welfare Centres, ... 81
  - Artificial Sunlight Treatment, ... 86
  - Treatment of Squint, ... 87
  - Dental Treatment, ... 87
  - Ear, Nose, and Throat Ailments, ... 88
  - Educational Work, ... 89

Maternity and Child Welfare—*Continued.*

Pages

    Necessitous Cases, ... 64
    Children Act, 1908, ... 91
    District Nursing Associations, ... 92
    Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Acts, ... 93
Housing, ... 109, 167
Seasonal Workers, ... 129
Drainage, ... 132
Water Supply, ... 136
Scavenging, ... 140
Private Streets, ... 150
Nuisances, ... 151
Rats and Mice Destruction Act, ... 154
Cinemas, ... 154
Public Conveyances, ... 155
Workshops, ... 155
Schools, ... 156
Tents and Vans, ... 156
Interments, ... 159
Common Lodging Houses, ... 160
Houses Let-in-Lodgings, ... 162
Offensive Trades, ... 163
Pigstyes, ... 164
Burial Grounds, ... 165
Dairies, ... 160
    Cleanliness of Milk Supplies, ... 104
    Milk (Special Designations) Order, ... 102
    Milk supplied to School Children, ... 105
    Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds, ... 477
Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses, ... 177
    Unsound Food, ... 164
    Food Inspection, ... 164
    Meat Regulations, ... 192
    Humane Slaughtering of Animals, ... 193
Food and Drugs, ... 195
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, ... 204
Shops Acts, ... 205
Rivers Pollution Prevention, ... 208

SEPARATE REPORTS INCORPORATED IN THIS VOLUME.

Sanitary Inspector, ... 109
Building Inspector, ... 167
Meat Inspector, ... 177
Veterinary Inspector, ... 478
Food and Drugs Inspector, ... 195
Rivers Inspector, ... 208
Chemical Laboratory, ... 241
Bacteriological Laboratory, ... 247
County Hospital, Motherwell, ... 253
Lightburn Joint Hospital, Shettleston, ... 293
District Hospital, Roadmeetings, ... 302
District Sanatorium, Roadmeetings, ... 314
Hairmyres Colony, ... 324
County Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonehouse, ... 356
County Sanatorium, Uppertown, ... 381
County Sanatorium, Shotts, ... 387
County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, ... 395
County Convalescent Home, Baillieston, ... 465
County Hospital, Lanark, ... 469
Omoa House, Cleland, ... 473
Crosslaw Home, Lanark, ... 475
Burgh of Lanark, ... 499
Burgh of Biggar, ... 495

STAFF.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer of Health.

J. Hume Patterson, F.R.F.P.S.(G.), D.P.H.

Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

J. M'Callum Lang, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

G. Macleod Millar, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Douglas Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Catherine B. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Leslie J. Lang, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Andrew G. Reekie, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.
Thomas Hunter, M.D., D.P.H.

Bacteriologist.

T. Gow Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chemist.

Walter Brown, F.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector.

John Millar.

Building Inspector.

William Martin.

Meat Inspector.

Alex. Cameron.

Senior Food and Drugs Inspector

Charles MacAra.

Senior Rivers Inspector.

Frank M'Arthur.

Supervisor of Nurses

Jean F. Ross.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

YEAR 1935.

Details with regard to the work carried out during the year are given in the various sections of the report, but the following gives a brief outline of the more important matters dealt with.

Infectious Disease.—The incidence of the various diseases showed a considerable decline compared with the previous year, with the exception of typhoid fever.

Two outbreaks of typhoid fever were dealt with during the year—(1) Lourdes Pilgrimage; and (2) Longmuir Square, Bargeddie. Details of these outbreaks will be found on page 25 and page 29 respectively.

An outbreak of diarrhœal illness occurred in Auchinloch, details of which are given on page 40.

Lectures on the subject of immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever were given at the various Child Welfare Centres, and explanatory leaflets were distributed. The response to the facilities offered was disappointing, as shown by the record of work done (see page 21).

Tuberculosis.—There were on the register at the beginning of the year 759 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1,121 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. At the end of the year there were 756 and 1,006 cases respectively.

The number of deaths from the disease still continues to decline, there being 120 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 48 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 132 and 51 respectively in the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A small centre and local office was provided at Strathaven in place of the centre previously held in rented premises. This is a distinct improvement, and the provision of such centres in other areas is worthy of consideration. Plans were approved for the provision of fully-equipped Health Institutes in Larkhall and Bellshill. The need for centres in other populous areas is receiving the consideration of the Local Authority.

Medical Care and Nursing of Sick Poor.—A scheme providing for an extension of the part-time service was put into operation during the year. Details of this scheme will be found on page 99.

School Medical Service.—A separate report is published giving the statistics with regard to School Health Administration for the year ended 31st July. It is, therefore, unnecessary to give further figures in this report.

Hospital Services.—Separate reports regarding each hospital are printed as Appendices to this report.

The question of additional hospital facilities is still under consideration. The extensions at Hairmyres Colony and Sanatorium for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis and orthopædic cases are proceeding. When these are completed it is hoped that the present Orthopædic Hospital at Stonehouse will be available as an institution for the treatment of women and sick children instead of the present institution at Calderbank House, Baillieston.

A report was submitted regarding the need for increased institutional accommodation for maternity cases. This report is briefly summarised as follows :—

1. The County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, is now fully occupied, and from time to time is overcrowded.
2. With the exception of the temporary extensions erected in 1932 the buildings are old and out of date.

3. The ante-natal clinics established in 1931 have brought to light an increasing number of cases requiring institutional treatment during pregnancy or at confinement.
4. The demand for hospital treatment by persons whose home conditions are apparently satisfactory is also increasing. This demand may or may not be affected by the establishment of a salaried midwifery service.
5. If all cases are to be admitted, additional accommodation should be provided and should take the form of a new and up-to-date institution of 110 beds with adequate provision for nurses, out-patient department, &c.
6. Ample provision should be made for extension to the new institution if this is found necessary in future.

Housing.—Full details of the work carried out are given in the report of the County Sanitary Inspector, which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

The survey under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, shows that 22,252 houses were overcrowded. The Local Authority have approved the erection of 5,000 new houses to abate overcrowding during the three years 1936-38 inclusive.

During the year, 1,008 new Improvement Scheme Houses were completed and occupied by tenants from houses dealt with by Demolition and Closing Orders.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.—The inspection of all dairy herds in the County has been carried out three times during the year. There was a considerable increase in the number of animals detected suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, there being 129, compared with 86 in the previous year. This figure, however, is not so high as the year 1931, when 158 animals were found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. In the year 1931 the inspection of dairy herds was increased for the first time to three times per annum. With the additional inspections it was hoped that the number of animals suffering from tuberculosis would be greatly decreased, but no conclusions can yet be arrived at regarding the effect of the increased inspections in the eradication of the disease.

Milk Supply.—The number of licence-holders for the sale of graded milk now amounts to 104. Details with regard to the grade of licence held and the examination of samples taken from the various licensees are given on page 102.

316 samples of ordinary milk were taken for bacteriological examination. 69·6 per cent. of these samples complied with the bacteriological standard for Grade "A" milk, see page 103. The decrease in the number of samples of ordinary milk taken is due, to a large extent, to the sampling of the supplies as delivered to school children, details of which will be found on page 105.

STATISTICS.

The **Area** of the County, inclusive of Small Burghs, was 532,970 acres, made up as follows:—Landward portion of County, 532,401 acres, Burgh of Biggar, 62 acres; Burgh of Lanark, 507 acres.

The *density of population* was 0·57 person to the acre.

The estimated population for 1935, according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, was as follows:—

County of Lanark (Landward), … …	298,019
Burgh of Biggar, … … … …	1,283
Burgh of Lanark, … … … …	6,157
Total, … …	305,459

The number of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** Houses as given in the Valuation Roll was 67,510 and 506 respectively inclusive of Small Burghs made up as follows:—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark, (Landward) …	65,567	496
Burgh of Biggar, … … …	388	4
Burgh of Lanark, … … …	1,555	6

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

Table B shows the acreage, births, and deaths for the year in each of the District Council Areas and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark, with the deaths classified according to cause, and Table C shows the deaths classified according to cause and age-periods.

The **Births** registered numbered **5,799**—males, 2,893; females, 2,906; 270, or 4·6 per cent., were illegitimate. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 18·98.

Deaths during 1935 numbered **3,534** as compared with 3,514 in 1934, and gave a death-rate of 11·57 per 1,000. The deaths from measles dropped from 67 to 4. Deaths from respiratory diseases rose from 521 to 565, influenza being responsible for 60 deaths more than in the previous year. 416 deaths from malignant diseases were recorded, as compared with 333 for 1934.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 391, which is equivalent to 67·42 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 76·01 recorded in 1934. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in Lanarkshire, easily beating the low record established last year. The deaths are referred to in detail in the portion of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of births exceeded the deaths by 2,265 which constitutes the **natural increase** in population.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

					INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.	
Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Net Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1931	6,350	20·99	3,423	11·31	510	80·31
1932	6,313	20·86	3,764	12·43	573	90·76
1933	5,929	19·46	3,561	11·69	523	88·21
1934	6,078	19·92	3,514	11·51	462	76·01
1935	5,799	18·98	3,534	11·57	391	67·42
Quinquennial Average—						
1931-35	6,094	20·06	3,559	11·71	492	80·70

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SITUATED WITHIN THE COUNTY WHERE SOME PERSONS NOT BELONGING TO THE COUNTY DIED AND WHOSE DEATHS ARE EXCLUDED.

Institution	Parish where situated	Population. Police Census, 1935	Deaths. Total during 1935	Allocated to County.
Kello Hospital, Biggar, -	Biggar,	6	12	11
Douglas Cottage Hospital,	Douglas,	17	9	9
Birkwood Home, - -	Lesmahagow,	223	8	6
Parochial Lodging House, Lesmahagow, - -	Lesmahagow,	12	4	4
Roadmeetings Hospital, -	Carluke,	137	25	25
St. Charles, - - -	Carstairs,	161	1	—
County Hospital, Lanark,	Lanark,	33	—	—
Crosslaw Home, - -	Lanark,	65	11	11
Lady Hozier Home, -	Lanark,	30	—	—
Smyllum Orphanage, -	Lanark,	447	3	3
Fairhaven Home, - -	Lanark,	12	4	2
Garthland Nursing Home,	Lanark,	36	4	—
Bellefield Sanatorium, -	Lanark,	171	2	—
Collisdene Home, - -	Avondale,	26	10	6
County Hospital, Dalserf,	Dalserf,	1	—	—
County Orthopædic Hospital, - - - -	Stonehouse,	120	3	3
Cottage Hospital, Blantyre,	Blantyre,	1	1	—
Limekilns, East Kilbride,	East Kilbride,	24	10	5
Hairmyres Colony, - -	East Kilbride,	370	24	21
Victoria Hospital Auxiliary, Philipshill,	East Kilbride,	86	1	—
Kirklands Asylum, -	Bothwell,	288	12	6
County Hospital, Bellshill,	Bothwell,	147	81	81
Elmwood Convent, -	Bothwell,	34	—	—
County Hospital, Motherwell, - - - -	Dalziel,	274	169	157

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Institution	Parish where situated	Population. Police Census, 1935	Deaths. Total during 1935	Deaths. Allocated to County
Airbles House, - -	Dalziel,	110	1	—
County Sanatorium, Shotts, - - -	Shotts,	73	10	10
Hartwood Asylum, -	Shotts,	1,700	100	59
Omoa House, - - -	Shotts,	200	44	41
Gartloch Asylum, &c., -	Cadder,	1,046	37	4
Stoneyetts Institution, -	Cadder,	489	16	7
Lenzie Convalescent Home,	Cadder,	96	—	—
St. Mary's Industrial School, - - -	Glasgow,	161	—	—
St. Mary's Girls' Convent,	Glasgow,	42	—	—
West Muckcroft Asylum,	Cadder,	37	—	—
East Muckcroft Asylum,	Cadder,	17	—	—
Holiday School, Springboig, - - -	Glasgow,	120	—	—
Lightburn Joint Hospital,	Glasgow,	141	42	32
County Sanatorium, Uppertown, -	New Monkland,	74	14	14
Thrashbush Home, -	New Monkland,	65	24	7
Calderbank House, -	Old Monkland,	53	2	2
St. Vincent School, Tollcross, - - - -	Old Monkland,	181	—	—
Mt. Vernon Homœopathic Hospital, - - -	Old Monkland,	32	12	1
St. Mary's Hospital, -	Burgh of Lanark,	84	13	11
Lockhart Hospital, -	Burgh of Lanark,	14	11	9
	Total, -	7,456	720	547

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SITUATED OUTWITH THE COUNTY WHERE SOME PERSONS BELONGING TO THE COUNTY DIED AND WHOSE DEATHS ARE INCLUDED.

General Hospitals.		*Poor Law Institutions.*	
Glasgow Royal Infirmary,	248	41 Bothwell Road, Hamilton,	14
Glasgow Western Infirmary,	36	69 Hospital Street, Coatbridge,	4
Glasgow Victoria Infirmary,	38	Others,	10
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary,	29		
Glasgow Sick Children's Hospital,	50	Nursing Homes,	31
Infectious Diseases Hospitals.			
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow,	2	All other Institutions,	63
Others,	4		
	407		122

TOTAL, 529

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND CAUSE.—Table shows the deaths classified according to age and cause. The deaths are here arranged in recognised age-periods, and the percentage proportion of deaths at each age-period is given :—

Infant period,	under 1 year,	391 deaths	or 11·1 per cent.
Under school age,	1-5 years,	143 ,,	4·0 ,,
School age,	5-15 ,,	102 ,,	2·9 ,,
Adolescent,	15-25 ,,	143 ,,	4·0 ,,
Early mature period,	25-45 ,,	345 ,,	9·7 ,,
Late ,, ,,	45-65 ,,	919 ,,	26·0 ,,
Post ,, ,,	65 years and upwards,	1,491 ,,	42·3 ,,

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of deaths due to infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable was 477, made up thus :—

Diphtheria,	27	Tuberculosis (all other forms),	48
Erysipelas,	13		

TABLE B.—Year 1935.—Population, Acreage, Births, and Deaths in each District Council District &., with Deaths classified according to cause.

DISTRICT COUNCIL DISTRICTS, &c.	POPULATION.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.		Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Tetanus.	Dysentery.	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Actinomycosis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Meningeal Tuberculosis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Septicæmia and Pyæmia.	Rheumatic Fever.	Malignant Disease.	Meningitis (Simple).	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.	Other Nervous Diseases.	Organic Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Diseases	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (All Forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diabetes.	Pernicious Anæmia.	Diseases of Ductless Glands.	Appendicitis, Typhlitis.	Liver Diseases (not Malignant).	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis, Bright's Disease.	Dis. of Genito-Urinary System.	Dis. of Female Genital Organs.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Dis. and Acc. of Pregnancy, &c.	Congenital Hydrocephalus.	Congenital Heart Disease.	Other Congenital Malformations.	Infantile Convulsions.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years).	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Atrophy, D. and M.	Atelectasis.	Suffocation, Overlying.	Rickets.	Other Dis. of early infancy.	Syphilis.	Violence.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Ill-defined Diseases.	Total.
	Census, 1931.	Registrar-General's Estimated Population 1935.		Certified.	Uncertified.																																																											
No. I.	7,426	298,019	118	95	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	...	11	2	23	3	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	98
No. II,	14,609		269	166	6	..	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	26	...	14	5	39	3	11	6	1	2	1	...	1	2	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	7	172
No. III.	21,600		397	263	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	2	36	..	23	5	48	5	20	19	5	2	...	2	2	...	7	5	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	7	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	23	1	264
No. IV,	34,109		663	377	...	..	...	...	1	3	4	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	2	4	1	44	3	35	13	72	10	17	18	3	8	3	1	2	2	10	11	6	...	1	3	...	3	...	1	3	12	5	5	1	...	...	1	1	13	2	17	2	377
No. V,	22,286		488	280	1	..	...	1	2	4	2	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	24	1	21	7	52	11	9	14	7	5	1	3	3	3	9	10	5	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	10	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	11	3	11	4	281
No. VI,	59,031		1,242	674	...	3	...	2	1	11	6	9	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	3	2	3	3	67	4	58	18	122	11	36	61	9	8	4	5	7	7	15	14	9	...	7	3	...	...	3	10	4	24	3	12	1	...	...	...	1	17	5	26	13	674
No. VII,	39.544		808	419	...	..	...	1	3	...	2	15	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	1	...	...	1	50	2	25	7	106	4	31	25	4	9	1	...	5	3	15	13	3	...	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	10	4	6	2	...	...	...	1	18	1	10	1	419
No. VIII,	37,058		640	433	2		...	...	1	3	5	15	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	1	3	5	2	44	4	53	15	68	11	20	33	5	6	2	4	1	2	10	7	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	8	17	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	27	4	435
No. IX,	57,668		1,077	685	1	5	...	...	2	1	7	29	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	2	2	5	3	95	2	65	20	110	9	42	36	6	6	2	4	2	4	32	12	13	...	3	1	2	3	2	3	7	19	5	13	2	...	...	1	1	24	2	51	5	686
Burgh of Biggar,	1,323	1,283	6	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	12	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34
Burgh of Lanark,	6,178	6,157	91	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	11	6	22	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	15	2	94
Total,	300,832	305,459	5,799	3,520	14	9	...	4	11	24	27	112	8	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	120	27	9	12	21	13	416	17	319	100	674	69	192	221	40	49	15	21	25	26	112	83	52	1	16	10	4	11	14	20	36	104	25	58	8	...	...	3	5	128	15	189	42	3,534

TABLE C.—Year 1935.—Deaths classified according to cause and age periods, and corrected for Institutions, &c.

Population, 305,459 : Acreage, 532,970 ; Registered Births, {Legitimate, M., 2,758 ; F., 2,771 ; Illegitimate, M., 135 ; F., 135 ; Total, 5,799. Deaths under 1 year, {Legitimate, 379, Illegitimate, 12.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Registered in District.	Transferred from other Districts	Transferred to other Districts.	Nett Deaths.	NETT DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																				Rates per 1,000 Population.	Registered in Institutions in District.
					Weeks.					Months.					Years.											
					-1	1-	2-	3-	Total -4	1-	3-	6-	9-	Total -12	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over.		
All Causes {Certified,	3,184	559	223	3,520	162	25	26	14	227	44	55	38	27	391	143	64	38	142	159	185	323	589	768	718	11·5240	720
Uncertified,	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	3	2	·0458	...
Typhoid Fever,	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	·0294	7
Smallpox,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles,	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0139	2
Scarlet Fever,	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0360	8
Whooping-Cough,	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	3	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0786	3
Diphtheria,	28	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0884	26
Influenza,	115	1	4	112	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	1	1	...	3	5	10	13	28	22	24	·3666	22
Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0262	7
Erysipelas,	12	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	·0425	5
Encephalitis Lethargica,	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	·0131	1
Tetanus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infective Jaundice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	136	2	18	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	35	18	18	10	3	...	·3929	69
Meningeal Tuberculosis,	26	4	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	9	6	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	·0884	19
Abdominal Tuberculosis,	7	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	·0294	5
Other Tuberculosis,	9	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	·0393	4
Septicæmia and Pyæmia,	7	14	...	21	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	2	2	1	6	2	1	·0687	3
Rheumatic Fever,	13	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	·0425	...
Malignant Disease,	329	102	15	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	10	28	72	113	121	64	1·3620	31
Meningitis (Simple),	16	3	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	·0556	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	315	25	21	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	17	82	118	95	1·0443	36
Other Nervous Diseases,	104	22	26	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	5	2	10	9	8	15	18	16	10	·3273	61
Organic Heart Disease,	655	50	31	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	10	17	32	63	143	219	181	2·2065	81
Other Circulatory Diseases,	63	13	7	69	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	3	4	12	19	24	·2259	15
Bronchitis,	185	10	3	192	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	2	...	12	...	2	1	1	1	10	12	38	53	62	·6285	19
Pneumonia (All Forms),	227	16	22	221	1	1	1	2	5	5	8	8	10	36	33	3	5	14	11	12	26	26	28	27	·7235	103
Other Respiratory Diseases,	40	3	3	40	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	2	1	2	3	5	8	7	·1309	9
Diabetes,	37	14	2	49	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	14	18	6	·1604	3
Pernicious Anæmia,	16	...	1	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	7	4	·0491	1
Diseases of Ductless Glands,	14	8	1	21	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	6	4	2	4	·0687	1
Appendicitis, Typhlitis,	4	21	...	25	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	7	2	...	·0818	1
Liver Diseases (not malignant),	7	19	.	26	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	7	6	2	·0852	...
Other Digestive Diseases,	66	51	5	112	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	8	4	1	2	8	10	11	16	28	19	·3666	14
Nephritis, Bright's Disease,	63	21	1	83	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	6	2	6	19	14	20	11	·2718	7
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System,	26	26	..	52	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	19	16	·1703	2
Dis. of Female Genital Organs,	1	.	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·0032	...
Puerperal Sepsis,	19	2	5	16	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	3	...	...	...	..	·0523	17
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, &c.,	9	1	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	·0327	5
Congenital Hydrocephalus,	3	1	...	4	...	1	..	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0139	1
Congenital Heart Disease,	10	2	1	11	8	...	..	...	8	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0360	4
Other Congenital Malformations,	9	5	...	14	1	3	...	2	6	3	1	1	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0458	1
Infantile Convulsions,	21	...	1	20	6	..	1	..	7	2	5	2	...	16	3	1	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	·0654	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years),	34	7	5	36	.	.	3	...	3	7	11	7	5	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1179	7
Premature Birth,	105	4	5	104	72	11	9	7	99	5	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	·3404	39
Injury at Birth,	23	2	...	25	20	3	2	...	25	...	...	...	..	25	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	·0818	18
Atrophy, D. and M.,	55	3	...	58	41	3	6	2	52	5	1	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	·1899	9
Atelectasis,	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0262	1
Suffocation, Overlying,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Early Infancy,	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0098	1
Syphilis,	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	..	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	·0163	2
Violence,	83	64	19	128	1	1	.	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	15	8	4	18	16	13	16	13	9	13	·4190	13
Suicide,	12	4	1	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	3	2	1	...	·0491	1
Other Defined Diseases,	182	18	11	189	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	33	142	·6187	26
Ill-defined Diseases,	42	5	5	42	..	...	..	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	....	...	...	4	2	3	12	11	5	·1375	1
Total,	3,199	559	224	3,534	162	25	26	14	227	44	55	38	27	391	143	64	38	143	160	185	325	594	771	720	11·5698	720

Scarlet Fever, - -	11	Pneumonia, - -	221
Typhoid Fever, - -	9	Encephalitis Lethargica,	4
Puerperal Sepsis, - -	16	Tetanus, - - -	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever,	8	Actinomycosis, - -	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	120	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, - -	0

The deaths from infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable amounted to 64:—Measles, 4; whooping-cough, 24; diarrhœa, 36. In 62 per cent. of the whooping-cough deaths, and in 75 per cent. of the deaths from measles, the disease was complicated with pneumonia. The prevalence of the various infectious diseases is further referred to in the appropriate section of the Report.

Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths during the year numbered 565, and the following statistics show the deaths and death-rates of the various forms:—

	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Influenza.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		
Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Total Deaths.
1931	232	0·76	193	0·63	89	0·29	43	0·14	557
1932	295	0·97	191	0·63	128	0·42	47	0·15	661
1933	254	0·83	179	0·58	142	0·46	46	0·15	621
1934	243	0·79	177	0·58	52	0·17	49	0·16	521
1935	221	0·72	192	0·63	112	0·36	40	0·13	565

With regard to the 112 deaths from influenza, the disease was complicated with other conditions in 104 of the cases, as follows:—Bronchitis, 12; pneumonia, 41; other respiratory diseases, 10; heart disease, 21; post-partum hæmorrhage, 1; other complications, 19.

Malignant Diseases.— The deaths falling under this heading numbered 416, as compared with 333 in the previous year. In 326 cases carcinoma was stated as the cause of death, in 24 cases sarcoma, in 11 cases epithelioma; in 55 the nature of the malignant disease was not defined. The following table shows the distribution of the disease according to age and sex, and according to the organs and parts of the body affected :—

Age Period.	Sex.	Buccal Cavity	Digestive System.	Respiratory Tract.	Female Genital Organs.	Breast.	Skin.	Bladder. (female).	Male Genito—Urinary System.	Parotid Gland.	Bone.	Brain.	Others.	Total.
–1 Year	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 Years	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5-10 ,,	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10-15 ,,	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ,,	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20-25 ,,	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25-30 ,,	M.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30-35 ,,	M.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
35-40 ,,	M.	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
	F.	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
40-45 ,,	M.	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
	F.	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
45-50 ,,	M.	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
	F.	—	9	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20
50-55 ,,	M.	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17
	F.	—	14	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24
55-60 ,,	M.	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	21
	F.	—	8	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	22
60-65 ,,	M.	2	24	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32
	F.	1	18	—	7	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	38
65-70 ,,	M	2	21	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	29
	F.	3	19	1	2	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	35
70-75 ,,	M.	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	32
	F.	1	14	—	4	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	25
75 years and over,	M.	4	21	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	30
	F.	1	21	1	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	34
All Ages,	M.	12	139	19	—	—	3	—	15	—	1	2	3	194
	F.	6	111	10	36	32	3	6	—	1	5	—	12	222

Diabetes.

Deaths from diabetes numbered 49.

The following table classifies the deaths according to age and sex groups :—

	1–5		5—10		10—15		15–25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		75+		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1931,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	3	3	15	5	8	2	2	13	31
1932,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	3	2	12	4	7	—	—	10	26
1933,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	4	5	4	9	2	1	15	18
1934,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	5	2	12	4	10	—	4	11	33
1935,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	2	4	10	7	11	1	5	18	31

In 11 of the cases which died during the year, insulin was being supplied by the Local Authority. So far as the other fatal cases are concerned, it was ascertained that, in 15 instances, insulin was being supplied privately or through the County Insurance Committee, and that, in 22 other cases, no insulin was being administered.

Supply of Insulin.—Insured persons are entitled to a supply of insulin from the Insurance Committees, whilst those who do not come within the purview of this Authority are dealt with by the County Council, under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1925.

The County Scheme is limited to the supply of insulin to persons suffering from diabetes who are deemed to be in necessitous circumstances, and whose treatment is being supervised by a medical practitioner.

The following particulars relate to cases supplied with insulin during the year :—

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of first supply.	Daily dose.	Total amount supplied during 1935	Result of Insulin treatment.
(1)	F.	68	15-2-26	25 units	4,800 units	I.S.Q.
(4)	M.	15	7-12-28	36 ,,	16,000 ,,	Died 1/9/35.
(5)	M.	56	13-8-29	40 ,,	18,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(6)	F.	58	12-9-29	110 ,,	26,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(10)	F.	52	14-11-30	28 ,,	11,000 ,,	Improved.
(11)	F.	60	22-11-30	20 ,,	2,400 ,,	Not improved.
(12)	F.	54	22-11-30	— ,,	900 ,,	Insulin supplied intermittently.
(13)	M.	14	5-1-31	40 ,,	15,600 ,,	Improved.
(14)	F.	64	5-1-31	60 ,,	15,600 ,,	Improved.
(20)	F.	47	1-5-31	20 ,,	6,600 ,,	Not improved.
(23)	F.	59	26-5-31	20 ,,	7,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(25)	F.	14	4-6-31	90 ,,	28,000 ,,	Improved.
(27)	F.	43	3-9-31	30 ,,	7,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(29)	F.	35	6-10-31	60 ,,	12,000 ,,	Improved.
(30)	F.	16	16-11-31	80 ,,	4,000 ,,	Died 23/3/35.
(32)	F.	60	21-11-31	20 ,,	7,200 ,,	Not improved.
(33)	F.	54	4-12-31	20 ,,	3,300 ,,	I.S.Q.
(34)	F.	68	23-12-31	10 ,,	3,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(35)	F.	58	4-1-32	50 ,,	13,000 ,,	Not improved.
(41)	F.	56	23-3-32	20 ,,	9,600 ,,	Improved.
(42)	M.	4	29-3-32	15 ,,	3,900 ,,	Improved.
(45)	F.	27	25-5-32	24 ,,	12,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(46)	F.	60	26-5-32	20 ,,	600 ,,	Supply discontinued.
(48)	M.	13	17-6-32	40 ,,	13,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(49)	F.	6	23-6-32	40 ,,	13,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(50)	F.	47	5-5-32	30 ,,	2,400 ,,	Not improved.
(52)	F.	54	13-8-32	100 ,,	600 ,,	Died 24/1/35. "Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
(53)	F.	66	19-8-32	15 ,,	3,300 ,,	I.S.Q.
(55)	F.	55	3-9-32	15 ,,	1,200 ,,	Died 10/6/35.
(57)	F.	43	21-9-32	40 ,,	14,000 ,,	Not improved.
(58)	F.	53	27-9-32	22 ,,	2,000 ,,	Died 26/4/35.
(64)	M.	10	16-12-32	50 ,,	12,000 ,,	Improved.
(65)	F.	43	27-12-32	40 ,,	13,200 ,,	Improved.
(66)	F.	66	27-12-32	40 ,,	12,000 ,,	Died 21/12/35.
(67)	F.	55	29-12-32	— ,,	— ,,	Treatment discontinued.
(68)	F.	65	29-12-32	10 ,,	300 ,,	Improved. Treatment discontinued.
(69)	F.	73	29-12-32	20 ,,	1,800 ,,	Not improved.
(70)	M.	64	29-12-32	40 ,,	3,600 ,,	Died 14/4/35.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Date of first supply.	Daily dose.	Total amount supplied during 1935.	Result of Insulin treatment.
(71)	F.	66	9-1-33	40 ,,	13,200 ,,	Not improved.
(72)	F.	60	24-1-33	10 ,,	2,100 ,,	Not improved.
(74)	F.	64	2-6-33	15 ,,	6,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(76)	F.	29	24-7-33	60 ,,	25,200 ,,	Improved.
(79)	F.	61	14-9-33	60 ,,	3,900 ,,	Improved.
(81)	F.	65	16-10-33	40 ,,	3,600 ,,	I.S.Q.
(82)	F.	65	25-10-33	15 units	4,000 units	I.S.Q.
(84)	F.	53	15-11-33	80 ,,	28,800 ,,	Not improved.
(87)	F.	35	26-12-33	24 ,,	7,200 ,,	Improved.
(89)	F.	28	24-1-34	55 ,,	19,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(90)	F.	64	15-3-34	40 ,,	3,600 ,,	I.S.Q.
(91)	M.	24	19-3-34	60 ,,	22,200 ,,	Patient in County Sanatorium, Shotts.
(93)	F.	72	29-3-34	32 ,,	4,000 ,,	Improved.
(94)	M.	41	18-4-34	35 ,,	11,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(97)	F.	70	15-6-34	20 ,,	4,200 ,,	Died 6/8/35.
(98)	F.	58	9-6-34	20 ,,	5,500 ,,	Not improved.
(99)	F.	57	8-10-34	30 ,,	4,800 ,,	I.S.Q.
(100)	F.	50	8-10-34	10 ,,	6,000 ,,	I.S.Q.
(101)	M.	20	26-10-34	100 ,,	40,000 ,,	Not improved.
(102)	F.	42	3-11-34	10 ,,	2,400 ,,	Died 12/10/35.
(103)	F.	55	17-11-34	20 ,,	2,400 ,,	I.S.Q.
(104)	F.	59	21-12-34	40 ,,	12,600 ,,	Died 27/11/35.
(105)	F.	57	11-1-35	10 ,,	4,500 ,,	Improved.
(106)	M.	27	26-4-34	66 ,,	7,200 ,,	Died 18/5/35. " Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
(107)	F.	60	1-2-35	44 ,,	7,600 ,,	Not improved.
(108)	F.	50	6-2-35	18 ,,	6,500 ,,	Not improved.
(109)	F.	65	19-2-35	25 ,,	600 ,,	Supply discontinued.
(110)	F.	58	19-3-35	10 ,,	2,500 ,,	Improved.
(111)	F.	62	22-3-35	— ,,	600 ,,	Improved.
(112)	F.	44	20-3-35	16 ,,	5,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(113)	F.	64	22-3-35	10 ,,	300 ,,	Died 26/4/35. " Carcinoma of Colon."
(114)	M.	14	26-3-35	15 ,,	5,000 ,,	Improved.
(115)	M.	32	4-4-35	40 ,,	600 ,,	Died 7/4/35. "Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
(116)	F.	31	6-4-35	20 ,,	3,300 ,,	Satisfactory.
(117)	F.	60	25-4-35	50 ,,	10,800 ,,	Improved.
(118)	F.	55	14-5-35	40 ,,	6,200 ,,	Improved. Insulin discontinued.
(119)	F.	34	22-5-35	20 ,,	3,300 ,,	I.S.Q.
(120)	F.	35	18-6-35	20 ,,	4,200 ,,	I.S.Q.
(121)	F.	47	25-6-35	40 ,,	5,100 ,,	I.S.Q.
(122)	F.	39	16-8-35	20 ,,	3,000 ,,	Not improved.
(123)	F.	68	26-8-35	30 ,,	5,000 ,,	Not improved.
(124)	F.	60	30-8-35	30 ,,	3,000 ,,	Improved.
(125)	F.	58	23-9-35	20 ,,	1,200 ,,	Not improved.
(126)	F.	52	14-10-35	20 ,,	1,800 ,,	Improved.
(127)	F.	50	21-10-35	20 ,,	1,200 ,,	—
(128)	F.	53	21-10-35	30 ,,	2,900 ,,	—
(129)	F.	62	22-10-35	30 ,,	800 ,,	Much improved.
(130)	F.	27	26-10-35	30 ,,	2,700 ,,	Improved.
(131)	F.	44	7-11-35	20 ,,	600 ,,	Died 25/11/35. "Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
(132)	F.	72	10-12-35	26 ,,	800 ,,	Died 12/12/35.

SUPPLY OF ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

Applications for additional nourishment by persons suffering from diabetes are dealt with as part of the scheme prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) (Amendment) Act, 1925. Any person applying for assistance must produce a certificate from his own doctor certifying that he is suffering from diabetes. On receipt of an application the Health Visitor reports on the financial circumstances and on the diet of the applicant, and the Assistant Medical Officer determines from this information whether and to what extent assistance should be granted.

An examination of the diets of diabetic cases shows that the average cost is 16s. per week, and a considerable number of patients qualify for assistance on financial grounds. The granting and continuance of assistance, however, is conditional on the patient being under medical supervision, and adhering to the doctor's instructions, especially those relating to diet. Every patient is expected to possess a detailed diet sheet prescribed by a responsible medical authority and preferably by a general hospital where the patient has been treated as an in-patient or as an out-door case. Additional nourishment is supplied so far as possible in the form of articles of diet that are most likely to be used only by the patient, and unlikely to be bought by him without financial assistance. All diet tables show considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit, and most of them contain bovril or oxo. Butter and eggs are prescribed freely, and milk sparingly.

Patients in receipt of extra food are kept under regular supervision by the Health Visitor. The family income is verified once a month, and the renewal of "lines" authorised by the Assistant Medical Officer. Quantitative estimations of the urinary sugar are made from time to time, and the results communicated to the patient's own doctor. Cases in need of short period observation are admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell, but hospital accommodation is not available for prolonged treatment.

During the year additional nourishment was granted in 8 cases.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, came into operation on 1st January, 1933. The provisions in the regulations are briefly as follows:—

The infectious diseases which a medical practitioner is called upon to notify to the Medical Officer of Health of the area under the regulations immediately the practitioner becomes aware of the disease are :—

Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Dysentery.
Encephalitis Lethargica.
Infective Jaundice (Spirochaetosis Ictero-haemorrhagica).
Malaria.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Plague.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Acute Polioencephalitis).
Puerperal Pyrexia.
Tuberculosis.

A practitioner is also required by Section 3 (1) (*b*) of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, immediately the practitioner becomes aware of the disease, to notify cases of :—

Smallpox.
Cholera.
Diphtheria.
Membranous Croup.
Erysipelas.
Scarlet Fever.
Typhus Fever.
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Relapsing Fever.
Continued Fever.
Puerperal Fever.

In terms of Section 7 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the following diseases were added to the list of notifiable diseases in Lanarkshire, and the medical practitioner is required to notify immediately he becomes aware of the disease :—

Tetanus.
Anthrax.
Glanders.
Actinomycosis.

The provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1907, and of the regulations made under the said Act, shall apply to and as respects a carrier of an infectious disease in like manner as they apply to and as respects a person suffering from that infectious disease.

As regards malaria, it is not necessary to notify the case where the disease has been induced in an institution for therapeutic purposes, but if the patient is likely to be liable to lapses of malaria, the medical practitioner in charge of the institution should notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the patient is going at least four days before the patient's discharge.

TABLE E—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED IN EACH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA DURING 1935.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA, &C.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal-Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Infective Jaundice.	Total.
No. I, - - - -	—	2	2	42	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	9	—	1	7	1	—	1	—	72
,, II, - - - -	—	11	10	157	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	11	10	—	—	29	1	—	—	—	234
,, III, - - - -	—	71	4	44	—	1	—	2	6	1	—	—	15	12	—	—	61	3	—	1	—	221
,, IV, - - - -	—	39	9	107	—	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	28	30	—	—	41	6	—	3	—	276
,, V, - - -	—	38	15	70	—	5	—	6	7	2	1	5	17	22	—	1	77	9	—	—	—	275
,, VI, - - - -	—	155	48	156	—	9	—	8	14	5	—	15	68	71	—	—	326	6	—	2	—	883
,, VII, - - -	—	101	43	149	—	6	3	7	23	3	—	20	21	34	1	1	88	16	—	—	—	516
,, VIII, - - -	—	69	27	119	—	9	—	4	5	3	—	10	41	19	—	—	136	19	—	—	—	461
,, IX, - - - -	—	174	71	235	—	25	1	10	11	3	1	12	48	36	—	21	155	39	—	1	—	843
Burgh of Biggar, - -	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	16
,, Lanark, - -	—	2	3	27	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	75
Institutional Cases, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	10
TOTAL, - - -	—	663	232	1,118	—	72	5	40	76	18	3	64	264	246	1	24	944	104	—	8	—	3,882

Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Acute Infective Jaundice, Anthrax, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Cholera, Tetanus and Polio Encephalitis,

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup,

Table D 1 shows the cases notified and deaths registered during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931	951	29	3·0	3·14	0·9
1932	785	42	5·3	2·59	1·38
1933	790	49	6·2	2·59	1·61
1934	736	35	4·7	2·41	1·15
1935	663	27	4·07	2·17	0·88
Quinquennial Average—					
1931-35	785	36	4·58	2·58	1·18

The incidence of cases and deaths has continued to decline.

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 157 cases, as follows:—Positive swab (without clinical symptoms), 31; sore throat, 34; scarlet fever, 7; tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 51; laryngitis, 8; naso-pharyngitis, 2; rhinitis, 8; measles, 1; pneumonia, 4; bronchitis, 2; whooping-cough, 2; other conditions, 7. In 31 other cases no evidence of the presence of diphtheria could be detected.

The cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases,	83	66	58	29	60	54	35	57	46	60	52	63	663
Deaths,	7	3	2	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	5	1	27

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases,	4	126	405	77	44	7	—	663
Deaths,	—	14	12	1	—	—	—	27

The number of cases removed to hospital was 632, or 95·3 per cent. of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 58 cases prior to their admission to hospital, and to 21 cases which were treated at home. 10 cases which were not removed to hospital received no serum, nor was it given to 574 cases before their admission.

During the year 836,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 456,000 direct from the Public Health Department or through local dispensaries.

As a result of the restricted swabbing of contacts, the number of carriers discovered was reduced to 13. The temporary nature of the "Carrier" state is shown in the following statement, which sets forth the interval, in days, that elapsed between the first positive and the second negative swab:—

0-7	8-14	15-21	Over 21
7	2	3	1

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the County is shown in Tables E and B respectively.

Immunisation.

The work of immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever was continued during the year. Lectures on the subject were given at the various Child Welfare Centres, and explanatory leaflets were freely distributed. The results of this propaganda were not particularly encouraging, as the following record of work done during 1935 shows:—

SCHICK TEST.

Clinic.	Preliminary Test. Positive reaction.	Preliminary Test. Negative reaction.	Positives immunised.	Immunised without preliminary testing.	Retest. Positive.	Retest. Negative.
Cambuslang, ...	18	6	18	10	—	1
Shotts, ...	9	1	7	—	—	3
Bellshill, ...	34	23	33	14	2	27
By general practitioners, ...	—	5	—	2	—	—
Total, ...	61	35	58	26	2	31

Number of patients under 5 years, ...	39	122
Number of patients 5 to 14 years, ...	82	
Number of patients 15 years and over, ...	1	

REMARKS.

A few cases had slight local reaction : no general reactions.

A child under 5 years who completed immunising in 1933, contracted mild diphtheria during the year. No retest had been permitted by the parents after immunising.

DICK TEST.

Clinic.	Preliminary Test. Positive reaction.	Preliminary Test. Negative reaction.	Positives immunised.	Immunised without preliminary testing.	Retest. Positive.	Retest. Negative.
Cambuslang, ...	9	9	3	—	—	—
Shotts, ...	3	7	2	—	—	—
Bellshill, ...	18	47	17	1	—	2
By general practitioners, ...	—	3	—	—	—	—
	30	66	22	1	—	2

Number of patients under 5 years, ...	33	97
Number of patients 5 to 14 years, ...	64	

Scarlet Fever.

Table D 2 shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D2.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931	1,607	9	0·56	5·31	0·29
1932	2,680	28	1·04	8·85	0·92
1933	2,780	23	0·82	9·12	0·75
1934	1,976	21	1·06	6·47	0·68
1935	1,118	11	0·98	3·66	0.36
Quinquennial Average—					
1931-35	2,032	18	0·88	6·69	0·59

The number of cases notified continues to show a substantial reduction. The notifications received each month averaged 93, the actual number being above the average in January, February, March, April, and May, and below the average for the seven remaining months.

The predominating type of disease was mild. No common source of infection was discovered in any particular series of cases, infection being apparently conveyed by personal contact.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 980, or 87·6 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age-incidence of cases and deaths was :—

Ages,	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases, -	7	341	638	71	53	7	1	1,118
Deaths, -	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	11

"*Return*" *Cases.*—55 of the cases discharged from hospital during the year were apparently still capable of carrying infection, and may have given rise to 61 "return" cases. Of the infecting cases, it was found that in 32 no departure from apparently normal health could be found, 19 had developed a nasal discharge, 3 a discharging ear, and 1 sores round mouth.

The interval which elapsed between the dismissal from hospital of the infecting cases and the onset of illness in the "return" cases was as follows :—

Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.
33	19	7	2

Altered Diagnoses.—Of the 980 cases admitted to hospital, the diagnosis of scarlet fever was regarded as doubtful in 16 cases, while in 15 no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected. The diagnosis was revised in 41 other cases, as follows :—Sore throat, 2; chickenpox, 2; tonsillitis, 4; erythema, 7; measles, 2; rhinitis, 6; diphtheria, 2; otitis media, 1; naso-pharyngitis, 2; nephritis, 2; other conditions, 11. In 6 cases the scarlet fever was complicated with chickenpox.

NOTIFICATION IN RELATION TO HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the various sizes of houses from which patients were notified :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Total.
Hospital, ...	122	384	305	90	23	56	980
Home, ...	4	29	39	22	13	31	138
Total, ...	126	413	344	112	36	87	1,118

Home Treatment.—The continued high incidence of the disease during the early part of the year necessitated the isolation at home of a larger proportion of cases than usual. Regular visitation of the isolated cases by the outdoor nursing staff ensured that all reasonable precautions for proper isolation were being observed. The policy with regard to the control of school contacts, referred to in the 1932 Report (page 32), was continued, although in a few instances where the rules laid down with regard to isolation were not being strictly observed it was considered desirable to exclude contacts from school during the whole period of isolation of the case, and for ten days thereafter.

The distribution of cases is shown in Tables E and B respectively.

Typhoid Fever.

Table D 3 shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D3.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1931, - -	21	3	14·28	0·07	0·09
1932, - -	8	2	25·0	0·02	0·06
1933, - -	78	—	—	0·25	—
1934, - -	16	—	—	0·05	—
1935, - -	72	9	12·5	0·23	0·29
Quinquennial Average—					
1931-35, -	39	3	7·69	0·12	0·09

The monthly and age-incidence of cases was as follows :—

Month—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases, -	4	5	2	14	21	3	2	12	2	2	5	—	72

Ages. -	−1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases, -	1	5	17	14	20	13	2	72

67 cases were removed to hospital (including 4 cases admitted as pneumonia, 1 as meningitis, and 1 as diphtheria), and in 21 cases the diagnosis was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows :—Positive agglutination Para B., 9 ; malignant tumour, 1 ; gastro-enteritis, 3 ; pyelitis, 1 ; appendix abscess, 1 ; albuminuria, 1 ; constipation, 1 ; negative, 4.

The following reports refer to two outbreaks which were dealt with during the year :—

(1) Lourdes Pilgrimage.

On 9/8/35 Mrs. C., a school teacher residing in Bellshill, was removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, suffering from enteric fever. It was learned that she had recently returned from a visit to Lourdes, and, as it was known that a case of enteric fever from the same source had been recognised in one of the Lanarkshire Burghs, preliminary steps were at once taken to trace the Lanarkshire contacts through the Travel Agency that had dealt with the tourists. On the afternoon of 9/8/35, however, a list of county contacts was received from the Glasgow Public Health Department, who had obtained the names from the passenger list of the s.s. " A," which had conveyed the pilgrims to and from Le Verdun on the Garonne.

Over one thousand persons undertook the journey. They sailed from Glasgow on 12th July and arrived at Le Verdun on the 14th. On the morning of the 15th they entrained for Lourdes, which they reached at 4 p.m. At Lourdes the party resided in various hotels, and all of them visited the Grotto. The return journey began on the 20th and was completed on the 23rd, when the passengers disembarked at Glasgow.

The Lanarkshire contacts were brought under supervision within 24 hours and surveillance was maintained until 20th August. A good deal of movement on the part of contacts was reported, and medical officers of health of other areas, including some in England and Ireland, were advised of changes of address. It is known that this procedure led to the prompt recognition of the disease in at least one case.

The following statement shows how the Lanarkshire contacts were dealt with :—

Contacts under regular observation in the County,	84
Contacts who went on holiday elsewhere but returned to Lanarkshire, ...	13
Contacts under observation for part of the incubation period but left for other areas thereafter, ...	12
Contacts still on holiday outwith the County, ...	3
Outside contacts included in error on County list,	9

Every case of illness, however slight, was fully investigated clinically and bacteriologically, and all individuals who contracted the disease were removed to hospital. These and other precautions against the spread of infection were apparently successful, as no secondary cases occurred.

In all, six persons contracted fever, and, although some of them were sharply ill, none died. Details of these cases and of the suspected illnesses are given later.

In an endeavour to trace the origin of the infection, a detailed analysis was made of the journey as performed by each of the six people who took the disease. This comprised 31 items relating to the sea and train journey and the stay in Lourdes, but the results of the investigations were inconclusive. The information was communicated to the Department of Health to be correlated with similar data obtained from other public health areas.

Cases of Enteric Fever.

1. *Mrs. C.*, 53 *yrs.*, *Bellshill.*—Onset 23/7/35; own doctor consulted 6/8/35. Notified, visited by Public Health Staff, and removed to hospital 9/8/35.

Blood examination results.—9/8/35, B. Typhosus and B. Para B. positive. 13/8/35, Typhosus positive 1—1,000.

2. *A. M'K.*, 42 *yrs.*, *Blantyre.*—Onset 23/7/35. Request for consultation 10/8/35. Visited and removed to hospital 10/8/35.

Blood examination results.—10/8/35, negative. 13/8/35, Typhosus positive 1—100.

3. *C. A.*, 38 *yrs.*, *Carmyle.*—Onset 2/8/35. Visited as contact 10/8/35. Proved to be clinical enteric, but refused removal, being well isolated at home. Blood specimen taken by own doctor at request of Public Health Department 11/8/35.

Result.—12/8/35, Typhosus positive 1—200. Removed to hospital 12/8/35.

4. *H. B.*, 54 *yrs.*, *Tollcross.*—Onset is said to be 8/8/35. Removed to Lightburn as (?) Enteric 10/8/35.

Blood examination results.—12/8/35, Typhosus positive 1—200. Para A. positive 1—50.

5. *P. M'G.*, 26 *yrs.*, *Blantyre.*—Onset 9/8/35 with headache. Temperature 105° on 14/8/35. Blood for widal taken 14/8/35, result negative. Temperature 101° on 16/8/35 and 101·6° on 17/8/35. Removed to hospital 17/8/35. Bacteriological examination of specimens—blood negative on 15/8/35 and 20/8/35. Blood culture negative on 22/8/35. Blood positive typhosus 1—25 on 24/8/35 and 1—100 on 26/8/35. Urine and fæces negative 20/8/35 and 26/8/35. Blood culture positive typhosus 28/8/35.

6. *C. C.*, 42 *yrs.*, *Rutherglen.*—Onset of illness 11/8/35, but attended business throughout the following week and was reported to the Public Health Staff as being well. On 19/8/35 confined to bed feverish, and doctor consulted. On 20/8/35 blood was sent for Widal test, result negative. 21/8/35 specimens of urine and fæces also proved negative. 23/8/35 temperature normal. Further blood examination advised by assistant medical officer, but patient's own doctor did not consider it necessary. 24/8/35 patient advised by her own doctor

that she was fit to resume work. 25/8/35 fæces and urine again negative. From 24/8/35 to 28/8/35 patient allowed up and apparently convalescent. 29/8/35 recurrence of lassitude and temperature, and doctor again consulted. 29/8/35 to 5/9/35 persistent temperature. 5/9/35 Widal reaction positive typhosus 1—200. 6/9/35 patient removed to hospital.

Cases of minor illnesses investigated.

1. *J. M'G.*—Cerebral hæmorrhage 30/7/35; vomiting and diarrhœa 12/8/35. Widal positive typhosus 1—25. Patient removed to hospital 15/8/35. This man gave a history of having had enteric fever years ago. After admission to hospital blood examination was negative on two occasions, and three specimens of fæces and urine also proved negative. He was not regarded either as a case of enteric fever or as a carrier of the disease.
2. *M. Cl.*—Complained of diarrhœa and vomiting for two days while at Lourdes, and on the return railway journey, but has been well since then. Urine and fæces negative for enterica group.
3. *M. Cm.*—Had vague abdominal symptoms after return from Lourdes. Blood, urine and fæces negative for enterica group.
4. *M. J. C.*—Complained of headache and sickness on return journey, and had abdominal symptoms between 9th and 13th August; now well. Blood, urine, and fæces negative for enterica group.
5. *S. A. G.*—Had abdominal pain and diarrhœa on 13/8/35. Blood examination was negative, and specimens of urine and fæces were refused.
6. *I. M.*—Complained of lassitude for a few days after return. Urine and fæces were negative for enterica group.
7. *B. M'G.*—Complained of headache, lassitude, and backache after return, and was treated for pleurisy by her own doctor. She was examined by a member of the Public Health Staff, and specimens of blood and urine obtained by him proved negative for the enterica group. Further specimens were refused.

(2) LONGMUIR SQUARE, BARGEDDIE.

On 30/3/35 there was admitted to Lightburn Hospital, Shettleston, a patient, W. L., 26 Longmuir Square, Bargeddie, notified as suffering from influenzal pneumonia. His history was that on 15/3/35 he had "flu," but after four days in bed he had felt better and was going about. On 22/3/35 he was confined again to bed with chest pains and pain in the right side accompanied by short cough and frothy spit. On 28/3/35 he had slight diarrhœa, and two days later was sent into hospital—very pale and thin, sleepless with pain in chest and side. After admission blood was taken, and on 2/4/35 this was reported as positive to B. Typhosus. Accordingly he was transferred to Motherwell County Hospital, where he died on the following day, 3/4/35.

Investigation showed that he was an unemployed miner, who had always been at home, and had never partaken of food elsewhere. His wife did all the cooking—no raw vegetables were eaten. There was no history of contact with any case of illness. All food supplies were obtained from Mr. P., Grocer, Luggiebank, except bottled milk from C. Co-operative, which also supplied most of the inhabitants of the Square. An interview with Mr. P. did not yield any clue as to the source of the disease. Inquiry as to surrounding houses and their inhabitants did not help in tracing the origin. Of the contacts in the house itself everyone had been and was feeling quite well except a child, H. L., 3 years, who had had influenza a month previously. Laboratory results of specimens of urine and fæces taken from him were, however, negative on 11/4/35. Notice was sent to the owner of the properties to clean out, disinfect, and limewash the privy midden. Bedding in the house was disinfected and the house fumigated. Any illness, however trifling, was to be reported, and the contacts were kept under observation.

On 29/4/35 a notification, dated 28/4/35, was received that a girl, A. W., 46 Longmuir Square, Bargeddie, was suffering from suspected acute miliary tuberculosis, but at the same time a result of a blood test was returned from the Laboratory as positive for B. Typhosus. This girl had died at home on 28/4/35. She had had abdominal pains and soreness in back of legs on 5/4/35, accompanied by sickness and vomiting. Doctor was only called in on 14/4/35, owing to persistence of bilious vomiting. On 22/4/35 blood was passed in the fæces, and this continued, but decreasingly, for two more days. She was acutely ill with vomiting and abdominal pains, so doctor took blood on 26th, but the patient had died before result of Widal was known.

Here again the food supplies were investigated with negative result—practically all the sources being different from those in the previous case. Of the contacts, twelve in number, the only one not in good health was the father, W. W., 50 years, a miner. He had had a chill a month previously (i.e., about beginning of April) with shivering but no vomiting. There was general weakness with loss of appetite, both in increasing degree. After consultation with Dr. S., the patient was removed to hospital as a case of enteric. The Widal reaction was positive for B. Typhosus on 30/4/35. Blood specimens were taken from five contacts with negative results, and specimens of urine and fæces were taken from all eleven contacts, but no pathogens were isolated. One of the contacts was the woman who attended to A. W. after her death. Her history of recurrent pain recently in the gall-bladder region suggested a possible carrier condition, but this was ruled out after bacteriological examination of blood, urine, and fæces.

On the same day, 30/4/35, Mrs. L., 26 Longmuir Square, wife of the original case, was removed to hospital. She had not felt very active since her husband died on 2/4/35, but had no other complaint. On 28/4/35 she had pain in back followed by expulsion of a clot from vagina, and she continued to bleed slightly. She was stated not to be pregnant. Dr. G. notified her by post as enteric fever; notification received 30/4/35. On 30/4/35 the fæces, passed before removal at mid-day, were dark chocolate in colour, and contained some blood. Specimens of urine and fæces of all eight contacts were taken with the interesting result that a girl, M. M'K., 8 years, living in the house, was found to have B. Typhosus in the stool. She was removed to hospital on 6/5/35. Specimens of urine and fæces of all the other contacts proved negative.

There are three doctors who, among them, have all the practice in the affected area—Drs. G., O'F., and S. The first and fourth cases were on list of Dr. G.; the second and third cases were on list of Dr. S. Dr. O'F. was notified personally on 29/4/35 of the possibility of typhoid in persons in the district so that early cases might be brought to notice.

On 1/5/35 two more cases were removed to hospital. J. W., of 11 Longmuir Square, had been troubled with giddiness and pains in abdomen and back since 6/4/35. Doctor, consulted on 12/4/35, considered them rheumatic pains. Latterly there were frequent dark brown motions and occasional headaches, and on 29/4/35 the patient vomited for first time. He had felt weak and tired since the onset. The Widal reaction was positive for B. Typhosus on 1/5/35. His mother had been ill for about 10 weeks, with vomiting from 24/4/35 to 30/4/35. She had a sharp stabbing pain below right rib (gall-bladder region), especially on deep breath, and gave a history of a similar attack a year previously. (The Widal reaction, however, was negative, as were also urine and fæces). The patient's brother, Robert, had had headache a fortnight previously with enlarged cervical glands and sore throat, and when seen on 1/5/35 he did not look well. (The Widal reaction in this case also was negative).

The other case removed on 1/5/35, J. L., 7 years, 28 Longmuir Square, fell ill on 14/4/35 with headache, pain in neck, feverishness, and general weakness. Shortly after the onset he had diarrhœa, but no blood or mucus was present. Blood specimen was taken for Widal test, and proved positive for B. Typhosus. The four contacts were and had been quite well, and, as in previous cases, specimens of urine and fæces were taken for bacteriological examination. These were reported negative on 5/5/35.

By this time the common factor of food supply could be ruled out. The most probable source of infection of the secondary cases was the privy midden. This was communal, situated in the centre of the Square, and open to the winds, with ashpit in the middle and two privies at each end. There were two surface bricked channels running along in front of the two long rows of the "Square" (really a triangle), which converged at the apex and then went deep to an underground pipe. This pipe was thereafter joined by a drain which came below ground from the privy midden carrying the liquid contents. The combined drain continued underground beneath a railway line then to the surface, descending steeply to the Luggie Burn, which joins the North Calder River later.

On the occurrence of the first case, disinfectant was left on 3/4/35 with the man attending to the cleaning of the privies and open waste channels, with instructions as to its use. The midden contents were disinfected that evening. The house factors of the properties were notified on 4/4/35 to disinfect, empty and limewash the privy midden. The contents were removed on 6/4/35, and the privies disinfected on 12/4/35—the delay in having the privies disinfected and limewashed being due to delay in the delivery of a supply of perchloride.

On notification of the second case, this delay was avoided by direct instructions to the owner to repeat the previous procedure. Chloride of lime was supplied, and the contents of privies and midden disinfected, the latter being emptied on 2/5/35. Instructions to continue daily disinfection of privies and surface channels were given, and chloride of lime was supplied by the Health Department. This was used daily, but the contents of the privy midden were not removed, as the contractor (a farmer) refused to carry out the work. On 14/5/35 arrangements were made with another man to empty the midden daily, and this was duly carried out—the refuse being dumped on farm land near Braehead Quarry, treated with chloride of lime, and covered with earth.

On 3/5/35 disinfectant was distributed to every house in the Square (not merely to the infected households as formerly) with instructions as to its use in treating all excreta of everyone living in the house. Later the people were advised to use their own conveniences only, and continue with the strict disinfection mentioned above.

Two cases were notified and removed on 3/5/35, and several others at intervals of a few days. All cases of illness in the Square were visited, and, if suggestive at all, specimens of blood, urine, and fæces obtained for examination. Three persons with illness in the previous six months were found to yield a positive result in the Widal test, but did not excrete any pathogens. Table I shows details of all the cases investigated during the outbreak.

From this table it will be seen that, with the exception of the first two cases (over two or three weeks ill), the others were removed to hospital with the minimum delay after notice had been drawn to their presence. In some instances the illness had been present for some time, but in many more the patient was quite a time in hospital before serological and bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis was obtained. This should be particularly noted in the case of J. H., as he was removed on the third day of illness, and proof of infection was not obtained till ten days after his admission to hospital; that he was removed from a different block of houses outside Longmuir Square before he became actively infective shows the value of the co-operation of the general practitioners.

In Table I those labelled " Cases " were sent into hospital with clinical signs suggestive of typhoid fever. Of the 17 under this heading, 4 (including the last 2) were dismissed with an altered diagnosis, and of the 13 remaining 4 died. These figures indicate the serious nature of the outbreak, giving a mortality of 30·8 per cent. of those attacked. Fortunately the measures taken to avoid any further spread were successful, the last case being removed to hospital on 20/5/35, three weeks after the first of the secondaries had occurred.

TABLE I.

			Cases and Positive Reactors.				Positive Results alone Dated.		
Case.	Initials.	Address.	Date of Onset.	Notification received.	Removed to hospital.	Blood culture.	Widal.	Urine.	Faeces.
1	W. L.	26 Longmuir Square.	15/3/35	2/4/35	2/4/35 (Died 3/4/35)	—	2/4/35	—	—
2	A. W.	46 Do.	5/4/35	29/4/35	Died at home on 28/4/35	—	29/4/35	—	—
3	W. W.	46 Do.	?1/4/35	2/5/35	30/4/35	—	—	10/5/35	—
								15/5/35	—
4	Mrs. L.	26 Do.	28/4/35	30/4/35	30/4/35	7/5/35	—	—	—
5	J. W.	11 Do.	6/4/35	1/5/35	1/5/35	—	1/5/35	10/5/35	—
								15/5/35	—
6	J. L.	28 Do.	14/4/35	1/5/35	1/5/35	—	2/5/35	—	—
7	H. M'F.	17 Do.	?20/4/35	3/5/35	3/5/35	—	14/5/35	10/5/35	—
								15/5/35	—
8	J. M.	15 Do.	?27/4/35	3/5/35	3/5/35	9/5/35	7/5/35	15/5/35	—
9	J. H.	232 Longmuir Road.	2/5/35	4/5/35	4/5/35	—	14/5/35	15/5/35	—
10	Mrs. D.	50 Longmuir Square.	21/4/35	6/5/35	6/5/35 (Died 15/5/35)	—	9/5/35	—	11/5/35
	M. M'K.	5 Pit Houses.	—	—	6/5/35	—	9/5/35	—	4/5/35
	J. R.	16 Longmuir Square.	"Neurasthenic"	Observation	at home.	—	8/5/35	—	—
	Mrs. M.	15 Do.	"Renal calculus"	Do.	do.	—	8/5/35	—	—
	Mrs. M'F.	17 Do.	"Dysmenorrhoea"	Do.	do.	—	8/5/35	—	—
11	Mrs. M'G.	1 Do.	?3/5/35	9/5/35	9/5/35	—	—	—	—
12	J. D.	50 Do.	7/5/35	11/5/35	11/5/35	—	14/5/35	—	—
13	B. K.	6 Do.	10/5/35	15/5/35	13/5/35	—	16/5/35	—	—
14	A. G.	32 Do.	8-9/5/35	13/5/35	13/5/35	—	16/5/35	17/5/35	—
15	Mrs. W.	46 Do.	?19/5/35	20/5/35	20/5/35 (Died 27/5/35)	—	20/5/35	—	—
16	C. G.	32 Do.	26/5/35	30/5/35	30/5/35	—	—	—	—
17	M. M'M.	216 Longmuir Road.	22/5/35	3/6/35	3/6/35	—	—	—	—

Owing to the occurrence of cases throughout the Square, to the continued possibility of a carrier condition of some of the inhabitants there, to the impossibility of immediately removing all the people to new homes, and to the onset of the warm dry season of the year, it was decided to utilise inoculation by vaccine of T.A.B. This step was taken with a view to the avoidance of a possible continuation later in the summer months rather than to its immediate effect. Steps were taken to interest the inhabitants of the Square in the scheme, and a house-to-house visitation was undertaken on 17th and 18th May, when information was given regarding the matter. These personal talks met with a gratifying response, and, though scare stories soon spread about, many of the objectors changed their opinion when the procedure and effect were actually observed. During the period when immunisation was going on 271 persons submitted themselves to the first injection, and no fewer than 266 completed the full course of three injections. Three of the remainder refused to continue, while the other two removed from the district before completion of the course. That the immunisation of the contacts and exposed neighbours was carried out as speedily and satisfactorily was due in no small degree to the action of Mrs. C., residing at 2 Longmuir Square. She kindly offered the use of her dwelling-house as the centre for immunisation, and was of great assistance to the Medical Officer and the Nurse Inspector by creating the right attitude to the procedure. Altogether the house was used on seventeen separate days for periods varying from half an hour to over three hours. The numbers injected varied each day, the peak being reached on 8/6/35, when 164 injections were given, the average per session in the series being 47, and the grand total being 803.

TABLE II.

Summary of Laboratory Results.

Initials.	Case.	No. of Contacts.	Widal Reaction.		Urine Culture.		Faeces Culture.	
			Negative.	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.
W. L.	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
A. W.	2	11	5	—	11	—	11	—
W. W.	3	(see Case 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. L.	4	8	2	—	8	—	—	—
J. W.	5	6	2	—	6	—	7	1
J. L.	6	4	—	—	4	—	6	—
H. M'F.	7	4	—	1	4	—	4	—
J. M.	8	4	—	1	4	—	4	—
J. H.	9	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
Mrs. D.	10	5	—	—	5	—	4	—
M. M'K.	Carrier	5	—	—	5	—	5	—
Mrs. M'G.	11	3	1	—	3	—	5	—
J. D.	12	(see Case 10)	—	—	—	—	3	—
B. K.	13	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
A. G.	14	4	—	—	4	—	3	—
Mrs. W.	15	8	—	—	8	—	4	—
C. G.	16	3	—	—	3	—	8	—
M. M'M.	17	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
							3	—
Total Contacts,	...	76	10	2	76	—	75	1
J. R.	(Positive blood only—Self)		—	1	1	—	1	—
Mrs. M.	(Positive blood only—See Case 8)		—	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. M'F.	(Positive blood only—See Case 7)		—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Q.	? Carrier	Self 9	2	—	11	—	11	—
Mrs. M'N.	? Carrier	Self	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Suspects,	...	7	5	—	6	—	6	—
Suspects, etc., ...	...	19	7	1	19	—	19	—
Grand Total, ...	...	95	17	3	95	—	94	1

Table II shows the laboratory results during the investigation. Altogether 76 contacts were under bacteriological examination as well as 19 others (suspected carriers, suspicious cases, &c.), making a total of 95 persons. Blood tests for this Widal reaction were carried out in 20 cases, and urine and fæces were examined in 95 cases.

Three positive blood reactions were recorded, but in none were there clinical signs or a suggestive history. The specimens were taken merely because of some recent illness (renal calculus, dysmenorrhœa, and neurasthenia respectively), the bacteriological examination being negative in each case.

All of the 95 specimens of urine were free from organisms.

In only one case was the specific organism isolated from the fæces. The girl, a contact of Mrs. L. (case 4), was excreting B. Typhosus on 4/5/35, but not on 15/5/35, and the Widal was positive on 9/5/35. This girl had not had any complaint or history of illness, despite careful enquiry. Her grandfather, R. M'K., lived at No. 5 Pit Houses, some distance away from Longmuir Square, and this girl went to live with him after her mother was removed to hospital on 30/4/35. She was still there when the result of the routine examination of fæces came through, but all five contacts at the new address were later proved clear of pathogens in urine and fæces.

It was ascertained that J. Q., who also lived at No. 5 Pit Houses, had had a definite attack of typhoid fever in July-August, 1932, when the titre of his blood towards B. Typhosus was 1 in 1600. He had kept well since then, as had all contacts in his house. His blood was twice tested with negative results, and his urine and fæces tested on two occasions proved free from enterica pathogens. The sanitary convenience at No. 5 Pit Houses consisted of a privy midden used by all eight households (approximately 36 persons). A connection between this old case and the L.-M'K. family was thus a distinct possibility, although material proof of it was lacking.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

18 cases; 8 deaths. All the cases were treated in hospital. After removal to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 6 cases as follows :—

pneumococcal meningitis, 2 (fatal); enteritis, 1; influenza, 1; pneumonia, 1; no apparent disease, 1.

Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases notified was 40, and the number of deaths, 16.

The incidence of this disease is dealt with fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of cases notified was 76. The disease is dealt with in detail in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Erysipelas.

232 cases were notified, and 13 deaths registered, 146 cases were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

64 cases were notified. The disease is dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Pneumonia.

1,048 cases of pneumonia were brought to the notice of the Department, 974 cases being notified, and 74 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

487 cases were removed to hospital.

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *221, giving a fatality-rate of 21·1 per cent., and a death-rate of 0·72 per 1,000 of the population.

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is shown below:—

Month—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Cases, -	116	92	177	139	105	64	52	45	49	40	49	120	1,048
Deaths,	24	24	29	21	28	9	12	13	9	13	11	28	221

---

*This figure does not include 41 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, such deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenza Group.

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table: —

		All ages.	−1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases	Primary,	944	89	237	194	120	107	119	78
	Influenzal,	104	4	7	8	15	30	26	14
	Total,	1,048	93	244	202	135	137	145	92
Deaths,		221	36	33	8	14	23	52	55
Fatality-rate,		21·1	38·7	13·5	3·9	10·4	16·8	35·9	59·8

Of the 221 deaths from pneumonia, 38 had taken place before notification was received, 58 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, 14 were secondary pneumonias, and of the remaining 111 the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained: —

Day of Illness,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Not stated.	Total.
Fatal Cases Notified,	1	6	20	23	19	8	9	8	7	3	1	—	5	1	111

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 969 cases, as follows:—

Day of Illness,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12	Died before Notification.
Cases Notified,	4	44	111	180	161	102	91	58	38	39	17	14	56	54

Facilities for the Treatment of Pneumonia.

Cases treated at home, 530; 125 deaths.

Cases treated in hospital, 518; 96 deaths.

Total cases, 1,048; 221 deaths.

Age Distribution.

	−1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	Total.
Home,	59	144	109	44	33	74	67	530
Hospital,	34	100	93	91	104	71	25	518
Total,	93	244	202	135	137	145	92	1,048

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Number of Apartments.

	1	2	3	4	5	over 5	Total.
Home, - -	78	204	151	50	17	30	530
Hospital, - -	103	218	103	35	14	45	518
TOTAL, - -	181	422	254	85	31	75	1,048

NURSING ATTENDANT OF CASES TREATED AT HOME.

Mother, ...	309
Other Relative, ...	138
District Nurse, ...	48
Private Nurse, ...	22
Other, ...	13
	530

Continued Fever.

5 cases were notified during the year and removed to hospital. 4 were discharged well, the revised diagnoses being as follows:—Paratyphoid B., 1; positive Widal, 1; undulant fever, 1; bronchitis, 1. The fatal case proved to be one of simple meningitis.

Undulant Fever.

Three cases of undulant fever reported during the year presented the following features:—

(1) D. H. D., male, 24, Chauffeur. Insidious onset about 21/3/35.

Symptoms.—Headache, backache, night sweating, no rigors, no enlargement of liver or spleen, intermittent albuminuria, fever 97·6—100·6° for five weeks. Blood agglutination—B. abortus 1 in 200.

Source of Infection.—No known infection at source of milk supply but blood of one animal was found to agglutinate B. abortus 1 in 600.

(2) F. J. T., male, 57, Mining Engineer. Acute onset 17/3/36.

Symptoms.—Headache, stiffness in joints, pains in legs, fatigue, night sweating, occasional rigors, hæmoptysis, definite splenic enlargement, continuous fever 98—103° for 26 weeks. Slow convalescence. Blood agglutination B. abortus 1 in 4,000.

Source of Infection.—Contagious abortion known to be present in herd from which milk was derived. Kept two heifers, both of which were infected with contagious abortion.

(3) A. W., female, 3 years. Insidious onset September, 1935.

Symptoms.—None of note. Intermittent fever 98—104·6° for 3 months. Blood agglutination B. abortus 1 in 1,000.

Source of Infection.—Herd from which milk was obtained not affected : herd from which cream was obtained never free from contagious abortion.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis..

2 cases were notified, and 1, admitted to hospital as meningitis (unqualified), proved to be suffering from the disease.

Malaria.

1 case was notified and removed to hospital. The patient died of myocarditis.

Dysentery.

24 cases were notified and 3 removed to hospital. The following report of an outbreak of diarrhœal illness is of interest :—

CASES OF DIARRHŒAL ILLNESS IN AUCHINLOCH.

On 6/6/35 information was received of the occurrence for some time past of cases of diarrhœa in the village of Auchinloch, in the Parish of Cadder. As a result visits were paid to various households which were said to have been affected in this way and all relevant information collected, particularly details of the attacks and of the possible sources of the disease. It was found that quite a number of cases had never consulted a doctor about the illness which, as a rule, was brief, though occasionally sharp in character. Up to 10th June there were eleven households investigated and altogether twenty-six persons were involved. In some instances several members in the same family were attacked at different times, the interval between varying from eight to ten days. The households affected were well scattered throughout the new housing scheme and no locality was indicated as the source of infection.

The following tables have been compiled which summarise some of the points elicited. Table I indicates the symptoms and the dates of onset of these in each case. Table II shows the sources of the foodstuffs used by the households :—

Table I.

Particulars of Onset.

Name.	Age.	Vomiting.	Abdominal Pain.	Diarrhoea.	
				With Mucus.	With Blood.
M‘K., H.	2 yrs. 4 mths.	8/5/35	8/5/35	8/5/35	9/5/35
B.	4½	12/5/35	12/5/35	12/5/35	—
G.	9	—	20/5/35	20/5/35	—
N.	11	—	20/5/35	20/5/35	—
Mr.	40	—	28/5/35	28/5/35	—
Mrs.	37	—	28/5/35	28/5/35	—
B., Mrs.	42	—	8/5/35	—	8/5/35
G.	2	—	8/5/35	—	9/5/35
C., A.	3	10/5/35	—	—	10/5/35
H., M.	6	14/5/35	—	—	15/5/35
M., J.	4	13/5/35	13/5/35	—	13/5/35
M., B.	3	1 and 3/6/35	14/5/35	—	15/5/35
R.	1 yr. 7 mths.	2/6/35	—	—	—
Mrs.	31	4/6/35	—	—	—
Mr.	36	—	5/6/35	—	—
S., J.	13 mths.	15/5/35	—	16/5/35	—
Mrs.	28	—	26/5/35	26/5/35	—
D., Mrs.	27	—	15/5/35	15/5/35	16/5/35
S., L.	5	—	19/5/35	19/5/35	—
N., A.	7	20/5/35	—	20/5/35	—
H.	8	—	—	22/5/35	—
Mrs.	46	30/5/35	—	30/5/35	—
B., A.	3	20/5/35	20/5/35	—	21/5/35
Mrs.	38	—	28/5/35	—	28/5/35
W.	10 mths.	—	28/5/35	—	28/5/35
M.	8	—	6/6/35	—	6/6/35

TABLE II.

Sources of Food Supplies.

Name.	Milk.	Groceries.	Baker.	Butcher.	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Fish.	Icecream.
H.	C.	C.	—	Cu.	Da.	Da.	—	V.
M.	C., B.	C., D.	—	T.	Da.	Da.	—	,,
M.	C.	C., D. Co.	—	—	,,	,,	M'L.	,,
M'K.	,,	C.	C.	C.	C.	S.	—	(V., onl after attack).
B.	C., B.	C., D. G.	J.	P.	Da.	Da.	—	V.
C.	,,	C., D.	C.	T.	,,	,,	C.	,,
S.	C.	C.	,,	N.	C. Da.	N. Da.	—	,,
N.	B.	,,	,,	Cu.	Da.	—	M'L.	,,
B.	C., B.	,,	,,	T.	,,	Da.	H.	,,
S.	B.	D.	,,	Cu.	,,	,,	—	,,
D.	,,	Own Shop	Own Shop	,,	Own	,,	H.	,,

It will be seen that, from Table I, the original cases did not occur in an explosive manner but at irregular intervals. Generally speaking, where adults were affected these resulted from the previous illness of a child in the family. In practically half the number of cases there was blood in the stool besides the mucus which was the more constant abnormality.

Table II indicates that the milk source was not a constant source of supply, and would have proved to have been a more fruitful distributor if it had been the carrier of infection. Fruit and vegetables in practically every household were supplied by D.'s cart from Springburn, Glasgow. The common factor in all cases was icecream purchased irregularly from V.'s van sent from Glasgow.

A fairly definite relationship between the onset of symptons and the partaking of this icecream was obtained in practically every case. Inquiries were made to the Public Health Department of Glasgow on 13/6/35 as to the possibility of either V. or D. being the cause of the outbreak.

Information was received from the Public Health Department of Glasgow on 18/6/35 concerning P. V. This man had been ill with diarrhœa and acute abdominal pain from 13/5/35 till 17/5/35, when a doctor was in attendance. Specimens of fæces taken by the Department from all four shophands were non-dysenteric in character and were proved free from B. dysenteriæ. The icecream, examined on 31/5/35, showed staphylococcus aureus but no other organism, and there was present ·4 parts zinc per million. Reference was also made in the communication to the occurrence in the latter half of May of acute diarrhœa and short high fever in four nurses in a Glasgow institution, who had previously partaken of icecream in a Glasgow cafe owned by V. In the case of one nurse who sickened on 27/5/35, B. dysenteriæ Flexner was isolated. The 10 gallons of milk used daily by V. in making the icecream was collected by himself from A. Farm, Bishopbriggs. A visit to the farm was paid on 19/6/35, but no evidence nor history of illness was present and the condition of the premises was satisfactory.

Information was also received from Glasgow that there was no evidence in favour of D., fruiterer, Springburn, being the distributor of the disease.

As some time had elapsed in most of the cases since the acute phase, no suitable stools were obtainable for bacteriological examination, except in the case of M.B., 8 years. When the visit of enquiry was paid to the house on 7/6/35, it was reported that M. was at school but that she had had pain and diarrhœa with mucus and blood on the previous day. The opportunity of getting a fresh stool was taken, and on 12/6/35 the Bacteriologist reported B. dysenteriæ Flexner present. Blood specimens were taken of three cases whose attack had taken place two to four weeks before and though two were negative one agglutinated B. Flexner 1 in 100.

On 12/6/35 the first positive finding was reported by the bacteriological laboratory, so the two doctors practising in the district were notified of the fact with a view to the early reporting of any fresh cases. No further attacks were reported from Auchinloch, but two cases of similar diarrhœa were notified in Muirhead, a neighbouring district. One of these yielded fæces positive for B. Flexner on 17/6/35, and, although the second was the grandmother of the first, any connection was denied. This second case took a shivering fit on 7/6/35, and on the following day had vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhœa with mucus and, later, blood. The sources of food proved entirely different from those of the Auchinloch cases. It was found after questioning that on 30/5/35 she had partaken of a trifle, specially made for her by a farmer's wife, halfway between Auchinloch and Muirhead. Inquiry at the farm revealed that the little boy there had had abdominal pain and very frequent black motions on 27/5/35 and had been nursed by his mother who herself had also had diarrhœa. A specimen of her blood was reported positive 1/50 to B. dysenteriæ Flexner on 26/6/35. The little boy was in the habit of frequently visiting his grandmother in Auchinloch, but though the household there gave no history of illness it is possible he got the infection while in the village.

There were no more cases reported either in Auchinloch or in Muirhead.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

6 cases were notified during the year, and 2 others were discovered in the Returns of Deaths. 5 cases were admitted to hospital, where the diagnosis was revised in 4 cases as follows:—Diarrhœa, 1; malignant cerebral tumour (fatal), 1; mental disease, 1; and tuberculous meningitis (fatal), 1. In addition, 3 cases notified prior to 1935 were admitted to Omoa House. At the end of the year 50 cases were on record; 34 of these were being treated at home, while institutional treatment was being provided for the 16 others, as follows:—

Omoa House, ...	10
Hartwood Asylum (Certified), ...	2
Hartwood Asylum (Voluntary), ...	3
Birkwood House, ...	1

Diarrhœal Diseases.

The number of deaths and the death-rate for the past 5 years were:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Deaths, - - -	59	54	42	36	36
Death-rate per 1,000, -	0·19	0·17	0·13	0·12	0·12

All the deaths were of children under 2 years, 33 being infants under 1 year, and 3 children from 1 to 2 years.

Trachoma.

The following additional notes with regard to the outbreak referred to in last year's report (pages 26-27) have been prepared :—

The Orphanage accommodates between 450 and 480 children of both sexes, admitted from Public Assistance Authorities, Private Homes, &c., throughout Scotland. It is conducted by a Mother Superior assisted by Nuns and pupils who have attained school leaving age. The teachers come from the locality daily, and the Institution is visited regularly by a local practitioner.

The Visiting Physician states that he has known trachoma to be present for over 25 years, and that about 1910 he treated between 30 and 35 definite cases. At one time there was a school for blind children, and this is where the disease originated.

The first notification received by this Department was in August, 1934, when a pupil was sent to the Regional Blind Clinic, and the authorities there notified the Public Health Department that the girl was suffering from trachoma. Investigations were instituted immediately by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and by mid-September 11 cases were discovered, 7 of whom were admitted to Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow, and the remaining 4 treated at the Orphanage by a trained nurse. During the last three months of 1934 the number of cases rose to 16, and it became evident that a specialist would be required to examine all the inmates of the Institution.

In January, 1935, a specialist was appointed to examine all the inmates, and a trained nurse established to carry out the treatment. On 13/1/35 all the girls in the Institution were examined : 17 definite cases and 24 suspicious cases were discovered and these were isolated in two wards and treated daily by the nurse. Weekly visits were paid by the specialist, and by 10th February there were 33 definite cases of trachoma, 27 of whom were girls between the ages of 7 years and 16 years, and 4 boys between the ages of 5 years and 14 years. One woman, the wife of an outdoor worker, and one of her sons who attends the Orphanage School were also found to be definite cases. In addition to these, on 10th February there were 96 suspicious cases isolated—64 girls and 32 boys, all of school age.

Three dormitories were utilised for isolation purposes, one for the girls who were definite cases, one for the girl suspects, and one for the boy suspects, with a small ward for the definite male cases. Each dormitory had a lavatory attached with 20 wash basins, w.c., &c., and each child was given individual towel and toilet requisites and individual dining utensils.

Treatment was carried out by the nurse in the lavatory, where apparatus was erected for douching the eyes, &c. Each patient was douched at least twice daily, and treatment prescribed by the specialist was given once daily. As the definite cases recovered they were transferred to the suspicious list, and discharges back to the Institution were from the suspicious list only. While treatment was being carried out, all admissions and discharges to the Institution were suspended, and every inmate was re-examined at least three times to catch any fresh case or relapses among those discharged.

The schooling of the children was continued in the various dormitories coincident with treatment, until, as the number of cases dropped, all were transferred to a separate school detached from the other buildings, and which served as dormitories, school, and dining-room, until the disease was finally cleared up. The remainder of the Institution resumed normal routine, being now free from infection.

Duration of Treatment.—The average duration of treatment of the definite cases was 285 days—the longest period was 502 days and the shortest 133 days. The average duration of treatment of suspicious cases was 167 days, the maximum 463 days, and the minimum 41 days.

With a view to preventing any possible case of trachoma being admitted to the Institution in future a special admission form was drawn up, with a note that a certificate of freedom from trachoma must accompany the application for admission. In addition to this, all children admitted are examined by the Visiting Physician, and special attention is paid to the eyes.

The measures taken to control the outbreak at the Orphanage have proved effective, and the following has been extracted from the Specialist's report, dated 29/12/35 :—

(*a*) At present there are 14 cases in isolation (13 girls and 1 boy), also 4 cases living in their own homes.

(*b*) Treatment is progressing steadily and satisfactorily.

(*c*) The remaining cases are those which have been from the beginning severe in type, and progress has necessarily been slow.

Measles.

4 deaths, as compared with 67 the previous year. 2 were of infants under 1 year and 2 of children between 1 and 5 years.

Whooping-cough.

24 deaths, as compared with 22 the previous year. 58 per cent. of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all of them were children under 5 years.

Ringworm.

38 cases of ringworm were brought to the notice of the Department.

Scabies.

During the year 232 cases were reported. 15 cases were treated in the County Hospital, Motherwell.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year 2,133 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows:—

Measles, - - -	108	Ringworm, - - -	38
Whooping-cough, - -	404	Itch, - - - -	32
Scabies, - - -	232	Impetigo, - - -	493
Conjunctivitis, - -	37	German Measles, - -	1
Eczema, - - -	1	Chickenpox, - -	482
Mumps, - - -	305		

In all, 5,169 exclusion notices and clearance certificates were issued by the Department. It was not found necessary to recommend the closure of any school or department on account of infectious disease.

Venereal Diseases.

The following statistical statement shows the numbers of fresh County cases dealt with at the various outdoor clinics. Information with regard to in-patient treatment will be found in the report for the County Hospital, Motherwell :—

Centre.	Fresh Cases							
	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Others.		Total Attendances of all cases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County Hospital, Motherwell,	14	9	56	11	49	24	2,918	210
Coathill,	5	6	3	—	3	1	520	253
Hamilton,	7	4	12	2	9	4	1,302	419
Wishaw,	7	3	12	—	5	4	1,647	401
Total,	33	22	83	13	66	33	6,387	1,283
	55		96		99		7,670	
	250							

Institutions.

During the year 7,585 County patients and 103 patients from areas outwith the County were admitted to the various institutions, making a total of 7,688 admissions. The reports of the respective institutions are printed separately in another section of this Report.

The following statistical tables, F (*a*) and (*b*), give detailed information with regard to the admissions :—

Table F.—Hospitals and Sanatoria. (*a*) Patients admitted from County Area.

(*Admissions as notified.*)

Hospitals and Sanatoria.	Cases in Hospital at the beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged.	Died.	Cases remaining in Hospital at the close of year.	Nature of Cases admitted during Year.																					
						Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis. All other forms.	Venereal Diseases.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles.	Whooping-cough	Continued Fever	Chickenpox	Other Diseases.	Mothers.	Children.	Total.
Motherwell, -	179	1,665	1,564	157	123	344	443	44	9	43	49	55	282	2	118	14	56	21	4	3	7	4	5	162	—	—	1,665
Lightburn, -	68	622	591	33	66	192	258	1	2	—	—	29	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	622
Roadmeetings,	83	514	505	24	68	95	275	14	—	—	—	1	51	—	42	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	514
Shotts, -	41	73	58	10	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	73
Stonehouse, -	80	92	88	3	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	92
Longriggend, -	46	78	70	14	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	78
Hairmyres, -	182	130	125	22	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Bellshill, -	64	3,356	3,258	80	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,011	1,345	3,356
Calderbank House, -	37	583	577	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	392	583
Lanark, -	12	472	467	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	203	472
Totals, -	792	7,585	7,303	345	729	631	976	59	11	43	49	85	464	2	324	195	56	21	4	3	7	5	5	234	2,471	1,940	7,585

TABLE F.—HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA. (*b*) PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM AREAS OUTWITH THE COUNTY.

AUTHORITY.	COUNTY HOSPITAL, MOTHERWELL.								COUNTY SANATORIA.						BELLSHILL HOSPITAL.		CALDERBANK HOUSE.		LANARK HOSPITAL.		
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis. All forms.	Venereal Diseases.	Other Conditions.	Shotts.	Stonehouse.	Uppertown.	Hairmyres.	Dalserf.	Roadmeetings.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.	Total.
Airdrie,	—	—	—	12	5	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Coatbridge,	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hamilton,	—	1	—	1	3	1	5	3	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Motherwell and Wishaw,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rutherglen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunbartonshire,	—	—	—	18	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Glasgow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falkirk,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Renfrewshire,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Military,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals,	1	1	—	38	9	8	14	12	—	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases remaining on the register at the end of each year, the number of cases notified, and the deaths registered in each year since 1921 :—

	Notified.		Remaining on Register.		Deaths.	
Year.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
1921,	469	546	1,102	1,221	176	131
1922,	468	567	1,175	1,408	183	139
1923,	522	551	1,276	1,513	211	145
1924,	525	560	1,462	1,680	171	143
1925,	468	529	1,570	1,848	176	122
1926,	494	548	1,693	1,988	167	112
1927,	422	444	1,534	1,809	159	92
1928,	416	449	1,496	1,789	164	97
1929,	407	372	1,338	1,499	176	80
1930,	437	390	1,340	1,470	176	79
1931,	439	362	1,408	1,485	152	85
1932,	367	332	1,200	1,383	165	76
1933,	340	313	852	1,128	126	68
1934,	316	316	759	1,121	132	51
1935,	264	246	756	1,006	120	48

Deaths.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 168, viz. :—Pulmonary, 120; meningeal, 27; abdominal, 9; and other forms, 12.

The deaths are classified according to District Council Areas in Table B, and according to age in Table C.

The following table shows the number of persons who died from tuberculosis, with particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death, and the number of tuberculosis cases who died from causes other than tuberculosis :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Not notified or notified only at or after death, - - - - - -	16	26
Notified less than 1 month before death,	15	12
,, from 1-3 months ,, ,,	13	4
,, ,, 3-6 ,, ,, ,,	13	—
,, ,, 6-12 ,, ,, ,,	12	1
,, ,, 1-2 years, ,, ,,	15	1
,, over 2 ,, ,, ,,	36	4
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis,	120	48
Number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, who died from other causes, -	15	17
Total deaths of Tuberculous cases,	135	65

7 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases died within 28 days of discharge from sanatorium, and 27 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary cases died more than 28 days after discharge from sanatorium.

New Cases.—The following shows the new cases brought to notice during the year :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
New cases notified, - - - - - -	240	180
,, ,, not notified, - - - - -	24	66
	264	246

The cases *not notified* were brought to the notice of the Department through the Registrars' Death Returns, Dispensaries, or the Tuberculosis Officers.

The new cases were dealt with as follows :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Admitted to Sanatorium, - - -	139	129
Refused to go to Sanatorium, - -	29	16
Died before or soon after notification, -	33	32
Inmates of Asylums, &c., - - -	5	5
Visitors or left district, - - -	6	4
Unsuitable for institutional treatment, -	14	2
Waiting treatment towards end of year,	4	3
Out-patient treatment at dispensaries and other institutions, - -	34	55
	264	246

Where a patient receives both sanatorium and out-patient treatment during the year, the sanatorium treatment is shown in the foregoing table in preference to the out-patient treatment.

The *distribution* of cases according to District Council Areas is given in Table E.

The *age incidence* of new cases was as follows :—

		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.	Total.	
Pulmonary.	Males, -	—	8	6	40	28	31	29	3	145	264
	Females,	—	7	7	38	34	20	10	3	119	
Non-Pulmonary.	Males, -	34	24	16	28	10	9	6	2	129	246
	Females,	25	23	19	29	13	4	2	2	117	

The *types* of the 246 new cases of *non-pulmonary tuberculosis* are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification :—

Superficial glands, -	80	†Special organs, - -	17
Abdomen, - - -	42	Skin and sub-cutaneous tissue, - - -	—
*Bones and joints, -	69	Lupus, - - - -	2
Meninges, - - -	34		
General, - - -	2		
			246

---

* *Bones and Joints—Detailed.*—Spine, 24 ; Hip Joint, 17 ; Knee Joint, 6 ; Ankle Joint, 3 ; Dactylitis, 4 ; Femur, 1 ; Ribs, 8 ; Metatarsal, 1 ; Scapula, 1 ; Shoulder, 2 ; Radius, 1 ; Sacro-iliac, 1.

† Epididymus, 4 ; Urinary tract, 9 ; Eyes, 2 ; Mastoid, 1 ; Salpingitis, 1.

The *established diagnosis* of new cases is shown in the following tabular statement :—

	Pulmonary.	Per Cent.	Non-Pulmonary.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed, -	211	80	184	75
Suspected Tuberculosis :—				
Retained on list for further observation, - - - - -	1	.7	1	·4
Altered Diagnosis, - - - -	42	16	53	21
Diagnosis not confirmed, - - -	10	3	8	3
	264		246	

Of the 211 pulmonary cases in which diagnosis was confirmed, 11 were under 15 years and 200 were over 15 years.

Of the 184 non-pulmonary cases in which diagnosis was confirmed, 96 were under 15 years and 88 were over 15 years.

The *confirmatory signs* in the 211 cases of verified pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows :—

Spit positive, ...	118
Spit negative with—	
X-ray positive and other confirmatory signs, ...	35
Tuberculous pleurisy, ...	19
Tuberculous empyema, ...	—
Clinical examination positive, ...	10
Death Certificates, ...	29
	211

Sputum examinations were made in 192 cases, or 73 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 118 cases and negative results in 74 cases.

No examination of the spit was made in 72 cases, or 27 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons :—No spit, 40; died before or soon after notification, 28; left the district, 2; other reasons, 2.

The *housing conditions* of confirmed new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows :—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total Cases, - - - - - -	27	77	39	23	21
Bed to Self, - - - - - -	13	23	7	2	—
Room to Self, - - - - - -	1	14	18	17	17
Total number of Contacts, - -	80	325	174	81	94
Number of Contacts under 5 years of age, - - - - - -	20	30	16	4	6
Number who received In-patient treatment, - - - -	20	55	29	15	9
Number who died, - - -	9	27	8	6	1

The number of cases confirmed for pulmonary tuberculosis was 211; the above table only shows 187, the remaining cases being 22 institutional and 2 others where the family had removed from the area before information could be obtained.

Tuberculosis.

Rehousing of Affected Families.

On 1st January, 1935, there were 1,832 cases of verified tuberculosis on the register, and the number of households affected was not less than 1,700. It is desirable that all these families should have good housing conditions, but it is doubtful if this should be attempted as part of the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The group of cases to receive prior consideration should be those who are persistently infectious and who are living under conditions that favour the spread of the disease to other members of the household. When all infectious cases have been dealt with, the question of providing better accommodation for the treatment of non-infectious patients may be considered.

There are 414 persons in the County who are known to have tubercle bacilli in their spit, and their present housing conditions are as follows :—

Adult Inmates, including Patient.	Apartments.				
	1	2	3	4	4 and over.
1	3	1	1	—	1
—2	8	11	14	5	1
—3	12	27	17	13	8
—4	12	27	20	8	10
—5	4	28	17	10	9
—6	—	31	13	7	5
—7	2	19	14	2	4
—8	4	8	8	5	2
8 and over	—	12	8	1	2
	45	164	112	51	42

In 203 instances the patient is living in a house that is overcrowded according to ordinary housing standards, and if the affected person were given a room to himself the family would be overcrowded in 235 cases.

It will be seen that the problem is a large one even if the arrangements for rehousing are restricted to infectious cases. In addition to the qualification that the affected person is in an infectious state, it should be a condition that he has completed a course of sanatorium treatment to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and has been discharged from the institution with the consent of the Medical Superintendent. The scheme should apply, not only to individuals who are presently in sanatorium, but also to those who have undergone an approved period of treatment in the past. It should be a condition of tenancy that the patient is allotted a room to himself in the new house, and that he carries out the instructions of the tuberculosis officer.

Arrangements will be made to intimate to the County Clerk the death of any patient so that consideration may be given to the position of the family. It will be readily seen that, if the families are housed under special conditions as to rent for an indefinite period after the death of the affected member, the cumulative effect of several years experience would be considerable.

Although the question of rehousing tuberculous families was raised in connection with school children discharged from sanatoria, I have tabulated the home conditions of children aged 0-5 years and children aged 5-15 years who were discharged from sanatoria during 1935 :--

CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS.

Adult Inmates, including Patient.	Apartments.				
	1	2	3	4	4 and over.
1	—	—	—	—	—
–2	1	—	—	—	—
–3	4	3	—	—	—
–4	—	2	1	—	1
–5	2	—	—	—	—
–6	1	1	1	—	1
–7	—	1	—	—	—
–8	—	2	—	1	—
8 and over	—	—	—	—	—
	8	9	2	1	2

CHILDREN 5-15 YEARS.

Adult Inmates, including Patient.	Apartments.				
	1	2	3	4	4 and over.
1	—	—	—	—	—
–2	1	—	—	—	—
–3	2	1	1	1	—
–4	5	7	1	1	—
–5	4	14	6	1	—
–6	3	10	4	1	1
–7	1	10	7	1	1
–8	2	6	—	2	1
8 and over	—	9	1	2	—
	18	57	20	9	3

These children suffer chiefly from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. They are generally not infectious, but it is desirable that they should return to good home conditions.

368 County patients are presently undergoing in-patient treatment for various forms of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Examination of the following tabular statement shows that 231 cases

will, on discharge, return to overcrowded housing conditions, according to ordinary housing standards :—

Adult Inmates, including Patient.	Apartments. 1	2	3	4	4 and over.
1	3	—	1	—	—
—2	4	8	5	2	1
—3	10	25	10	7	1
—4	20	25	14	6	1
—5	7	36	9	6	7
—6	4	30	9	8	3
—7	2	22	9	7	3
—8	4	21	9	2	1
8 and over	1	12	7	3	3
	55	179	73	41	20

Cases on Record.—There were on record at the beginning of the year 759 cases of pulmonary and 1,121 cases of non-pulmonary forms of the disease, and during the year 264 new cases of the former type and 246 new cases of the latter were brought to notice, giving a total of 1,023 and 1,367 cases respectively.

Of the total number of 1,023 pulmonary and 1,367 non-pulmonary cases dealt with throughout the year, the following table shows the changes which took place :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Cases in District on 1/1/35,	759		1,121	
New Cases,	264		246	
Total,	1,023		1,367	
Cases removed from Register—				
Died.	135		65	
Disease arrested,	26		188	
Diagnosis revised,	71		73	
Left District,	35		35	
		267		361
Cases not yet Confirmed,	21		15	
Confirmed Cases in District on 31/12/35,	735		991	
Total Cases in District,	756		1,006	

Statement showing the number of cases on the register in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been established as at 31st December, 1935 :—

		NUMBER OF CASES Age Groups								
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
PULMONARY *										
A. Sputum not present, ...	Males,	1	2	7	6	4	7	11	—	38
	Females,	—	1	1	11	11	3	1	—	28
Sputum present but not examined, ...	Males,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Females,	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
B. Sputum examined—										
1. Tubercle Bacilli found, ...	Males,	—	—	3	69	76	61	49	2	260
	Females.	—	—	4	84	55	28	16	4	191
2. Tubercle Bacilli never found,	Males,	—	—	3	21	22	27	48	7	128
	Females,	—	1	7	26	15	27	6	2	84
Pulmonary Total, ...		1	4	25	219	184	155	132	15	735
NON-PULMONARY. †										
1. Abdominal, ...	Males,	4	10	10	10	2	1	—	—	37
	Females,	1	8	8	16	7	4	—	—	44
2. Spine, ...	Males,	6	14	8	20	4	7	5	1	65
	Females,	3	3	9	9	12	6	4	1	47
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine), ...	Males,	14	31	23	49	13	5	17	2	154
	Females,	11	14	20	22	12	5	4	2	90
4. Superficial Glands,	Males,	26	56	46	36	18	5	3	1	191
	Females,	24	51	58	64	36	15	8	—	256
5. Lupus, ...	Males,	—	2	3	4	4	5	1	—	19
	Females,	—	2	5	6	5	4	1	1	24
6. Other parts or Organs, ...	Males,	1	5	4	7	6	2	4	—	29
	Females,	4	6	4	6	5	7	3	—	35
Non-pulmonary Total, ...		94	202	198	249	124	66	50	8	991
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL, ...		95	206	223	468	308	221	182	23	1,726

* Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis included under "Pulmonary" only.

† Persons suffering from multiple lesions classified according to the site of the principal lesion. No case included more than once.

Note.—A patient is retained on the Register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years, and in the case of non-pulmonary for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

In addition to definite pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases, two other types of case are kept under observation, viz., contacts and suspects. *Contacts* are individuals—mostly children—who have lived in the same household as a spit positive case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and who have shown abnormal symptoms or signs suggestive, but not diagnostic, of tuberculous disease. Healthy contacts are not registered, but are kept under observation at the dispensaries, or by the child welfare and school medical staffs. *Suspects* are children with positive tuberculin reactions and abnormal radiological signs. Children with suspicious symptoms, who do not have these two qualifications, are not registered as suspects, but are kept under observation at the dispensaries for a period not exceeding three months.

The following statement shows that there were on the register at the beginning of the year 296 Contacts and 209 Suspects, and during the year 45 of the former and 42 of the latter type were registered, giving a total of 341 and 251 cases respectively.

The total number of 341 Contacts and 251 Suspects were dealt with throughout the year, and the following table shows the changes which took place :—

CONTACTS AND SUSPECTED TUBERCULOUS CASES, 1935.

	Contacts.		Suspects.	
Cases on District, 1/1/35, ...	296		209	
New Cases, 1935, ...	45		42	
		341		251
Cases removed from Register :—				
Died, ...	2		4	
No active tuberculosis, ...	10		69	
Diagnosis revised, ...	4		20	
Left district, ...	22		6	
		38		99
Cases in District, 31/12/35, ...		303		152

X-Ray Examinations.

This type of examination has become part of the routine investigation of all cases of doubtful tuberculosis, and the extent to which the facilities at the County Hospital, Motherwell, are used by the various dispensaries and by Shotts, Longriggend, and Roadmeetings Sanatoria is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Examinations.	Year.	Examinations.
1921, ..	... 40	1928, ...	... 537
1922, ...	... 110	1929, ...	... 550
1923, ...	... 147	1930, ...	... 682
1924, ...	... 165	1931, ...	... 861
1925, ...	... 180	1932, ...	... 1,014
1926, ...	... 256	1933, ...	... 1,010
1927, ...	... 450	1934, ...	... 1,309
		1935, ...	... 1,248

Table showing in detail the sources from which recommendations for X-ray examination came :—

Public Health Office and Medical Practitioners,		231
Bellshill Dispensary,	161	463
Blantyre ,,	50	
Cambuslang ,,	110	
Larkhall ,,	47	
Shotts, ,,	95	
Longriggend Sanatorium,	142	506
Shotts ,,	170	
Roadmeetings, ,,	194	
Others,		48

Supervision of Contacts.

During the year a list of 65 scholars living in direct contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (sputum positive) were submitted to the School Medical Inspection Department. The list showed the names and addresses, the school attended, and the relationship of the contact to the case in each instance.

Treatment.

Institutional Treatment.—The cases admitted and re-admitted to tuberculosis institutions are shown in the following table. No patient was sent to any institution outwith the County :—

		Actual Accommodation.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
			First Admissions.	Re-admissions.	First Admissions.	Re-admissions.
Sanatoria,	†Shotts,	53	34	14	11	3
	§Uppertown,	53	32	10	16	3
Orthopædic,	*Stonehouse,	82	—	—	64	25
Colony, (Treatment and training)	Hairmyres,	250	46	28	22	34
Hospital, (Operative treatment and Artificial Pneumothorax)	Motherwell,	20	8	110	12	2
—	Lightburn,	—	—	—	—	—
—	Roadmeetings,	23	33	9	3	—

* Total admissions 92— 3 being Orthopædic cases (non-tuberculous).
† Total admissions 73—11 being suspected cases.
§ Total admissions 78—17 being suspected cases.

The work at the various institutions dealing with cases of tuberculosis is described by the respective Physician-Superintendents in the institutional reports.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive institutional treatment, were kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses, the latter of whom paid 13,976 visits during the course of the year.

During the year 75 cases received additional nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, butcher meat, and butter, at a total estimated cost of £470. In addition, supplies of malt and cod-liver oil were provided for these and other cases.

Two patients were supplied with a single bedstead, mattress and cover, pillows, and blankets. These articles are supplied to patients where proper nursing and care can be carried out at home, and where the patients or relatives are unable to afford the necessary articles. All cases are under strict supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and nurses, who ensure that patient has "bed to self." At the end of the year 20 cases had bedsteads and bedding in use; 3 air beds and 5 air cushions were also supplied.

Out-Patient Clinics.—Table showing the work done at the clinics :—

	New Cases.	Re-attendances.
COUNTY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, STONEHOUSE—		
Minor operations,	30	26
X-ray examinations,	317	115
Consultations,	397	400
Artificial sunlight treatment,	38	4,247
Do, do., dressings,	—	446
Electric treatment,	28	289
Miscellaneous cases,	27	226
HEALTH INSTITUTE, CAMBUSLANG—		
Dressings,	13	73
Artificial sunlight treatment,	10	1,037
HEALTH INSTITUTE, SHOTTS—		
Dressings,	77	368
Artificial sunlight treatment,	12	480
HEALTH INSTITUTE, BLANTYRE—		
Dressings,	55	201
Artificial sunlight treatment,	18	621
LANARK DISTRICT OFFICES—		
Artificial Sunlight Treatment,	15	327

Dispensary Treatment.—Five dispensaries—situated at Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Larkhall, and Shotts—were in use, and the following table shows the record of work done:—

	New Cases.	Minor Operations.	Re-attendances.
Bellshill,	214	—	1,204
Blantyre,	58	—	904
Cambuslang,	91	20	1,618
Larkhall,	69	—	879
Shotts,	113	—	833
	545	20	5,438

Many cases not notified as tuberculosis were sent to the dispensaries, and the following table shows the source from which they came:—

By whom Sent	Bellshill	Blantyre	Cambuslang	Larkhall	Shotts	Total	Total
Sent by Doctors,	106	30	52	33	78	299	429
Sent by Public Health Staff,	56	17	29	15	11	128	
Sent by School Medical Department,	—	1	—	1	—	2	

Dental Treatment.—Table showing the number of notified cases who were recommended for treatment at Out-patient Clinics :—

Bellshill Dispensary, ...	6
Blantyre Health Institute, ...	2
Cambuslang Health Institute, ...	14
Larkhall Dispensary, ...	7
Shotts Health Institute, ...	4

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic.—At the 22 sessions held during the year, the first visits paid numbered 41, and the re-visits, 80. Twelve operations were recommended, of which 9 were performed as follows :—Tonsils and adenoids, 9. Three cases were awaiting operation.

Attendances at the Clinic were recommended from the following sources :—Bellshill Dispensary, 7 ; Blantyre Dispensary, 4 ; Cambuslang Dispensary, 4 ; Larkhall Dispensary, 4 ; Shotts Dispensary, 3 ; Shotts Sanatorium, 10 ; Longriggend Sanatorium, 8 ; Public Health Staff, 1.

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931, and Amendment Scheme, 1934.

No initial examinations in connection with the above scheme were carried out during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births Registered. — The births registered (corrected for transfers) numbered 5,981—2,980 males and 3,001 females—which is equivalent to a birth rate of 19·6 per thousand of the population. The illegitimate births numbered 298—146 males and 152 females—which is equal to 5 per cent. of the total births.

Births Notified.—The number of statutory notifications received was 5,868.

The sources of notification were as follows:—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Handywomen.	Parents.	Institutions.	Total.
1,520	2,518	9	305	1,516	5,868

In addition, 226 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents; 18 births were discovered from the Returns of the local Registrars, and 25 (including 1 still-birth) were brought to the notice of the Department by the Nurse Health Visitors, giving a gross total of 6,137. Of this figure, 5,881 were live-born children, and 256 still-born.

Table M I shows the births registered, births notified, visits made by the Nurse Health Visitors, the attendant at confinement as ascertained at the first visit, and the infantile death-rate, the information being tabulated according to District Council Areas.

Reference to the table shows that 79,743 domiciliary visits were made by the staff during the year. The special visits referred to numbered 12,698, and were made in connection with the following conditions:—Ante-natal cases, 7,384; maternal and infant death enquiries, 111; ophthalmia neonatorum and discharging eyes, 855; squint, 1,375; puerperal fever and pyrexia, 68; adopted babies (first and revisits), 614; ear, nose, and throat, 312: applications for services of midwives, 41; enquiries regarding doctors' and midwives' accounts under the Midwives Acts, 661; hospital admissions, 623; and others, 654.

TABLE M I.

BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

VISITS MADE BY NURSE HEALTH VISITORS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR 1935.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA.	BIRTHS.				NUMBER OF VISITS.					ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT.						INFANT DEATHS.	
	Registered.		Notified.			Subsequent.											
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Alive.	Still-born.	First.	Infants.	Mothers.	Special,	Total.	Doctor alone or with Handy-woman.	Doctor and Midwife.	Midwife.	Handy-woman.	B.B.A.	Institution.	Registered.	Rate per 1000 Births.
No. I, - - -	112	6	127	3	128	973	8	14	1,123	21	84	3	1	4	15	6	50·8
No. II, - -	245	24	269	7	269	1,813	167	268	2,517	125	57	38	1	3	45	16	59·4
No. III, - - -	366	31	411	18	382	3,370	37	434	4,223	91	165	17	10	2	97	26	65·0
No. IV, - - -	636	27	673	31	675	7,177	156	1,527	9,535	154	204	144	6	3	164	43	67·9
No. V, - - -	469	19	497	19	483	6,450	241	1,527	8,701	30	198	119	—	9	127	32	65·5
No. VI, - - -	1,182	60	1,249	67	1,283	13,054	500	3,216	18,053	44	412	473	4	20	330	101	61·3
No. VII, - - -	772	36	816	30	865	10,734	450	1,517	13,566	428	150	84	13	9	181	42	51·9
No. VIII, - - -	615	25	653	29	598	6,992	469	1,889	9,948	143	73	198	4	14	166	45	70·3
No. IX, - - -	1,038	39	1,086	49	1,086	7,232	419	2,185	10,922	141	264	325	13	29	314	76	70·6
Biggar Burgh. - -	6	—	7	—	7	240	—	—	247	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	—
Lanark Burgh, - -	88	3	93	3	72	683	32	121	908	43	7	8	—	—	14	4	43·9
TOTAL, - -	5,529	270	5,881	256	5,848	58,718	2,479	12,698	79,743	1,220	1,618	1,410	52	93	1,455	391	†67·4
	*5,799		6,137														

* Not corrected for transfers.

† Calculated on the births corrected for transfers the rate is 65·3 per 1,000 births.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 5,601 live infants have been recorded. Of this number, it has been found that 1,186 (21·1 per cent.) were attended by medical practitioners alone or assisted by neighbours or relatives; 1,536 (27·4 per cent.) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 1,377 (24·5 per cent.) by women not on the Midwives' Roll; 1,360 (24·2 per cent.) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 90 (1·6 per cent.) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

Of the 256 still-births notified, particulars of 247 have been recorded, and the attendants at birth in these were as follows:—34 (13·7 per cent.) by doctors alone or assisted by an unqualified person; 82 (33·1 per cent.) by doctors and midwives; 33 (13·3 per cent.) by midwives alone; 95 (38·4 per cent.) in institutions; and 3 (1·2 per cent.) were born before the arrival of an attendant.

The classification of the attendants at birth is as follows:—

Cases attended by	Midwives, ...	24·1	per cent.
Do.	Doctors and Midwives,	27·6	,,
Do.	Doctors, ...	20·8	,,
Do.	Handywomen, ...	0·8	,,
Do.	Institutions, ...	24·8	,,
	B.B.A., ...	1·4	,,

Feeding at Age of Six Months:—

Feeding at the Age of Six Months.—5,394 records, relating to infants born between July, 1934, and June, 1935, were investigated to determine the feeding at the age of six months, and the results were classified as follows:—Wholly breast-fed, 2,450 (45·42 per cent.); partially breast-fed, 391 (7·24 per cent.); artifically fed,1,791 (33·20 per cent.); died or removed, 751 (13·92 per cent.); and information incomplete, 11 (0·20 per cent.).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered 391, which is equivalent to 65·3 per 1,000 births. The infantile mortality rate in each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M I.

Table M II shows the deaths arranged according to group causes and age periods:—

TABLE M II.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.										Rate per 1,000 Births.
	WEEKS.				Total.	MONTHS.				Total.	
	−1	1-2	2-3	3-4	−4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	−12	
1. Prematurity, - -	72	11	9	7	99	5	—	—	—	104	17·3
Congenital Malformation, - -	1	3	—	2	6	3	1	1	—	11	1·8
Congenital Heart,	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	10	1·6
Atelectasis, - -	8	—		—	8	—	—	—	—	8	1·3
Injury at Birth, -	20	3	2	—	25	—	—	—	—	25	4·1
2. Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, -	41	3	6	2	52	5	1	—	—	58	9·6
3. Diarrhœa, - -	—	—	3	—	3	7	11	7	5	33	5·5
4. Pneumonia, - -	1	1	1	2	5	5	8	8	10	36	6·0
Bronchitis, - -	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	2	—	12	2·0
Other Respiratory Diseases, - -	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	0·8
5. Tuberculosis—											
Meningeal, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	0·5
Abdominal, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0·1
6. Convulsions, - -	6	—	1	—	7	2	5	2	—	16	2·6
Meningitis, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	6	1·0
7. Measles, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	0·3
Whooping-cough, -	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	3	14	2·3
Diphtheria, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas, - -	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	0·5
8. Syphilis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	0·5
9. All Other Causes, -	4	4	2	—	10	7	9	10	5	41	6·8
	162	25	26	14	227	44	55	38	27	391	65·3
Rate per 1000 births,	27·0	4·1	4·3	2·3	37·9	7·3	9·1	6·3	4·5	65·3	

INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

The following Table gives the Maternal Deaths arranged according to Group Causes, Number of Births, Birth-Rates, and Maternal Death-Rates expressed per 1,000 Births, together with similar information for the years from 1926.

TABLE M III.

Registered Cause.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Quinquennium 1926-1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Quinquennium 1931-1935
Puerperal Sepsis, ...	23	21	29	15	21	109	18	18	16	20	16	88
Albuminuria of Pregnancy and Eclampsia, ...	7	6	4	3	6	26	7	6	2	6	2	23
Haemorrhage, ...	6	4	3	3	7	23	3	7	—	4	2	16
Cardiac Failure and Shock, ...	2	1	1	3	4	11	6	1	5	2	2	16
Abortion, ...	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia of Pregnancy,	1	—	3	2	2	8	4	4	4	4	1	17
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, ...	13	3	3	5	5	29	3	3	2	4	3*	15
	52	36	44	31	48	211	41	39	29	40	26	175
Registered Births, ...	7,661	7,261	7,017	6,542	6,669	35,150	6,350	6,313	5,929	6,078	5,799	30,469
Birth-rate, ...	24·13	23·10	22·08	20·75	20·02	22·41	20·99	20·86	19·46	19·92	18·98	20·06
Death-rate per 1,000 Births (Puerperal Sepsis), ...	3·00	2·89	4·13	2·29	3·14	3·10	2·83	2·85	2·69	3·29	2·76	2·88
Death-rate per 1,000 Births (excluding Puerperal Sepsis), ...	3·78	2·06	2·13	2·44	4·04	2·90	3·62	3·32	2·19	3·29	1·72	2·85
Death-rate per 1,000 Births,	6·78	4·95	6·27	4·73	7·19	6·00	6·45	6·17	4·88	6·58	4·48	5·74

*Pulmonary Embolism.
Rupture of Uterus.
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens (Probably non-septic).

HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Table M IV gives the total number of births notified, the number of institutional births and maternal deaths, and the institutional confinements and maternal mortality rates per 1,000 births:—

TABLE M IV.

	Total Births Notified.	Institution Births.	Maternal Deaths.	Institution Confinements per 1,000 Births.	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1931, -	6,588	900	41	136·6	6·22
1932, -	6,534	1,262	39	192·9	5·96
1933, -	6,214	1,302	29	209·5	4·66
1934, -	6,333	1,516	40	239·3	6·31
1935, -	6,137	1,516	26	247·0	4·23

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Puerperal Fever. — The number of notifications of puerperal fever was 40. The exact incidence of the disease may be obtained by adding to this figure 43 cases of puerperal pyrexia finally diagnosed as puerperal fever. The total number, 83, represents a rate of 13·5 per 1,000 births notified. The deaths numbered 16, giving a fatality rate of 19·2 and a death-rate of 2·6 per 1,000 births.

The following table shows the incidence and death-rates according to the attendance at confinement:—

Attendant at Birth.	Births Notified.	Total Cases of Puerperal Fever.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Fatality Rate.	Death-Rate per 1,000 Births.
Doctor, - - -	1,529	19	12·4	3	15·0	1·9
Doctor and Midwife,	1,443	18	12·4	3	16·6	2·08
Midwife, - -	1,548	15	9·6	3	20·0	1·9
Institution, - -	1,516	16	10·5	3	18·7	1·9
Handywoman, -	50	—	—	—	—	—
B.B.A., - - -	51	2	3·9	2	100·0	39·2
Septic Abortions, -	—	13	—	2	16·6	—
Totals, - -	6,137	83	13·5	16	19·2	2·6

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	Over 45	Total.
Cases,	4	23	23	—	20	8	5	83
Deaths, -	2	5	1	—	5	3	—	16

NUMBER OF PREGNANCY.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Over 12	Not Stated.	Total.
Cases,	32	16	9	7	3	5	2	5	—	—	1	—	1	2	83
Deaths, -	4	7	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

	Full Term.	Premature.	Miscarriage.	Abortion.	Not Stated.	Total.
Cases, -	64	5	2	11	1	83
Deaths, -	13	—	1	2	—	16

Hospital Treatment.—80, or 96·3 per cent., of the cases received hospital treatment. All were admitted to the County Fever Hospital, Motherwell, with the exception of two cases treated in an institution outwith the County.

Puerperal Pyrexia. — The number of cases notified was 76. Of this number, 61 notifications were received from medical practitioners; and 12 from the County Hospital, Bellshill, 1 from the County Hospital, Motherwell, and 2 from Fairhaven Nursing Home. 43 cases were subsequently diagnosed as puerperal fever, and are included in the previous section of the report.

Requests for Medical Consultation. — In 3 instances medical practitioners utilised the services of the Consultant appointed by the Local Authority under the Regulations.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The total number of notifications of still-births received was 256, and the Nurse Health Visitors enquired into 247 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—Doctor alone, or with an unqualified woman, 34; doctor and midwife, 82; midwife, 33; B.B.A., 3; and institution cases, 95.

The confinement was ascertained to have been normal in 159 cases and abnormal in 88, instrumental delivery taking place in 51 of the latter.

In 175 instances the probable cause of the still-births are given below, but in the remaining 72 cases no definite reasons were ascertained:—Difficult labour, 21; ante-partum hæmorrhage, 14; eclampsia, albuminuria, and toxæmia, 24; placenta prævia, 3; accidents during pregnancy (including shock), 10; ill-health of mother, 6; accidental hæmorrhage, 6; hydramnios, 2; prematurity, 28; congenital malformation, 22; prolapsed cord, 7; abnormalities of cord, 2; breech presentation, 12; craniotomy, 1; intra uterine death, 12; hyperemesis, 1; unhealthy placenta, 1; dyspnœa, 2; cephalocele, 1.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND DISCHARGING EYES.

Notified Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — Cases, 64; rate per 1,000 births, 10·7; admissions to hospital, 20.

Of the total cases reported, 40 (62·5 per cent.) were notified by doctors; 6 (9·3 per cent.) by certified midwives; 3 (4·6 per cent.) by both doctors and midwives; 13 (20·3 per cent.) were notified from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, 1 from Calderbank House, and 1 by an outside local authority.

In 25 instances a doctor alone, or with the assistance of a neighbour, was in attendance at the confinement, i.e., the disease developed in connection with 2·0 per cent. of the total number of confinements conducted by doctors. Doctors and midwives were present at the birth in 6 cases, representing 0·3 per cent. of the total cases attended by doctors and midwives. A certified midwife alone was present at the birth in 17 cases, which is 1·2 per cent. of the total midwives' cases. 15 cases (1·0 per cent.) occurred in institutions, and in 1 the confinement took place before the arrival of an attendant.

In the following table the cases are classified according to the severity of the disease and to the bacteriological findings:—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal, - - - - -	1	2	0	3
Other organisms, - -	5	7	4	16
Pus, but no organisms, - -	7	6	4	17
No pus, no bacteria, - -	1	3	0	4
No swab, - - - - -	18	3	3	24
	32	21	11	64

Discharging Eyes. — The number of cases of discharging eyes discovered was 89. 5 cases were admitted to the County Hospital, Motherwell. The attendant at birth was as follows :—Doctor alone, or with the assistance of a neighbour, 10; doctor and midwife, 17; midwife alone, 24; and born before the arrival of an attendant, 1. In 37 cases the births occurred in institutions.

The severity of the condition and the bacteriological findings are shown below :—

	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
Gonococcal, - - - -	1	—	—	1
Other organisms, - - -	39	11	1	51
Pus, but no organisms, - -	17	7	3	27
No pus, no bacteria, - -	7	1	—	8
No swab, - - - -	2	—	—	2
	66	19	4	89

The following table shows the total number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and discharging eyes according to districts :—

District Council Area.	Ophth. Neon.	Disc. Eyes.
No. I, - - -	—	—
No. II, - - -	1	—
No. III, - - -	—	—
No. IV, - - -	1	14
No. V, - - -	5	16
No. VI, - - -	15	10
No. VII, - - -	20	11
No. VIII, - - -	10	15
No. IX, - - -	12	23
Biggar Burgh, - -	—	—
Lanark Burgh, - -	—	—
	64	89

ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

The Nurse Health Visitors made 7,384 domiciliary visits to expectant mothers during the year. At the Child Welfare Centres, 1,331 patients attended for the first time, and the total visits numbered 3,102.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the following centres :—

Bellshill Hospital, daily except Saturday, ...	10.30 a.m.
Blantyre, Monday, ...	2.30 p.m.
Shotts, Tuesday, ...	10.30 a.m.
Cambuslang, Thursday and Friday, ...	2.30 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—BELLSHILL HOSPITAL.

Ante-Natal Cases.

Normal, ...			478
Abnormal Presentation, ...			39
Contracted Pelvis, ...			60
Albuminuria, ...			114
Hyperemesis, ...			38
Haemorrhage and Threatened Abortion, ...			56
Hydramnios, ...			3
Leucorrhoea, ...			22
Varicose Veins and Haemorrhoids, ...			50
Respiratory Disease, ...			20
Cardiac Disease, ...			26
Gastro-Intestinal, ...			2
Dental Caries, ...			40
Abdominal Pain, ...			15
Previous Abnormalities, ...			43
Debility, ...			50
Others, ...			89
No. of First Visits,...	1,145		
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards, ...		97	
Cases referred to own doctor, ...		24	
Cases treated at Ante-Natal clinic, ...		1,024	
			1,145
No. of Attendances, ...	3,426		

POST-NATAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

Bellshill.

Post-Natal—		
Uterine Displacement,	3	
Cervical Tear,	2	
Albuminuria,	2	
Anaemia and Debility,	6	
Subinvolution,	12	
Others,	5	
	—	30
Gynaecological—		
Sterility,	6	
Uterine Displacement,	12	
Cervical Tear,	9	
Endometritis and Leucorrhoea,	7	
Disorders of Menstruation,	14	
Ovarian Pain,	3	
Others,	13	
	—	64
Others—		
Cystitis and Nephritis,	2	
Anaemia and Debility,	1	
Others,	5	
	—	8

Number of 1st Visits,	102
Number of Attendances,	152

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—CAMBUSLANG.

Ante-Natal Cases.

Normal,	184
Abnormal Presentations,	4
Contracted Pelvis,	11
Albuminuria,	31

Hyperemesis,		3
Haemorrhage and Threatened Abortion,		10
Hydramnios,		—
Varicose Veins and Haemorrhoids,		5
Respiratory Disease,		9
Cardiac Disease,		3
Gastro-intestinal,		1
Abdominal Pain,		1
Previous Abnormalities,		20
Debility,		18
Others,		23
No. of 1st Visits,		323
Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards,	33	
Cases referred to own doctor,	3	
Cases treated at Ante-Natal Clinic,	287	
		323
Total Number of Attendances,	1,737	

POST-NATAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

Cambuslang.

Post-Natal—

Uterine Displacement,	2	
Albuminuria,	3	
Anaemia and Debility,	1	
Subinvolution,	2	
Others,	6	
		14

Gynaecological—

Sterility,	2	
Uterine Displacement,	5	
Cervical Tear,	3	
Endometritis and Leucorrhoea,	5	
Disorders of Menstruation,	1	
Others,	2	
		18

Others—

Cystitis and Nephritis, ...	1	
Others, ...	2	
	—	3

Number of 1st Visits, ...	35
Number of Attendances, ...	73

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—SHOTTS.

Ante-Natal Cases.

Normal, ...	139
Abnormal Presentation, ...	3
Contracted Pelvis, ...	3
Albuminuria, ...	21
Hyperemesis, ...	5
Haemorrhage and Threatened Abortion, ...	7
Hydramnios, ...	1
Leucorrhoea, ...	7
Varicose Veins and Haemorrhoids, ...	10
Respiratory Disease, ...	2
Cardiac Disease, ...	7
Gastro-intestinal, ...	—
Dental Caries, ...	4
Abdominal Pain, ...	1
Previous Abnormalities, ...	12
Debility, ...	13
Others, ...	44
No. of 1st Visits, ...	279

Number of Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards, ...	21	
Number of Cases referred to Own Doctor, ...	—	
Number of Cases treated at Ante-Natal Clinic, ...	258	
		279

Total Number of Attendances, ...	1,224

POST-NATAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

Shotts.

Post-Natal—		
Uterine Displacement,	—	
Albuminuria,	3	
Anaemia and Debility,	7	
Subinvolution,	5	
Others,	9	
	—	24
Gynaecological—		
Sterility,	4	
Uterine Displacement,	7	
Cervical Tear,	2	
Endometritis and Leucorrhoea,	8	
Disorders of Menstruation,	13	
Ovarian Pain,	5	
Others,	17	
	—	56
Others—		
Cystitis and Nephritis,	1	
Anaemia and Debility,	3	
Others,	6	
	—	10

Number of 1st Visits,	90
Number of Attendances,	420

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—BLANTYRE.

Ante-Natal Cases.

Normal,	150
Abnormal Presentation,	3
Contracted Pelvis,	4
Albuminuria,	11

Hyperemesis,	3
Haemorrhage and Threatened Abortion,	4
Hydramnios,	1
Leucorrhoea,	1
Varicose Veins and Haemorrhoids,	8
Respiratory Disease,	3
Cardiac Disease,	3
Dental Caries,	—
Previous Abnormality,	7
Debility,	9
Others,	10
Total Number of 1st Visits,	217

Cases referred to Ante-Natal Wards,	20	
Cases referred to Own Doctor,	1	
Cases treated at Ante-Natal Clinic,	196	
		217
Total Number of Attendances,		1,256

POST-NATAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

Blantyre.

Post-Natal—

Anaemia and Debility,	—	
Subinvolution,	1	
Others,	1	
		2

Gynaecological—

Sterility,	1	
Endometritis and Leucorrhoea,	1	
Disorders of Menstruation,	6	
Others,	5	
		13

Others—

Cystitis and Nephritis, ...	—
Anaemia and Debility, ...	—
Others, ...	—
Number of 1st Visits, ...	15
Number of Attendances, ...	38

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

Ante-natal cases were admitted to the various institutions as follows :— County Hospital, Bellshill, 341 ; Calderbank Convalescent Home, 43 ; and Lanark Hospital, 14.

Albuminuria. — The total number of expectant mothers under observation in respect of albuminuria was 382, of whom 293 were confined during the year. Altogether 7,246 specimens of urine were examined. Of these, 7,021 were sent to the Child Welfare Centres —6,796 by patients and 225 were submitted by certified midwives. 143 specimens were examined at the County Laboratory, 109 of these being sent in by midwives and 43 by members of the Public Health Staff.

Confinement Outfits.—561 special outfits prepared at the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, were supplied through the various Child Welfare Centres to mothers in necessitous circumstances. The cost of these outfits is 4s. 6d. each, but this charge may be modified in very exceptional circumstances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Patients are admitted to the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, either on account of unsuitable home conditions or because of any abnormality of pregnancy or labour. An analysis of 1,409 admissions shows that 535 (37·9 per cent.) were dealt with on account of housing conditions, 302 (21·4 per cent.) were primipara, and 572 (40·5 per cent.) had some abnormality of the present or previous pregnancy.

They contribute to the cost of their treatment according to a scale of income. The assessments for the year totalled £1,709, and of this amount £1,537 was actually paid. The receipts represent 13·7 per cent. of the annual maintenance charges.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Table M V shows the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Child Welfare Centres during 1935.

TABLE M V.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF MOTHERS, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN AT THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRES FOR 1935.

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances. Mothers.	Children Under 1 year.	Children Over 1 year.
Airdrie, - -	23	579	328	260
Baillieston, - - -	43	2,416	1,173	1,010
Bellshill, - - -	48	3,614	1,946	1,675
Bishopbriggs, - -	48	1,595	982	754
Blantyre, - - -	48	2,301	1,408	1,150
Cadzow, - - -	22	798	550	349
Cambuslang, -	48	2,190	1,485	1,043
Carluke, - -	22	861	565	297
Chapelhall, - - -	23	608	357	247
Chryston, - - -	47	2,264	1,336	947
Coalburn, - - -	12	397	288	147
Douglas Water, - -	12	248	242	39
Larkhall, - - -	44	1,999	1,345	958
Lanark, - - -	22	887	638	290
Newarthill, - -	48	2,082	1,171	918
Newmains, - -	47	2,447	1,266	1,061
New Stevenston, -	48	2,234	1,394	1,194
Shotts, - - -	48	2,195	1,522	944
Strathaven, - -	22	565	347	235
Tannochside, - -	44	1,976	1,293	831
Uddingston, -	48	2,273	1,338	1,125
		34,529	20,974	15,474

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Table M VI shows the number of sessions held, and the number of first visits and re-visits made by mothers, infants, and children.

TABLE M VI.

	Mothers.					Children.			
	No. of	Ante-natal.		Post-natal and others.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
Centre.	Sessions.	1st Visit.	Total.	1st Visit	Total.	1st Visit.	Total.	1st Visit.	Total.
Airdrie,	23	53	79	76	131	53	107	46	79
Baillieston,	43	103	287	169	398	106	282	107	217
Bellshill,	48	211	416	294	347	162	422	193	401
Bishopbriggs,	48	32	110	54	133	63	278	57	131
Blantyre,	48	21	24	188	291	180	619	169	395
Cadzow,	22	37	119	48	111	61	269	55	168
Cambuslang,	48	13	20	252	432	244	491	280	477
Carluke,	22	36	74	64	140	47	113	37	138
Chapelhall,	23	40	68	88	182	41	106	51	94
Chryston,	47	66	190	103	229	90	287	89	222
Coalburn,	12	21	34	22	33	21	33	31	46
Larkhall,	44	158	463	145	200	153	391	153	272
Lanark,	22	37	81	46	88	47	110	48	87
Newarthill,	48	75	153	118	257	107	322	97	243
Newmains,	47	69	153	167	313	125	364	159	337
New Stevenston,	48	96	276	104	278	105	373	128	312
Shotts,	48	53	68	176	340	160	364	215	478
Strathaven,	22	25	103	42	93	45	120	60	152
Tannochside,	44	98	213	99	210	105	343	106	236
Uddingston,	48	87	171	107	249	125	305	120	307
		1,331	3,102	2,362	4,455	2,040	5,699	2,201	4,792

Infants and Children.—Table M VII shows the illnesses recorded among infants and children, and it should be noted that the figures refer to the number of cases of each disease for which it was considered necessary to consult the doctor. These figures do not correspond with the total attendances, since repeated consultations for the same disease represent only one illness, nor, on the other hand, do they correspond with the first attendances, as a child may have had a re-visit for a new ailment, in which event both illnesses were recorded.

TABLE M VII.

ILLNESSES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN ATTENDING CENTRES.

CENTRE.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Intestinal Worms.	Respiratory.	Tuberculosis.	Skin.	Ear, Nose, and Throat.	Eyes.	Teeth.	Rickets.	Hernia.	Phimosis.	Anal Prolapse.	Club-foot.	Infantile Paresis.	Injury to Limb.	Cleft Palate.	Others.	TOTAL.
Airdrie, - -	39	2	20	—	15	7	6	5	3	5	8	—	—	—	2	—	5	117
Baillieston, - -	55	14	45	—	57	30	30	18	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	78	337
Bellshill, - -	75	6	124	1	68	38	32	14	5	10	11	1	2	—	6	—	115	508
Bishopbriggs, -	45	3	35	—	34	21	11	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	213
Blantyre, - -	95	9	61	—	52	56	38	20	20	25	29	—	1	1	—	—	158	565
Cadzow, - -	24	4	23	1	29	15	15	5	3	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	51	180
Cambuslang, -	101	9	112	—	88	86	37	20	29	44	28	—	—	—	4	2	116	676
Carluke, - -	30	9	6	—	14	7	10	6	4	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	19	113
Chapelhall, - -	24	2	20	—	19	11	8	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	13	111
Chryston, - -	62	12	32	—	43	31	22	13	6	10	1	—	—	—	2	—	70	304
Coalburn, - -	16	3	3	—	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	9	52
Douglas Water, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - -	31	4	14	1	17	7	6	6	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	19	111
Larkhall, - -	82	13	42	—	73	53	31	9	11	13	25	—	—	—	1	—	118	471
Newarthill. - -	54	—	80	—	34	31	14	7	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	72	310
Newmains, - -	119	5	55	—	59	62	23	38	5	13	5	—	—	1	2	—	91	478
New Stevenston, -	68	2	88	—	54	30	17	7	5	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	70	352
Shotts, - - -	93	12	43	1	78	54	25	38	11	13	7	—	—	—	4	—	159	538
Strathaven, - -	16	2	26	—	23	14	9	3	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	26	131
Tannochside, -	47	4	84	—	55	32	33	5	3	15	14	—	2	—	2	—	63	359
Uddingston, - -	55	1	96	2	41	28	26	12	8	6	5	—	2	—	1	—	65	348
	1,131	116	1,009	6	855	618	396	239	135	198	158	1	7	4	33	2	1,366	6,274

Ante-Natal Cases. — During the year 1,331 ante-natal cases (representing 1,853 conditions) were seen at the Child Welfare Centres. These are shown in the following table according to Centres and the conditions found.

Of the above cases, 702 were referred for treatment to the ante-natal wards, 209 were referred to the family doctors, and the remaining 420 received treatment at the Clinics.

TABLE M VIII.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.

CENTRE.	Normal.	Contracted Pelvis.	Albuminuria.	Hyperemesis.	Hæmorrhage and Threatened Abortion.	Hydramnios.	Leucorrhœa.	Varicose Veins and Hæmorrhoids.	Respiratory.	Cardiac.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Dental Caries.	Abdominal Pain.	Previous Abnormality.	Debility.	Others.	Abnormal Presentation.	TOTAL.
Airdrie,	18	—	8	1	2	—	—	5	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	3	—	54
Baillieston,	27	—	16	3	1	—	9	11	7	2	24	10	7	7	3	13	1	141
Bellshill,	78	—	26	—	3	—	11	29	5	1	35	8	19	21	10	34	—	280
Bishopbriggs,	4	1	8	1	—	—	2	7	1	—	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	39
Blantyre,	2	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	—	28
Cadzow,	6	—	5	2	2	—	2	1	4	2	10	—	2	10	3	7	—	56
Cambuslang,	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	13
Carluke,	9	—	2	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	9	5	3	—	—	2	—	38
Chapelhall,	13	—	6	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	4	1	1	9	1	1	—	46
Chryston,	17	1	9	2	—	—	11	12	5	3	13	—	3	—	6	10	1	93
Coalburn,	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	13	2	1	1	—	1	—	26
Douglas Water,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark,	12	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	4	—	6	6	4	—	—	—	—	40
Larkhall.	24	1	32	6	5	—	6	22	9	3	29	1	15	34	11	35	—	233
Newarthill,	10	—	2	1	1	—	3	7	4	2	21	8	7	12	19	13	1	111
Newmains,	13	—	4	—	13	—	4	8	6	6	24	7	8	16	14	15	1	139
New Stevenston,	18	—	13	—	4	—	5	15	1	1	31	3	11	20	10	5	—	137
Shotts,	14	—	5	—	2	—	1	4	—	1	9	5	3	10	9	5	—	68
Strathaven,	6	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	1	1	5	5	—	3	5	3	—	39
Tannochside,	33	1	9	1	1	2	3	13	9	—	32	3	7	23	2	13	—	152
Uddingston,	24	1	6	1	3	—	3	17	2	2	28	3	4	12	4	10	—	120
	334	5	160	26	44	2	67	170	64	26	308	75	100	183	109	176	4	1,853

Post-Natal and Other Consultations. — Table M IX shows the post-natal, gynæcological, and other consultations which were made at the various Centres :—

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.

CENTRE.	POST-NATAL.												GYNÆCOLOGICAL.							OTHERS.						
	Uterine Displacement.	Cervical Tear.	Leucorrhœa.	Disease of the Breast.	Varicose Veins.	Albuminuria	Gastro-Intestinal.	Respiratory.	Dental.	Anæmia and Debility.	Others.	TOTAL.	Uterine Displacement.	Cervical Tear.	Endometritis.	Disorders of Menstruation.	Ovarian Pain.	Others.	TOTAL.	Respiratory.	Gastro-Intestinal.	Cystitis and Nephritis.	Dental.	Anæmia and Debility.	Others.	TOTAL.
Airdrie,	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	10	22	2	42	2	—	1	4	—	1	8	1	—	1	25	3	1	31
Baillieston.	2	1	13	3	2	7	10	9	34	32	26	139	4	1	—	1	2	5	13	2	3	3	48	15	15	86
Bellshill,	1	—	2	4	5	5	13	11	14	59	27	141	2	1	1	3	1	1	9	1	8	4	39	20	28	100
Bishopbriggs,	—	—	7	4	5	1	10	—	10	18	10	65	1	—	1	2	—	1	5	1	—	1	6	1	6	15
Blantyre,	3	—	2	1	4	12	9	5	37	55	27	155	2	—	—	3	1	4	10	4	5	2	42	11	17	81
Cadzow,	1	—	1	2	3	1	4	3	12	12	8	47	—	—	—	3	1	2	6	3	3	2	8	4	5	25
Cambuslang,	—	—	4	2	5	13	7	8	51	107	14	211	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	9	4	4	47	30	18	112
Carluke,	1	—	3	1	2	—	9	1	17	4	7	45	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	1	1	6	3	4	18
Chapelhall,	—	—	3	1	3	5	6	1	19	19	3	60	1	1	—	6	—	—	8	4	4	2	16	5	4	35
Chryston,	—	—	11	3	4	4	13	3	15	32	26	111	2	—	—	1	—	5	8	—	3	2	15	3	14	37
Coalburn,	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	7	—	4	19	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Douglas Water,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark,	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	5	5	3	9	30	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	1	3	2	5	3	2	16
Larkhall,	2	—	6	2	2	3	6	5	21	36	18	101	2	—	—	2	1	6	11	1	1	1	35	3	18	59
Newarthill,	2	—	6	4	1	3	13	12	10	37	17	105	1	—	2	8	2	6	19	4	5	1	18	10	8	46
Newmains,	2	1	10	3	7	6	21	28	19	60	38	195	3	1	4	7	3	4	22	1	3	4	27	6	14	55
New Stevenston,	1	—	2	2	3	5	12	8	13	43	12	101	4	1	2	4	1	4	16	1	4	3	22	12	11	53
Shotts,	2	—	4	4	—	6	9	3	27	57	28	140	2	—	4	5	1	3	15	1	4	2	38	14	15	74
Strathaven,	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	4	9	18	7	47	1	—	—	3	—	1	5	4	—	2	4	5	3	18
Tannochside,	1	—	4	1	5	1	9	4	11	29	17	82	3	1	1	3	—	4	12	2	7	3	34	7	7	60
Uddingston,	1	—	1	2	3	1	9	2	10	29	12	70	—	1	2	3	—	2	8	2	5	3	28	18	17	73
	19	2	86	42	61	75	172	114	351	672	312	1906	32	7	20	65	13	51	188	45	63	44	466	173	207	998

TREATMENT AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following statements give a record of the work carried out at Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Shotts, and also at the Out-patient Department at Calderbank House:—

MINOR AILMENTS.

MOTHERS.

	Blantyre.	Cambuslang.	Shotts.
Anæmia, - - -	19	13	1
Skin Disease, - -	13	3	—
*Others, - - -	47	38	26
	79	54	27
Re-attendances, - -	455	176	188

* This group includes burns, septic condition, impetigo, eye diseases, &c.

CHILDREN.

	Blantyre.	Cambuslang.	Shotts.
Skin, - - - -	19	89	7
Eyes, - - - -	110	44	2
Ears, - - - -	83	41	3
*Others, - - -	316	110	25
	528	284	37
Re-attendances, -	1,444	1,001	209

*This group includes impetigo, dressings, threadworms, umbilical hernia, &c.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	New Cases.	Re-attendances.	New Cases.	Re-attendances.
Blantyre, - - - -	—	—	36	436
Cambuslang, - -	2	29	29	393
Lanark, - - - -	1	—	6	89
Shotts, - - - -	—	—	18	274
Calderbank House, -	6	206	8	186
	9	235	97	1,378

TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement:—

Cases Examined at	First Cases.	Spectacles Prescribed.	Re-examined.
Bellshill, - - -	43	36	92
Blantyre, - - -	16	19	55
Cambuslang, - -	18	17	41
Shotts, - - -	14	12	26
	91	84	214

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year, 1,003 mothers and 242 children were recommended for dental treatment, and of these 812 mothers and 179 children attended the dental surgeons appointed by the Local Authority:—

	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
CENTRE—				
Airdrie, - -	41	36	8	7
Baillieston, - -	95	85	17	13
Bellshill, - -	70	40	10	8
Bishopbriggs, -	12	10	1	1
Blantyre, - -	88	47	21	15
Cadzow, - -	24	20	5	2
Cambuslang, -	115	114	14	10
Carluke, - -	27	26	9	8
Chapelhall, - -	43	36	11	10
Chryston, - -	33	30	13	10
Coalburn, - -	23	15	5	5
Douglas Water, -	3	3	—	—
Lanark, - -	17	12	7	6
Larkhall, - -	65	56	9	7
Newarthill, - -	31	20	5	4
Newmains, - -	81	70	40	37
New Stevenston, -	37	27	6	4
Shotts, - -	87	73	35	16
Strathaven, -	22	15	2	2
Tannochside, -	35	33	5	3
Uddingston, -	54	44	19	11
	1.003	812	242	179

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT AILMENTS.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations recommended.	Operations performed.
22	148	152	112	*125

*Including 16 operations recommended in 1934.

The operations performed were as follows:—

Tonsils and Adenoids, ...	125

In two cases operations were refused: 1 child still awaits operation.

In addition, 14 patients receiving in-patient treatment in Calderbank House had operations, as follows:—Incision of Membrana Tympani, 1; Incision of Membrana Tympani and removal of Adenoids, 1; Mastoid, 1; Tonsils and Adenoids, 11.

Attendances at the Clinic were recommended from the following sources:—

Airdrie Child Welfare Centre,	... ...	3
Baillieston	do.	2
Bellshill	do.	9
Bishopriggs	do.	1
Blantyre	do.	8
Cadzow	do.	3
Cambuslang	do.	28
Carluke	do.	8
Chapelhall	do.	3
Chryston	do.	1
Coalburn	do.	3
Lanark	do.	1
Larkhall	do.	12
Newarthill	do.	4
Newmains	do.	15
New Stevenston	do.	6
Shotts	do.	16
Strathaven	do.	8
Tannochside	do.	8
Uddingston	do.	8
Public Health Staff,	... ...	1
		148

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The following demonstrations and lectures were given at the various Centres during the year :—

Centre.	Demonstrations.		Lectures.
	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	
Airdrie, ...	—	—	Poulticing.
Baillieston, ...	7	11	Infant feeding. Cleanliness. Poulticing. Care of home.
Bellshill, ...	11	21	Measles and whooping-cough. Cleanliness. Poulticing. Care of child. Infant feeding.
Bishopbriggs, ...	11	10	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home.
Blantyre, ...	10	11	Poulticing. Infant feeding. Cleanliness. Care of home.
Cadzow, ...	—	—	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home.
Cambuslang, ...	10	14	Poulticing. Diet. Care of home. Measles and whooping-cough. Cleanliness.
Carluke, ...	9	9	Poulticing.
Chapelhall, ...	—	9	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home.
Chryston, ...	8	7	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding.

Centre.	Demonstrations.		Lectures.
	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	
Coalburn, ...	—	5	Poulticing. Care of home.
Lanark, ...	—	11	Health and home,
Larkhall, ...	8	7	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home. Measles and whooping-cough.
Newarthill, ...	10	11	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Sleep in childhood. Measles and whooping-cough.
Newmains, ...	9	11	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Immunisation. Infant feeding.
New Stevenston, ...	10	10	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home.
Shotts, ...	12	11	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Sleep.
Strathaven, ...	—	—	Poulticing.
Tannochside, ...	9	9	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Care of home. Measles and whooping-cough.
Uddingston ...	10	9	Poulticing. Cleanliness. Infant feeding. Measles and whooping-cough. Care of home.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

The number dealt with monthly and the annual figures and estimated expenditure for each Centre are shown below :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
578	585	608	579	627	600	539	585	535	528	452	422	6,638

	No. of Cases.	Amount.				No. of Cases.	Amount.		
Airdrie, ...	384	£158	14	4	Coalburn, ...	215	£108	17	8
Baillieston, ...	352	143	11	5	Lanark, ...	101	44	1	11
Bellshill, ...	821	396	0	9	Larkhall, ...	483	220	1	2
Bishopbriggs,	101	37	6	8	Newarthill, ...	347	157	6	0
Blantyre, ...	765	312	8	2	Newmains, ...	330	133	19	1
Cadzow, ...	124	53	8	0	New Stevenston,	270	120	6	4
Cambuslang,	695	319	10	0	Shotts, ...	230	117	17	9
Carluke, ...	168	71	10	1	Strathaven, ...	71	30	8	2
Chapelhall, ...	178	84	9	5	Tannochside, ...	455	193	11	7
Chryston, ...	220	86	14	3	Uddingston, ...	328	156	17	11
					Total, ...	6,638	£2,947	0	8

BOARDED OUT CHILDREN.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 to 1932.

In the following paragraph the statutory notices received throughout the year are recorded :—

Children on Infant Protection Register at 31st December 1934, ...	113
Notices received in terms of Section 1 (1) of the 1908 Act, as amended by Section 59 (1) of the 1932 Act, ...	38
Notices received in terms of Section 59 (3) of the 1932 Act,	—
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority, ...	—
Total, ...	**151**

Notices received under Section 1 (5) of the 1908 Act: —

Of deaths of Children, ...	2
Of removals of Children, ...	14
Removals, under Section 61 of the 1932 Act, of Children improperly kept, ...	—
Children otherwise removed from Register :—	
(*a*) On attaining the age of nine years, ...	8
(*b*) On guardians' removal from area of Council, ...	1
(*c*) For other reasons, ...	24*
Children on Register at 31st December, 1935, ...	102
	151

* Returned to Mother, 5 ; Returned to Father, 1 ; Legally adopted, 18.

Throughout the year 369 visits were made by the Infant Protection Visitors. The reports indicate that all the children have received good homes, and are well cared for.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare Work is given in the following statement, which also shows the number of visits for the year and the remuneration paid by the Local Authority :—

ASSOCIATION.	Number of Births.	Number of First Visits.	Number of Re-visits.	Total Visits.	Fee Paid.
Motherwell and District, -	10	8	240	248	£25
Glenboig, - - - -	105	99	967	1,066	25
Caldercruix, - - -	93	83	256	339	20
Stonehouse, - - -	61	53	684	737	15
Quarter, - - - -	23	23	398	421	25
Bothwell, - - -	57	57	747	804	20
Glasford, Visitation, - Maternity work, (less fees paid by patients),	20	16	373	389	20 15
Biggar, - - - -	35	33	533	566	20
Forth and District, - -	96	95	1,224	1,319	25
Crawford, - - -	25	26	229	255	26
Lesmahagow, - - -	50	43	409	552	25
Carmichael, Anstruther, -	23	19	254	273	15
Carnwath, - - -	29	30	330	360	15
Leadhills, - - -	11	6	51	57	10
Blantyre, - - - -	Assistance at Child Welfare Centre,				£10 10/-

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 and 1927.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 169 certified midwives (102 resident within and 67 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 4th February, 1936.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

	1935	1934
Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board (Scotland), ...	73	73
Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board (England), ...	4	5
Trained and Certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital, (Glasgow), ...	9	8
Trained and Certified by the Rotunda Hospital (Dublin), ...	1	1
In *bona-fide* practice and certified under the Act, ...	82	89
	169	176

The above indicates that 87 (51·4 per cent.) of the midwives are trained and 82 (48·5 per cent.) untrained.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to District Council Areas is as follows:—

District Council Area.	Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.	Number of Midwives
No. I, ...	1	No. VII, ...	10
No. II, ...	4	No. VIII, ...	8
No. III, ...	1	No. IX, ...	19
No. IV, ...	20	Lanark Burgh, ...	2
No. V, ...	8	Resident outwith County,	67
No. VI, ...	29		
		Total, ...	169

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 10 midwives were reported to the Board.

Deaths.—One midwife died during the year, C.M.B. Number 468.

Resignations.—One midwife intimated her resignation from practice.

Inspection of Midwives. — The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 372. In addition, 49 special inspections were made on account of non-compliance with the rules. It was found that 2 midwives did not possess bags or linings, 4 had no scissors, and 7 had not supplied themselves with thermometers. The Inspectors reported that in 10 instances the charts were not correctly kept.

Attendance at Confinements.—The number of births notified as fied person conducted the confinement. In 41 cases it was found sents 25·0 per cent.

Attendance by Unqualified Persons.—In 50 instances an unqualified person conducted the confinement. In 41 cases it was found that the attendance had been given in emergency and no further action was necessary. There was apparent irregularity in 9 cases, and the women concerned were interviewed by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths was 391. In 179 instances the deaths occurred in infants during the first ten days, and 20 of these were in the practice of certified midwives. The causes of death were as follows :—Premature birth, 77 ; debility, 44 ; injury at birth, 23 ; atelectasis, 8 ; infantile convulsions, 6 ; congenital heart, 8 ; congenital malformation, 3 ; hydrocephalus, 1 ; pneumonia, 2 ; violence, 1 ; and others, 6.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — There were 64 notified cases of ophthalmia, 17 of these occurring in the practice of certified midwives. In addition, 89 cases of discharging eyes were detected by the Health Visiting Staff, and 24 of these occurred among midwives' cases.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases notified was 116, and 16 of these occurred in the practice of midwives. There were 17 deaths, 3 of which related to midwives' cases.

Still-Births.—The total number of still-births was 256, 33 of these being midwives' cases.

Examination of Urine.—109 specimens of urine were sent to the County Laboratory by certified midwives, 64 giving a positive result. At the Child Welfare Centres 225 specimens were submitted by certified midwives, and of these 31 proved positive.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—22 notifications were received from midwives, as follows:—Puerperal fever, 5; puerperal pyrexia, 8; ophthalmia neonatorum, 1; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; pneumonia, 2; chickenpox, 1; cerebral meningitis, 1.

Notification of Death.—1 notification of the death of an infant was received.

Form of having Laid out a Dead Body.—5 notifications were received, 4 for infants and 1 for a mother.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—14 notifications were received that midwives had advised mothers to substitute bottle feeding for breast feeding.

Notification of Patients' Failure to Follow Advice.—24 notifications were received regarding patients who failed either to seek medical advice or avail themselves of the pre-natal services provided by the Local Authority.

Provision of Certified Midwives in Necessitous Cases.—The Local Authority authorised the attendance of certified midwives at 225 confinements of women in necessitous circumstances, and fees of £1 5s. each were paid for the services rendered.

Compensatory Fees.—In 65 instances, where certified midwives either called in doctors or referred their patients to a Child Welfare Centre, and the patients were subsequently removed to the County Maternity Hospital for confinements, a fee of 10s. each was paid.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by midwives in 888 instances, representing 62·9 per cent. of the births attended by certified midwives. The conditions for which assistance was obtained are detailed in Table M X.

Payment of Doctors' Claims.—The claims sent in by medical practitioners under Section 22 of the 1915 Act, as amended by Section 4 of the 1927 Act, numbered 625, representing 70·3 per cent. of the cases to which they had been called, and amounted to £959 17s. 6d. Of the total expenditure, £11 11s. 0d., or 1·1 per cent., was recovered.

TABLE M X.

Year	Births attended by Midwives	Medical Assistance Forms received	Percentage of Midwives' cases requiring Medical Assistance	Doctors' Claims No.	Doctors' Claims Per cent.	Amount of Account			Recovery recommended			Amount recovered			Per cent
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1931	1,872	866	46·2	630	72·7	944	6	0	82	18	0	34	10	0	3·6
1932	1,790	912	50·9	704	77·1	1,106	14	6	52	6	0	30	8	11	2·7
1933	1.536	906	58·9	659	72·7	1,028	12	9	42	18	6	28	7	6	2·7
1934	1,582	920	58·1	705	76·6	1,110	0	0	79	0	0	18	1	6	1·6
1935	1,410	888	62·9	625	70·3	959	17	6	45	1	6	11	11	0	1·1

TABLE M XI.

Records of sending for medical assistance classified according to District Council Areas and the conditions requiring medical aid :—

Reasons for Medical Assistance.	DISTRICT COUNCIL DISTRICTS. No. II	No. IV	No. V	No. VI	No. VII	No. VIII	No. IX	Total 1935.	during 1934.
Mother :—									
Prolonged Labour,	2	30	100	92	7	20	65	316	324
Contracted Pelvis,	2	—	1	13	—	—	5	21	12
Uterine Inertia,	3	—	1	43	4	—	7	58	65
Abnormal Presentation,	1	4	23	38	2	2	22	92	83
Prolapsed Cord,	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	3
Placenta Prævia,	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	2
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage,	1	—	7	17	1	3	3	32	31
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage,	—	—	4	9	1	—	3	17	18
Hæmorrhage (unqualified),	—	1	8	4	—	1	4	18	13
Retained Placenta or Membranes,	1	3	1	10	—	2	2	19	16
Hydramnios,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	23
Eclampsia and Convulsions.	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	7	3
Albuminuria,	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	6	14
Torn Perineum,	1	—	18	41	7	11	21	99	123
Abortion (actual or threatened),	—	—	6	6	1	—	5	18	15
Pyrexia,	—	—	2	4	—	3	5	14	32
Phlebitis,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Excessive vomiting,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
Debility and extreme weakness,	—	—	3	11	—	3	3	20	23
Varicose Veins,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oedema,	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	5
Other defined causes,	—	—	5	6	—	4	5	20	37
Ill-defined causes,	—	2	4	7	—	2	4	19	2
Child :—									
Still-Birth,	—	—	—	8	—	3	4	15	22
Premature Child,	—	—	4	27	—	5	—	36	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	6	5
Discharging Eyes,	—	—	5	1	1	3	1	11	7
Congenital Malformation,	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4	10
Spina Bifida,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1
Convulsions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debility and extreme weakness,	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	7	4
Skin Condition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Death of Infant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Others,	—	—	3	1	—	2	5	11	4
	11	42	205	355	24	71	180	888	920

MATERNITY HOMES.

The four Maternity Homes in the County were inspected and found to be kept satisfactorily.

At Fairhaven, Lanark, 79 confinements were conducted, 65 by a doctor and 14 by the Matron. There was one infantile death due to infantile convulsions. Two cases of puerperal infection were notified during the year.

At Limekilns, East Kilbride, 1 confinement was conducted during the year, a doctor being in attendance.

MEDICAL CARE AND NURSING OF SICK POOR.

The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief in the Council's area is not available, but there were roughly 16,000 persons on the Poor Law Roll liable to receive medical relief.

The number of County poor persons who received medical treatment in Poor Law Institutions was as follows :—

Institution.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Omoa House, ...	387	250	43
Crosslaw Home, ...	35	27	13
Thrashbush Home, ...	31	20	5
Old Monkland Home, ...	39	27	6
Hamilton Home, ...	163	133	24
Total,	655	457	91

In addition to the above, 236 cases were admitted to City of Glasgow Institutions for whom the County of Lanark admitted liability.

The Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Omoa House and Crosslaw Home are printed as Appendices to this report, pages 473 and 476. Thrashbush Home, Old Monkland Home and Hamilton Home are combined institutions, and are dealt with by the Medical Officers of the Burghs concerned.

The question of the provision of a General Hospital to deal with sick poor persons requiring institutional treatment instead of treating them as at present in wards set aside in the various Poor Law Institutions is still under consideration.

The following scheme for the domiciliary medical care of the sick poor was approved by the County Council during the year :—

SCHEME

OF

DOMICILIARY MEDICAL CARE OF THE SICK POOR.

Nature of Service.—The Domiciliary Poor Law Medical Service will be conducted by part-time Medical Officers (hereinafter referred to as " Medical Officer " or " Medical Officers " as the case may be), who will be responsible for the home treatment of the Sick Poor in such areas as are allotted to them by the County Council.

Method of Obtaining Medical Attendance.—Application for Medical Relief will be made to the Public Assistance Area or Relieving Officer. Every person entitled to medical attendance will receive a card that will be presented to the Medical Officer at any time on request. The card will indicate the number, if any, of dependants entitled to medical attendance. It will be withdrawn by the Local Officer when title to medical relief ceases.

Range of Service.—The range of Medical Service will be similar to that given under the National Health Insurance Act.

Confinements.—All confinements will be conducted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the County Council, and not under the Poor Law Acts. Any woman in receipt of Public Assistance who is known to be pregnant will be referred to the County Public Health Department. She will be provided with qualified assistance for her confinement, and if this is furnished by a Medical Officer, or in emergency, he shall be paid a fee in accordance with the Scale of the Central Midwives' Board.

Medical Certificates.—There will be three varieties of Medical Certificate, viz. :—

A " Primary " Certificate to be issued immediately on examination of a sick person for the first time. This certificate will be in a prescribed form, and will state, *inter alia*, the nature and probable duration of the illness.

A " Continuation" Certificate, which will be issued at the request of the Local Officer when the duration of illness as stated in the " Primary " Certificate is exceeded.

A " Final " Certificate, which will be issued immediately the sick person is deemed to be well.

The County Medical Officer will investigate all cases of unduly prolonged illness brought to his notice by the County Public Assistance Officer or otherwise.

Copies of all Certificates for additional nourishment shall be immediately submitted to the County Medical Officer.

Prescriptions.—Prescriptions will conform to the regulations under the National Health Insurance Scheme as administered under the Insurance Committee of the County. Prescriptions will be written in triplicate, one copy being retained by the Medical Officer and the other two copies being handed to the patient, who will present them to any Chemist who has undertaken to supply medicines under this Scheme. Where the Medical Officer is allowed to dispense his own medicine under the National Health Insurance Acts, he will be entitled to do so under the Poor Law Medical Scheme.

The copy of the prescription when dispensed will be forwarded by the chemist to the Local Officer to enable him to certify that the patient is entitled to Relief. When this has been done, it will be forwarded to the Public Assistance Officer, who will arrange for its being checked by the Central Checking Bureau.

Lunacy.—Any Medical Officer will be entitled to certify under the Lunacy Acts, although in the future the Lunacy Service may have to be reviewed.

Mental Deficiency.—The General Board of Control having approved of the Medical Officer in each area for the purposes of granting certificates under Section IV (1) (*c*) and VI (2) of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913, the Medical Officer for the area will grant the first certificate in each case. The second certificate may be obtained (*a*) in cases falling to be dealt with under said Section IV (1) (*c*) from the neighbouring Medical Officer or from any medical practitioner, and (*b*) in cases falling to be dealt with under said Section VI (2) where it is not practicable to obtain a certificate under the hand of the usual medical attendant of the alleged defective from the neighbouring Medical Officer or from any other medical practitioner.

Vaccinations.—A separate fee will be paid for all vaccinations. Lymph will be supplied free, and the fee will be inclusive of all subsequent visits. The vaccination of defaulters under the Vaccination Acts in districts where Public Vaccinators have not already been appointed will be carried out by Medical Officers in their respective districts, who will require to be appointed Public Vaccinators under the Acts.

Medical Appliances.—Application for all special appliances should be made to the County Medical Officer, who will utilise the services of the specialists attached to the Public Health Department.

Records.—The Medical Officers will keep such records as may be required by the Local Authority. The records will be open for inspection by the County Medical Officer or a deputy.

Reference to a Joint-Committee.—All complaints regarding medical attention will be forwarded to the County Medical Officer, and will not be dealt with by the Local Officer. There will be constituted a small joint-committee consisting of three representatives of the medical profession, with the County Medical Officer, the County Public Assistance Officer, and the County Clerk, who shall deal, in the first instance, with such matters as over-prescribing, complaints of inadequate attention, or other difficulties arising in connection with the service, and report if required to the Public Assistance Committee.

Referees.—A panel of three Medical Officers will be appointed as and when required by the County Medical Officer to deal with the cases in which the question of fitness for work is in doubt or dispute. This panel should only deal with such cases as the County Medical Officer considers it advisable to obtain their services.

SPECIALISTS' SERVICE.

The service of the Specialists at present employed by the Local Authority will be made available. All requests for such service should be made to the County Medical Officer.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Medical Officers will report any cases requiring Dental Treatment to the County Medical Officer.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

On 31st December, 1935, the number of licence-holders in the County of Lanark was as follows:—

Producer's Licence—

Certified milk, ...	16
Grade A (T.T.) milk, ...	46
Grade A milk, ...	3
Grade A milk Pasteurised, ...	1
Pasteurised milk, ...	1

Dealer's Licence—

Certified milk, ...	2
Grade A (T.T.) milk, ...	16
Certified milk, Grade A (T.T.) milk, and Pasteurised milk, ...	1
Certified milk, Grade A (T.T.) milk, and Grade A milk Pasteurised, ...	1
Certified milk and Grade A (T.T.) milk, ...	6
Grade A (T.T.) milk and Pasteurised milk, ...	1
Grade A milk Pasteurised, ...	1
Pasteurised milk, ...	9

The list of licence-holders with tubercle-free herds is given in the report of the County Veterinary Inspector, and shows the average number of animals in the herd and the estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken during the year:—

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.	Grade A Pasteurised
Under 1,000, ...	4	1	—	1	1
,, 2,500, ...	8	27	2	10	1
,, 5,000, ...	6	62	1	3	—
,, 10,000, ...	7	72	4	1	—
,, 20,000, ...	3	63	2	—	—
,, 30,000, ...	—	25	—	2	—
,, 50,000, ...	3	19	—	1	—
,, 100,000, ...	—	13	2	2	—
,, 200,000, ...	—	13	1	—	—
Over 200,000, ...	—	19	—	—	—
	31	314	12	20	2

	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.	Grade A Pasteurised
Coliform Bacilli present—					
in one-tenth of a c.c.,	11	—	—	4	—
in one-hundredth of a c.c., ...	—	37	—	1	—
in one-thousandth of a c.c., ...	—	—	—	—	—

Out of the 357 samples of Certified, Grade A (T.T.) and Grade A milk taken, 300, or 84 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. 57 samples did not comply with the bacteriological requirements in the following respects :—

9 exceeded the bacterial count.

35 did not comply in respect of the presence of coliform bacilli.

13 exceeded the bacterial count and coloform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 27 producers and 5 dealers. There were, therefore, 38 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk samples were found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Certified.	Grade A (T.T.).	Grade A.	Pasteurised.
2·5	1	—	—	—	8·5	—	4	—	—
3·0	—	1	—	—	8·6	1	15	1	—
3·1	—	2	—	—	8·7	5	42	4	4
3·2	1	—	—	—	8·8	4	83	2	3
3·3	1	1	—	—	8·9	4	67	2	1
3·4	1	8	1	—	9·0	4	47	3	1
3·5	1	15	1	—	9·1	4	33	—	—
3·6	1	24	3	—	9·2	—	13	—	—
3·7	4	33	2	3	9·3	—	1	—	—
3·8	1	34	—	1					
3·9	1	33	1	1					
4·0	2	40	3	2					
4·1	3	28	1	1					
4·2	1	26	—	1					
4·3	1	18	—	—					
4·4	2	18	—	—					
4·5 & over	1	24	—	—					
—	22	305	12	9	—	22	305	12	9

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 17 samples of graded milk did not comply with the milk fat standard of 3·5 per cent. These samples were taken from 9 producers and 3 dealers. The matter was taken up with the producers concerned, and subsequent sampling showed that the standard was being complied with.

Fifty-six producers complied with the standard for milk fat on all occasions throughout the year.

CLEANLINESS OF NON-GRADED MILK.

During the year, 316 samples of milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Food and Drugs Inspectors for examination bacteriologically. The results of examination showed that 220, or 69·6 per cent. of these samples complied with the standard laid down for Grade A (T.T.) milk and Grade A milk, and of this number 113 also complied with the standard laid down for Certified milk.

The 96 samples above the standard did not comply with it in the following respects:—

Samples containing over 200,000 blood heat organisms per c.c. and coliform bacilli present in ·01 or ·001 of a c.c., ...	20
Samples containing over 200,000 blood heat organisms per c.c., ...	3
Samples with coliform bacilli present in ·01 or ·001 of a c.c., ...	73
	96

When a sample is found to be contaminated the producer is informed and thereafter a visit is paid to the farm by the Sanitary Inspector at milking time, and suggestions are given with regard to improvements which he considers may give cleaner milk. In most instances this has the desired effect and subsequent samples taken generally show an improvement. I am quite satisfied that the bacteriological standard of Grade A milk can be attained by all dairy farmers.

Of the 316 samples taken, 201 were examined for tubercle bacilli and other organisms. Eight were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and were referred to the County Veterinary Inspector in order that they could be dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

The following table shows the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk samples taken during the year :—

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total.
Under 10,000, ...	1	40	7	16	64
,, 30,000, ...	1	40	14	46	101
,, 50,000, ...	—	24	2	28	54
,, 100,000, ...	—	12	7	24	43
,, 200,000, ...	1	11	2	17	31
,, 300,000, ...	—	4	3	—	7
,, 500,000, ...	—	2	1	3	6
,, 1,000,000, ...	—	2	—	—	2
Over 1,000,000, ...	—	3	3	2	8
	3	138	39	136	316

	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Total.
Coliform bacilli present—					
In one-tenth of a c.c.,	2	29	5	34	70
In one-hundredth of a c.c., ...	—	13	5	24	42
In one-thousandth of a c.c., ...	1	19	16	15	51

MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A scheme of provision of milk for school children was approved by the Education (Medical Services) Sub-Committee, and commenced in the month of Janauary. Under this scheme one-third of a pint of milk is supplied during school days at a cost of ½d. to all school children whose parents desire them to participate in the scheme. The milk was, if possible, to be supplied from Grade A (T.T.) Herds, but, owing to supplies not being available, it was necessary at the commencement to accept milk from ordinary milk producers whose premises were approved by the Medical Officer of Health. Towards the end of the year, with the exception of a few rural schools, all the milk was supplied from Grade A (T.T.) Herds. A large majority of the pupils desired to take advantage of the scheme at the outset, although, unfortunately, since then there has been a distinct falling off in numbers. Samples of milk were taken regularly for bacteriological and chemical examination, the results of which are given in the tables following. Some of the results of bacteriological examnation are very disappointing, but I am of opinion that this is, to a large extent, due to the time elapsing between milking and delivery of milk to the pupils. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to obtain all the supplies from local sources, many of the suppliers being situated in Ayrshire and other counties, with the result that a considerable time elapses before the milk reaches the distributor for bottling and thereafter delivery to the various schools. In some cases a similar state of affairs exists even although the milk is produced in Lanarkshire. In a few instances the milk is bottled at the farm where it is produced and delivered direct to the school. This is undoubtedly the best method. It is desirable that all the milk supplied should be produced in Lanarkshire, as the whole supervision would be under the control of one authority. Neighbouring local authorities have given every attention to complaints made regarding contamination, but, owing to the lapse of time between milking and delivery, it is often difficult to determine the actual source of contamination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FROM *Bulk Supplies* TO VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June.	July to Sept.	Octr. to Decr.	Total.
Under 10,000, ...	13	9	—	—	22
,, 30,000, ...	23	—	—	—	23
,, 50,000, ...	1	1	—	—	2
,, 100,000, ...	5	—	—	—	5
,, 200,000, ...	2	—	—	—	2
,, 300,000, ...	—	—	—	—	—
,, 500,000, ...	1	—	—	—	1
,, 1,000,000, ...	—	2	—	—	2
Over 1,000,000, ...	1	1	—	—	2
	46	13	—	—	59

	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June.	July to Sept.	Octr. to Decr.	Total.
Coliform bacilli present in one-hundredth of a c.c., ...	3	2	—	—	5

Out of 59 samples taken from bulk supplies, 51, or 86 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of graded milk. 8 samples did not comply with the bacteriological requirements in the following respects:—

3 exceeded the bacterial count.

3 did not comply in respect of the presence of coliform bacilli.

2 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

Two of the foregoing samples were procured on delivery from producers in Lanarkshire and six on delivery from producers in neighbouring counties.

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 66 samples taken on delivery from bulk supplies:—

Milk Fat per cent.	No.	Solids not Fat per cent.	No.
2·9	1	8·1	1
3·0	1	8·2	—
3·1	—	8·3	—
3·2	—	8·4	—
3·3	2	8·5	2
3·4	8	8·6	5
3·5	5	8·7	8
3·6	11	8·8	13
3·7	4	8·9	12
3·8	9	9·0 and over	25
3·9	6		
4·0 and over	19		66
	66		

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 12 samples did not comply with the milk fat standard from graded milk of 3·5 per cent. The matter was taken up with the producers concerned and subsequent sampling showed that the standard was being complied with. Four of the samples were procured from Lanarkshire producers and eight of the samples were procured from producers outwith the County.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF *Bottled Milk* AS DELIVERED TO VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Blood Heat Organisms per c.c.	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June.	July to Sept.	Octr. to Decr.	Total.
Under 10,000, ...	46	46	8	30	130
,, 30,000, ...	19	17	3	31	70
,, 50,000, ...	7	3	2	6	18
,, 100,000, ...	8	4	4	6	22
,, 200,000, ...	6	7	2	7	22
,, 300,000, ...	—	4	1	—	5
,, 500,000, ...	3	1	1	—	5
,, 1,000,000, ...	—	8	1	—	9
Over 1,000,000, ...	3	12	3	1	19
	92	102	25	81	300

	Jan. to Mar.	Apr. to June.	July to Sept.	Octr. to Decr.	Total.
Coliform bacilli present in one-hundredth of a c.c., ...	34	37	13	19	103

Out of 300 samples taken at schools, 187, or 62 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of graded milk. This percentage is very disappointing, but, in my opinion, is almost entirely due to the time elapsing between milking and delivery to the pupils. 113 samples did not comply with the bacteriological requirements in the following respects:—

10 exceeded the bacterial count.
75 did not comply in respect of the presence of coliform bacilli.
28 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

36 of the samples not complying with the bacteriological requirements were from Lanarkshire farms, whereas 77 were from farms outwith the County.

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 295 samples of bottled milk as delivered to various schools:—

Milk Fat per cent.	No.
2·6	1
3·0	2
3·1	7
3·2	3
3·3	11
3·4	6
3·5	13
3·6	23
3·7	23
3·8	28
3·9	33
4·0 and over	145
	295

Solids not Fat per cent.	No.
8·5	3
8·6	6
8·7	43
8·8	79
8·9	68
9·0 and over	96
	295

It will be noted that 30 samples did not comply with the milk fat standard for graded milk. The matter was taken up with the producers concerned and subsequent sampling showed that the standard was being complied with, there being only 3 deficient samples obtained during the six months ended 31st December, compared with 27 in the first six months of the year.

In addition to the samples detailed in the foregoing tables, 16 samples of school milk were taken for experimental purposes and 3 were received privately.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

The administrative procedure during the year 1935, which was summarised in the information supplied to the Department of Health for Scotland, in terms of the Regulations under the Housing Acts, is given in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected, ...	1,019
Number of dwelling-houses found to be unfit for human habitation, ...	846
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 14 (1) of 1930 Act, ...	26
Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following on Notices under Section 14 (1), ...	4
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a Notice under Section 14 (1), ...	78
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), ...	1,843
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, ...	74
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3), ...	982
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4),	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1),	11

The general character of the defects usually found to exist in the dwelling-houses dealt with was principally dampness, due to various defects in construction, and the want of proper domestic and sanitary conveniences.

Although no action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, and Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919, it should be explained that the Local Authority have taken action for the introduction of—

sinks, water supply, and water-closets at 51 dwellings;

sinks and water supply at 5 dwellings; and

water-closets at 117 dwellings;

all in terms of Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County of Lanark by Section 68 (1) of the Lanarkshire County Council (Water, &c.) Order Confirmation Act, 1917.

Sanction was given by the Local Authority in terms of Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, to the erection of 2 two-apartment dwellings by private builders.

No schemes under Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, relating to Clearance or Improvement of Unhealthy Areas, or Part I of the Act of 1935 relating to Re-development Areas were in contemplation.

Overcrowding.

In passing the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, the legislature has taken a bold step towards the eradication of overcrowding, which is to-day a social evil throughout the country, and those in the Public Health Service directly concerned in housing matters should welcome, in particular, the provisions which lay down, for the first time, a national minimum standard of accommodation on which the working classes are to be housed.

Survey.—As required under the Act, the Local Authority had a preliminary survey made of all the houses throughout the County with a rateable value of £45 and under, and this was undertaken by the County Assessor in collaboration with this Department.

The number of *houses* surveyed was 60,485, excluding unfit houses, and 22,252 (36·7 per cent.) were found to be overcrowded, including 3,852 houses belonging to the Local Authority.

The largest percentage of overcrowding occurred in Hamilton (Landward) Area, with a figure of 50·4, followed closely by Larkhall District with 50·3 per cent. The least overcrowding was recorded in Coulter Parish, where there are only four overcrowded houses.

Altogether, 64,061 *families* were canvassed, and 22,399 (35 per cent.) were found to be living in overcrowded conditions, mostly in one or two apartments, as shown in the following figures:—

One-apartment, ...	6,978	families (including 98 owing to sex separation factor).
Two apartments, ...	12,076	families.
Three apartments, ...	3,058	,,
Four apartments, ...	280	,,
Five apartments, ...	7	,,
Six apartments, ...	—	
Total	22,399	

In two instances families equivalent to 10 adults were found to be living in single rooms, and 86 families consisting of 10 or more adults were enumerated in houses of two apartments.

As already stated, there are 22,252 overcrowded *houses*, and to remedy the overcrowding, a change of house will be required in 21,385 cases. By the transfer of families to larger houses, there will be rendered vacant houses to the number of 17,277, which, with empty houses amounting to 809, make a total of 18,086 houses. Deducting the latter figure from the above figure of 21,385 leaves a balance of 3,299 houses. This however, takes into account a surplus of 10,206 houses of one and two apartments which it will not be possible to utilize in their present state for the overcrowded families referred to. If these houses are left wholly out of account, the result is that 13,505 new houses, comprising 6,323 three-apartment, 5,849 four-apartment, 1,248 five-apartment, and 85 six-apartment houses would be required.

If, on the other hand, the whole 13,505 new houses were provided it would leave 10,206 empty houses of one and two apartments in the County Area. The question as to the extent to which these empty houses may ultimately help towards the solution of the overcrowding problem is, of course, a very difficult one. To some slight extent, they may contribute through small families in existing houses of larger size removing to them, thus making the existing houses of larger size available for the overcrowded families. Again, some of the empty one- and two-apartment houses may be reconstructed and made into larger houses, and thus become available for accommodating overcrowded families.

The whole matter has now been considered by the Local Authority, who have decided on a programme of 5,000 new houses to abate overcrowding during the three years 1936-38 inclusive.

Slum Clearance.

Demolition Orders.—Good progress was maintained during the year towards the removal of insanitary houses. Representations under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, that 2,000 dwellings were unfit for human habitation, and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, were submitted to the Local Authority, and Demolition and Closing Orders were made in respect of 905 houses. The remaining cases are being dealt with.

Representations were also submitted in terms of Section 14 (1) of the Act, to the effect that 78 dwellings were unfit for human habitation, but were capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, and statutory notices were served on the person or persons having the control of the houses, requiring them to execute the works specified in the representation. The owners of the dwellings subsequently made application to the Local Authority in terms of Section 17 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, to substitute, for the notice which had been served, a Demolition Order under Sub-Section (3) of Section 16 of the Act. The Local Authority, after consideration of each case, were satisfied that it was reasonable to comply with the request, having regard to the estimated cost of the works requiring to be carried out on the houses, the condition of the houses, and other circumstances of the case, and a Demolition Order was accordingly made.

The following table shows the situation and size of the 983 dwelling-houses dealt with by Demolition and Closing Orders under Section 16 (3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, during the year :—

	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
Avondale Parish—					
19 Castle Street, Strathaven,... ...	2	—	—	—	2
16 Commercial Road, do.	1	2	—	—	3
1 Glasford Road, do.	1	—	—	—	1
29 North Street, do.	1	1	—	—	2
16 Sandknowe, do.	—	1	1	—	2
4 Waterside Street, do.	1	2	—	1	4
48 Todshill Street, do.	4	—	—	—	4
	10	6	1	1	18
Blantyre Parish—					
41 Glasgow Road, Springwells, ...	—	1	—	—	1
85-111 Calder Street, Blantyre, ...	14	8	—	—	22
75 Glasgow Road, do. (*Closing Order*)	1	—	—	—	1
9-11 Bardykes Road, High Blantyre,	1	1	1	—	3
White Cottage, Blantyreferme, ...	—	—	1	—	1
Boathouse, by Uddingston, ...	—	—	—	1	1
Boathouse Cottage, do. ...	—	—	1	—	1
	16	10	3	1	30
Bothwell Parish—					
67 Main Street, Holytown	—	1	—	—	1
95 do. do.	—	1	—	—	1
131 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2
130-142 do. do.	2	9	2	—	13
94-96 do. do.	1	2	—	—	3
Owood Row, do.	—	5	1	—	6
75 Main Street, do.	—	1	—	—	1
338 Main Street, Bellshill, ...	6	—	—	—	6
373 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2
Single Row, Douglas Park, Bellshill,	12	—	—	—	12
1-24 Bothwellpark Rows, do. ...	1	22	1	—	24
77 Glebe Street, do. ...	1	1	—	—	2

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
Bothwell Parish—Continued.					
87-89 Hamilton Road, Bellshill,	2	1	—	—	3
5-11 North Road, do.	—	4	—	—	4
102 Main Street, do.	—	—	1	—	1
Thankerton Row, Mossend,	—	3	—	—	3
Low Biggans, do.	—	10	—	—	10
New Square, do.	—	16	—	—	16
Academy Square, do.	—	1	10	—	11
Old Schoolhouse, do.	—	3	—	1	4
9-11 High Street, Newarthill,	1	1	—	—	2
41-47 do. do.	—	4	—	—	4
231-235 do. do.	1	2	—	—	3
293-297 do. do.	—	2	1	—	3
311 do. do.	1	—	—	—	1
28-34 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2
72-74 do. do.	—	2	—	—	2
262-264 do. do.	—	2	—	—	2
1 Church Street, do.	—	1	—	—	1
25-27 do. do.	—	2	—	—	2
2-6 Mosshall Street, do.	2	1	—	—	3
210-216 do. do.	3	1	—	—	4
211-219 do. do.	4	1	—	—	5
371-381 High Street, do.	2	3	—	—	5
404 do. do.	—	1	—	—	1
410-414 do. do.	3	—	—	—	3
420-426 do. do.	2	2	—	—	4
1-37 New Stevenston Road, Carfin,	19	—	—	—	19
Jennylind, do.	—	2	—	—	2
2-14 Motherwell Road, do.	—	7	—	—	7
1-6 Barrack Square, do.	—	6	—	—	6
Burnside Cottages, Cleland,	—	2	—	—	2
Porteous Land, Legbrannock,	—	6	1	—	7
Imrie's Land, do.	—	7	2	—	9
Silverwells Place, Bothwell,	—	2	—	—	2
228 Jerviston Street, New Stevenston,	—	1	2	—	3
Woodend Cottages, do.	1	6	—	—	7
	70	144	21	1	236

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
Cadder Parish—					
Drumcavil Cottage, Moodiesburn, ...	—	1	—	—	1
4-6 Cumbernauld Road, Mollinsburn,	—	2	—	—	2
13 do. do. ...	—	1	—	—	1
57-59 do. do. ...	—	2	—	—	2
Knockmilly Cottage, Muirhead, ...	—	1	—	—	1
34-38 Chryston Road, Chryston, ...	—	3	—	—	3
102-106 do. do. ...	—	3	—	—	3
45-47 do. do. ...	—	—	1	1	2
147-155 do. do. ...	2	3	—	—	5
Firpark, Auchinairn, ...	—	2	—	—	2
156-162 Auchinairn Road, Auchinairn,	—	6	—	—	6
176-178 do. do.	—	3	1	—	4
115-123 do. do.	2	3	1	—	6
117 do. do.	—	—	1	—	1
	4	30	4	1	39
Cambusnethan Parish—					
21-31 Bonkle Road, Newmains, ...	2	3	—	—	5
79-81 Chapel Road, do. ...	—	2	—	—	2
8-14 Bonkle Road, do. ...	2	2	—	—	4
160-166 do. do. ...	1	3	—	—	4
121-123 do. do. ...	—	2	—	—	2
157-159 do. do. ...	—	2	—	—	2
193 do. do. ...	—	1	—	—	1
70-82 do. do. ...	1	4	2	—	7
223-229 Main Street, Bogside, ...	—	6	—	—	6
117-121 Wishaw Road, Waterloo, ...	1	1	1	—	3
1-8 Huogomont Place, do. ...	8	—	—	—	8
Branchal Cottage, Wishaw, ...	—	—	—	1	1
	15	26	3	1	45

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
Carluke Parish—					
Woodlands Square and Lawmuir Road, Law,	18	17	—	—	35
1-11 Lawhill Place, etc., Law,	3	11	—	—	14
6-8 Quarry Road, do.	2	1	—	—	3
17-21 do. do.	—	1	1	1	3
2-4 Stravenhouse Road, do.	—	2	—	—	2
102-110 Brownlee Road, do.	—	4	—	—	4
Lawmuir Farm, do.	1	1	1	—	3
2-4 West End, do.	2	1	—	—	3
1-3 Blueknowes Cottages, do.	1	2	—	—	3
Weighhouse Row, Carluke,	7	15	—	—	22
	34	55	2	1	92
Carnwath Parish—					
23 Main Street, Forth,	—	1	—	—	1
163-165 do. do.	—	2	—	—	2
2 Wellington Street, do.	1	—	—	—	1
2-8 Sunnybrae, do.	3	1	—	—	4
Reekie Row, do.	8	1	—	—	9
Brick House, Lower Stobwood,	—	1	—	—	1
Thatch Row, Climpy,	2	—	—	—	2
Old Mansion House, Climpy,	5	4	—	—	9
Brick Row, Haywood,	—	—	—	3	3
Parkhouse, do.	—	—	1	—	1
Quality Row, Wilsontown,	2	17	3	2	24
	21	27	4	5	57
Carstairs Parish—					
105, etc., Lanark Rd., Carstairs Village,	—	—	3	—	3
8-14 Forrest's Lane, do.	3	3	—	—	6
	3	3	3	—	9

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses
Covington and Thankerton—					
Smithy Cottage, Thankerton, ...	—	1	—	—	1
Croft Cottage, do. ...	—	1	—	—	1
1-3 Townhead, do. ...	—	2	—	—	2
Fallburn Cottage, do. ...	—	—	1	—	1
Blackbog, do. ...	—	1	1	—	2
	—	5	2	—	7
Dalserf Parish—					
1-18 Bog Rows, Larkhall, ...	1	16	1	—	18
19-25 Drygate Street, do. ...	2	1	—	—	3
Nicol's Buildings, Gray Street, Larkhall,	1	1	—	—	2
38-46 Hamilton Street, do.	4	1	—	—	5
18-22 High Pleasance, do.	3	1	—	—	4
29-33 do. do.	2	1	—	—	3
35-39 Raploch Street, do.	1	2	—	—	3
Shaws Cottage, do.	—	1	—	—	1
51-55 Union Street, do.	—	1	1	—	2
57-59 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2
63-67 Raploch Street, do.	—	1	—	1	2
24 Low Pleasance, do.	1	1	—	—	2
	17	27	2	1	47
East Kilbride Parish—					
27 Glebe Street, East Kilbride, ...	—	1	—	—	1
Glasgow Parish—					
Alexander's Farm Cottage, Cardowan,	—	1	—	—	1
Hollowglen Farm Houses, Shettleston	2	—	—	—	2
Harehouse, North Shettleston, ...	—	1	—	1	2
	2	2	—	1	5

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
Hamilton Parish—					
Aitken, Bishop, and Landale Streets, Cadzow,	15	—	—	—	15
89-91 Meikle Earnock Road, Hamilton,	—	1	—	1	2
New Row, Quarter,	7	—	—	—	7
Furnace Row, do.	13	5	—	—	18
	35	6	—	1	42
Lesmahagow Parish—					
Burns' Land, Kirkmuirhill,	—	—	2	1	3
1-19 Fence Rows, do.	—	19	—	—	19
Surgeoner's Row, do.	—	6	—	—	6
Devonburn, Lesmahagow,	—	3	1	—	4
Gateside, do.	4	4	—	—	8
Rowe Street, do.	—	1	1	1	3
Turfholm, do.	—	—	1	—	1
	4	33	5	2	44
New Monkland Parish—					
The Hut, Plains,	1	—	—	—	1
1-19 Greengairs Road, High Riggend,	—	2	—	—	2
270-274 do. Greengairs,	2	1	—	—	3
314 do. do.	1	—	—	—	1
366 do. do.	—	1	—	—	1
408-412 do. do.	—	1	1	—	2
416-418 do. do.	—	2	—	—	2
1-20 Meikle Drumgray, do.	—	9	—	—	9
26-36 Back Row, do.	4	—	—	1	5
Store Row, do.	—	2	—	—	2
39 Main Street, Glenboig,	—	1	—	—	1
82 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2

	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
New Monkland Parish—Continued.					
46 Main Street, Glenboig, ...	—	1	—	—	1
56-60 do. do.	—	2	1	—	3
Old Store Houses, do.	—	2	—	—	2
Stablebank, do.	1	2	—	—	3
1-8 Ashbank, do.	8	—	—	—	8
1-16 Southbank, do.	15	1	—	—	16
1-26 Gartliston Square, Glenboig, ...	12	12	—	—	24
	46	39	2	1	88
Old Monkland Parish—					
216A-218A Glasgow Road, Barrachnie,	1	3	—	—	4
56-70 Buchanan Street, Baillieston, ...	6	2	—	—	8
145-151 Main Street, do. ...	4	2	—	—	6
1-5 High Crosshill, do. ...	—	3	—	—	3
7-11 do. do. ...	—	3	—	—	3
3-13 Scott Street, do. ...	4	2	—	—	6
31 Muirside, do. ...	—	1	—	—	1
26-28 Longlee, do. ...	2	—	—	—	2
2 Main Street, do. ...	—	—	—	1	1
135-141 do. do. ...	—	4	—	—	4
1-27 Muirside, do. ...	5	7	—	—	12
29 do. do. ...	—	1	—	—	1
85-91 West Maryston Road, do. ...	—	4	—	—	4
415-423 Hamilton Road, Broomhouse,	1	10	—	—	11
512-526A do. do.	4	11	—	—	15
9 River Road, Carmyle, ...	—	1	—	—	1
51 do. do.	—	1	—	—	1
86-92 do. do.	—	1	2	1	4
189-191 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle, ...	—	2	—	—	2
1-4 Clydeside Terrace, Tollcross,	—	—	—	2	2
66-82 Causewayside Street, do.	—	4	—	—	4
	27	62	2	4	95

	Apartments.				Total Houses.
	1	2	3	4	
Shotts Parish—					
98 Main Street, Salsburgh,	—	1	—	—	1
137 do. do.	2	—	—	—	2
183-185 do. do.	—	—	1	—	1
Easter Toll, do.	3	2	—	—	5
44-48A Omoa Road, Cleland,	5	1	—	—	6
64-66A do. do.	—	4	—	—	4
East Windyedge, do.	4	2	—	—	6
23 Shawstonfoot Road, do.	—	1	—	—	1
11-15 do. do.	3	—	—	—	3
3-5 Scott's Close, do.	1	1	—	—	2
Shawstonhead, do.	1	2	—	—	3
Biggarford Cottage, do.	1	1	—	—	2
16-17 North Shaws, do.	—	1	—	—	1
1-5 Spindleside Road, do.	2	1	—	—	3
16-18 Main Street, do.	2	—	—	—	2
Spion Kop Cottage, Shawstonfoot,	1	—	—	—	1
10-24 Main Street, Harthill,	6	8	—	—	14
Bankhead, do.	1	3	—	—	4
Back o' Moss, do.	—	—	1	—	1
200-202 Torbothie Road, Shotts,	—	—	2	—	2
57-67 Benhar Road, do.	—	6	—	—	6
34-54 Charles Street, do.	12	—	—	—	12
2-32 Union Street, do.	16	—	—	—	16
	60	34	4	—	98
Stonehouse Parish—					
2-4 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse,	—	2	—	—	2
78 New Street, do.	—	—	1	—	1
14 (or 30) Argyle Street, do.	2	1	—	—	3
28 King Street, do.	—	2	—	—	2
66-72 do. do.	3	2	—	—	5

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
Stonehouse Parish—Continued.					
44-48 Queen Street, Stonehouse, ...	5	1	—	—	6
22-24 Townhead Street, do. ...	4	—	—	—	4
56-58 do. do. ...	1	1	—	—	2
	15	9	1	—	25
Symington Parish—					
Townhead, Symington, ...	—	1	—	—	1
do. do.	2	1	—	—	3
do. do.	—	1	—	—	1
	2	3	—	—	5
TOTALS, ...	381	522	59	21	983

Undertakings.—During the year undertakings under Section 16 (2) of the Act were accepted from the owners that the following 74 dwelling-houses would not be used for human habitation until the Local Authority, on being satisfied that they had been rendered fit, cancelled the undertaking :—

	Apartments.				Total
	1	2	3	4	Houses.
287-305 Auchinairn Road, Auchinairn,	3	6	—	—	9
71 Main Street, Baillieston, ...	—	1	—	—	1
29-37 North Road, Bellshill, ...	—	9	—	—	9
1c Luggiebridge, Bargeddie, ...	—	—	1	—	1
Holburn's Land, Barrachnie,... ...	1	4	—	—	5

56 Chapel Street, Carluke, ...	—	—	—	1	1
81 High Street, do.	—	1	—	—	1
White Houses, Cardowan, ...	2	—	—	—	2
133 Chryston Road, Chryston, ...	—	—	1	—	1
Spoutscroft Cottage, Cleland, ...	—	1	—	—	1
103-105 Main Street, Holytown, ...	3	—	—	—	3
20 Fence Row, Kirkmuirhill,... ...	—	1	—	—	1
63-65 Cumbernauld Road, Mollinsburn,	—	—	1	—	1
69-75 do. do.	1	4	1	—	6
2 Stewart Street and 23 Calder Road, Mossend, ...	2	1	—	—	3
190-192 Cumbernauld Road, Muirhead,	—	2	—	—	2
Dunsyston Rows, Moffat Mills, ...	10	1	—	—	11
240 Morningside Road, Newmains, ...	—	1	—	—	1
118-120 Main Street, Salsburgh, ...	—	—	1	—	1
274-288 Station Road, Shotts, ...	—	4	—	—	4
Bridge End, Symington, ...	3	—	—	—	3
Cardingmill, do.	—	2	—	—	2
Railway Cottages, Thankerton, ...	1	2	—	—	3
118 Causewayside Street, Tollcross, ...	2	—	—	—	2
	28	40	5	1	74

Displacement of Persons.—During the year, 1,008 new Improvement Scheme houses were completed and occupied by tenants from houses dealt with by Demolition and Closing Orders, the number of persons displaced being 5,259. In addition, 79 persons were removed to vacancies in 25 Improvement Scheme houses of earlier construction, making a total of 1,033 new houses occupied by 5,338 persons displaced from slum dwellings.

The following table gives the location and number of new houses allocated, and the number of persons displaced :—

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.	Persons Displaced.
Avondale,	Strathaven,	17	87
Blantyre,	Blantyre,	30	227
	High Blantyre,	1	3
Bothwell,	Bellshill,	161	844
	Carfin,	16	60
	Chapelhall,	14	70
	Holytown,	26	138
	Newarthill,	65	325
Cadder,	Auchinairn,	12	45
	Bishopbriggs,	48	242
	Chryston,	12	66
	Mollinsburn,	12	60
Cambusnethan,	Netherton,	1	2
	Newmains,	33	171
Carluke,	Carluke,	41	254
	Law,	28	98
Carnwath,	Forth,	24	145
Carstairs,	Carstairs,	9	37
Covington & Thankerton,	Thankerton,	8	40
Dalserf,	Larkhall,	48	254
East Kilbride,	East Kilbride,	20	96
Glasgow,	Shettleston,	8	39
Hamilton,	Eddlewood,	42	172
Lesmahagow,	Blackwood,	21	135
	Lesmahagow,	13	82
New Monkland,	Glenboig,	53	283
	Greengairs,	32	213
Old Monkland,	Baillieston,	77	384
	Bargeddie,	29	124
	Broomhouse,	8	35
	Carmyle,	12	57
Rutherglen,	Eastfield,	8	43
Shotts,	Cleland,	16	79
	Harthill,	17	69
	Salsburgh,	15	54
	Shotts,	24	137
Stonehouse,	Stonehouse,	24	138
Symington,	Symington,	8	30
	TOTALS,	1,033	5,338

Since the commencement of the Housing Act of 1930, the total number of new houses completed under that Statute and occupied is 2,320. There were also, at the close of the year, 856 new houses in various stages of construction, situated as follows :—

Baillieston, ...	... 52	houses.	East Kilbride,	... 8	houses.
Bargeddie, ...	... 96	,,	Eddlewood,	... 44	,,
Bellshill, ...	... 124	,,	Forth, ...	... 36	,,
Blantyre, ...	... 84	,,	Glespin, ...	... 24	,,
Bothwellpark,	... 80	,,	Greengairs, ...	... 20	,,
Broomhouse,	... 8	,,	Kirkfieldbank,	... 8	,,
Calderbank,	... 40	,,	Law, ...	... 28	,,
Carfin, ...	... 12	,,	Netherton, ...	... 8	,,
Carluke, ...	... 72	,,	Plains, ...	... 32	,,
Carmunnock,	... 8	,,	Shotts, ...	... 12	,,
Cleland, ...	... 16	,,	Stonehouse,	... 20	,,
Douglas, ...	... 24	,,			
			TOTAL,...	... 856	,,

Houses Rendered Fit.—Four dwelling- houses at 93 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston, were rendered fit for human habitation following on a notice under Section 14, and eleven dwellings at 8-16 Park Street, New Stevenston, were repaired by the Local Authority under Section 15 of the 1930 Act.

Prosecution of "Squatters."—Three parties were each fined £2 by the Sheriff for having taken possession of old dwellings at 89-91 Meikle Earnock, Hamilton, and 163 Bonkle Road, Newmains, which had been vacated under Demolition Orders.

Insanitary Dwellings.

The Department has continued to press for the introduction of modern and domestic sanitary conveniences, and, during the year, numerous inspections were made and meetings held with the owners of properties. Difficulties are still being experienced in view of the continued high cost of carrying out improvements, but, in spite of this, some further progress has been made. The properties are briefly referred to as under :—

4-26 *Alpine Street, Blantyre.*—43 one-apartment and 17 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. The ten tenants in dwellings Nos. 12 and 14 were re-housed in the Logan Street Improvement Scheme, but, owing to a dispute between the owners, no progress was made towards carrying out the proposed improvements. As the property is rapidly deteriorating, the remaining occupied dwellings will now be dealt with by a Representation under the Housing Acts.

Watson's Land, 285/291 *High Street, Newarthill.*—4 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. After negotiation, the owner agreed to provide a bathroom, water-closet, and wash-hand basin for the three-apartment dwelling, and a water-closet between each 2 two-apartment dwellings. These proposals were approved of by the Committee, and the work has now been satisfactorily completed.

263/267 *High Street, Newarthill.*—3 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a scullery containing a water-closet, and sink and water supply.

61 *Church Street, Newarthill.*—A bathroom, water-closet, and wash-hand basin were provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

295 *Main Street, Newmains.*—A water-closet was provided for this three-apartment dwelling.

Watsonfoot Farm Cottages, Newmains.—2 three-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

398-408 *Castlehill Road, Overton.*—9 two-apartment and 3 three-apartment dwellings. The question of providing water-closet accommodation for this property has been held up, owing to drainage difficulties, and pending the consideration by the Local Authority of the provision of sewer facilities for the area.

1-2 *Rosebank, Dalserf.*—2 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

Ivy Cottage, Rosebank.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Woodside Colliery Houses, Netherburn.—1 three-apartment and 2 four-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a water-closet.

42-50 *Raploch Street, Larkhall.*—8 two-apartment dwellings. Four water-closets were provided at this property, and the existing trough closets demolished.

Bank Buildings, Busby.—6 two-apartment dwellings. Two additional water-closets were provided for this property.

Quarry Cottage, Jackton, East Kilbride.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Strimoch, Auldhouse.—A bathroom and water-closet were provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Station House, Hairmyres.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with bathroom and water-closet.

Wellbrae Cottage and Whitehills Cottage, Glasford.—2 three apartment dwellings. A bathroom and water-closet were provided for each of these dwellings.

50 *Millar Street, Glasford.*— This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

23-25 *Millar Street, Glasford.*—2 two-apartment and 1 three-apartment dwellings. Two water-closets were provided at this property.

Myrtle Cottage, Glasford.—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Lawrie Place, 9-15 *Alston Street, Glasford.*—4 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

13-18 *Chapelbank, Glenboig.*—5 one-apartment and 2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a water-closet, and inside sink and water supply.

3 *Barrachnie Road, Baillieston.*—A water-closet was provided for this five-apartment dwelling.

Morris Place, Glenboig.—8 one-apartment and 6 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. During the year two of the one-apartment dwellings were converted into one dwelling of two apartments, in accordance with an existing arrangement.

190-196 *Torbothie Road, Shotts.*—4 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

23 *Springhill Road, Shotts.*—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a scullery and water-closet.

112-114 *Station Road, Shotts.*—2 three-apartment dwellings. An additional water-closet was provided at this property.

Loganville Cottage, Auchinlea, Cleland.—A water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Avonbank, Lockhart Street, Stonehouse, and Overhall, Sandford.—2 four-apartment dwellings. A water-closet was provided for each of these dwellings.

38 *Union Street, Stonehouse.*—A new water-closet was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

3 *Mauldslie Road, by Carluke.*—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

7-8 *Mauldslie Road, by Carluke.*—1 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings. A water-closet, and inside sink and water supply were provided for each of these dwellings.

Whiteshaw Foundry, Carluke.—1 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings. These two dwellings were provided with a water-closet, and a sink and water supply introduced to each.

27 *Lawhill Road, Law.*—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

102-104 *Station Road, Law.*—2 four-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

13 *Braidwood Road, Braidwood.*—An inside sink and water supply was provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Station Houses, Auchengray, Carnwath.—2 three-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a bathroom and water-closet.

86 *Main Street, Forth.*—A water-closet and bathroom were provided for this four-apartment dwelling.

Flexholm, Leadhills.—A scullery and water-closet were provided for this two-apartment dwelling.

Sliddery, Douglas.—5 one-apartment, 9 two-apartment, and 1 three-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. A Representation under the Housing Acts was made in respect of 10 of these dwellings, and so soon as the Undertaking is signed by the owner, and suitable alternative accommodation is available for the tenants. to be displaced, the proposed scheme of reconditioning is to be carried out.

Railway Cottages, Drove Road, Lanark.—2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a water-closet, and inside sink and water supply.

Railway Cottages, Smyllum Crossing, Lanark.—2 two-apartment dwellings. Each of these dwellings was provided with a water-closet, and inside sink and water supply.

Mousehill, Lanark.—1 one-apartment, 1 two-apartment, and 1 five-apartment dwellings. An inside sink and water supply was introduced to each of these dwellings.

Springbank Cottage, Lesmahagow.—This two-apartment dwelling was provided with a bathroom, water-closet, and wash-hand basin.

Clydeville Orchard, Kirkfieldbank.—A three-apartment dwelling here was provided with a water-closet.

8, 10 and 12 *Springfield Road, Auchinairn.*—18 one-apartment and 1 two-apartment dwellings referred to in last Annual Report. The Procurator-Fiscal declined to take legal proceedings against the owners for the provision of water supply and water-closet accommodation, and the property has now been made the subject of a Representation under the Housing Acts.

127 *Gartloch Road, Gartcosh.*—This three-apartment dwelling was provided with a water-closet.

Springboig Cottages.—Shettleston.—1 four-apartment and 1 six-apartment dwellings. A scullery, water-closet, and inside sink and water supply were provided for each of these dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY, CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, &C.—The following inset table shows the number of closets on the conservancy system, as well as the number of privies, &c., remaining at the end of the year; also the number of houses without water supply, &c. It should be noted, however, that many of the dwellings shown in the table as still having inadequate sanitary conveniences are on the list for closure under the Local Authority's scheme for the improvement of insanitary areas, and will be swept away in due course.

Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.

The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 80, and 15 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Numerous visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. The accommodation provided and the other arrangements made for the workers, whilst satisfactory in many cases, leave much to be desired.

The revision of the existing by-laws, referred to in last Annual Report, is still under consideration by the Local Authority.

Prosecutions.—Proceedings were instituted against a farmer at Dunsyre, and a Glasgow potato merchant, with regard to contraventions of the by-laws for the provision of proper accommodation for seasonal workers. The farmer pleaded guilty to three charges, (*a*) failure to give the requisite intimation with reference to the available accommodation; (*b*) failure to provide sufficient storage accommodation for food; and (*c*) failure to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences for the separate use of each sex, and a penalty of £2 was imposed. As regards the case against the potato merchant, he was found guilty on one of the charges against him, viz., failure to give intimation to the County Council of the arrival of the workers at the farm, but the Sheriff took the view that the contravention was a technical one, and admonished him.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.

During the year the survey of dwellings for the accommodation of agricultural workers, and other persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, was continued, and 34 applications were received for assistance in aid of the reconstruction and improvement of 48 dwellings. A grant was sanctioned by the Local Authority in each case.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1933.

The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 143, and 9 were subsequently withdrawn by tenants. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made, and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 117 cases, and 55 were refused.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling, giving details of the defects found, and in many cases repairs were immediately carried out.

Applications by Landlords.—Applications were received from owners of 17 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. Including those continued from the previous year, reports were granted in 15 cases, and 6 were refused.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings.

The following ruinous and dangerous buildings were dealt with and notices served on the owners requiring them, in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN POPULOUS PLACES WITHIN THE COUNTY, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMON WATER-CLOSETS, DRY CLOSETS, PRIVY-MIDDENS, AND ASHPITS, SERVING 2, 3, 4, AND 5 OR MORE TENANTS, RESPECTIVELY, ALSO THE NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY AND SINK INSIDE THE HOUSE.

Locality.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Water-Closets.				Dry Closets.				Privy-middens.				Ashpits.				Houses without water and inside sink.
		2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	
Aitkenhead, &c.,	1,239	172	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baillieston,	1,284	102	57	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	29
Bellshill, &c.,	3,807	280	166	108	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Bishopbriggs, &c.	1,353	17	29	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	26
Blackwood, &c.,	456	22	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Blantyre,	3,285	319	219	156	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Bothwell,	896	68	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Braidwood,	174	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	3	—	3	1	1	3	62
Busby,	192	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calderbank,	465	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	15	2	3	36	3	—	—	1	180
Cambuslang,	6,093	357	468	214	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carmunnock,	202	10	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Carmyle, &c.,	962	44	27	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carluke,	1,551	142	29	28	2	5	1	—	—	16	2	—	—	14	3	1	—	170
Carstairs,	439	53	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35
Carnwath,	249	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Chryston, &c.,	665	8	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleland, &c.,	680	39	22	20	5	—	—	—	—	8	7	4	1	8	6	2	—	27
Coalburn,	388	17	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Crossford, &c.,	190	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dalzell, &c.,	397	33	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas,	374	22	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
East Kilbride,	668	70	28	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Forth, &c.,	514	5	3	1	1	9	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	8	122
Gartcosh,	351	20	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	25
Glassford,	116	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	8
Glengowan, &c.,	426	15	3	—	—	18	10	22	12	10	2	5	19	—	—	2	1	17
Hamilton Road,	104	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harthill,	711	234	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	7	5	1	—	18
Holytown, &c.,	2,365	261	87	61	5	—	—	—	—	5	8	4	2	3	1	2	4	58
Kirkfieldbank,	209	22	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	71
Larkhall,	2,811	414	76	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Law,	425	18	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	3	1	6	2	41
Leadhills,	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	71
Lesmahagow,	653	48	36	10	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Newarthill,	571	45	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	10	7	5	3	5	6	8	5	33
Newmains,	943	95	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Overtown, &c.	800	73	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	3	—	6	2	31
Ponfeigh,	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rutherglen,	2,760	16	140	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salsburgh,	244	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	3	1	—	28
Shettleston,	1,073	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shotts, &c.,	2,157	198	68	10	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	108
South Lenzie,	279	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Stepps,	737	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Stonehouse,	823	144	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Strathaven,	1,218	106	74	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Symington,	115	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Uddingston,	1,886	172	58	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15

by Section 10 (2) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1908, to take down or secure such buildings :—

Kenmure Manse, 15 *Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs.*—Boundary wall—repaired.

55-57 *Machan Road, Larkhall.*—Mutual chimneyhead—taken down and rebuilt.

1-5 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston.*—Brick coalceller—repaired.

119 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston.*—Stone lintel of coalcellar under stair—secured temporarily—property on list for closure.

41-43 *Cumbernauld Road, Moodiesburn, by Chryston.*—Brick chimneyhead on west gable—rebuilt.

Westonbank, Plains.—Stone wall at north-east corner of feu—rebuilt.

228 *Jerviston Street, New Stevenston.*—Brick-built water-closet—demolished.

21-25 *Montgomery Street, East Kilbride.*—Empty dwelling-houses—demolished.

Milton Drive, Bishopbriggs.—Stone and brick wall, and brick chimneyhead on vacant feu at rear—repaired.

269-271 *High Street, Newarthill.*—Stone gable wall and brick chimneyhead on north side of two empty dwellings—repaired.

77 *Avon Street, Larkhall.*—Stone chimneyhead—rebuilt.

16-18 *Alpine Street, Blantyre.*—Brickwork above door in close at No. 16, and brickwork of outside stair at No. 18—repaired.

45-49 *Raploch Street, Larkhall.*—Back wall of partly demolished building—taken down to first storey.

Woodlands Terrace, Blackwood.—Disused buiding, comprising a dwelling-house, stable and shed—demolished.

Gilfillan's Buildings, Main Street, Kirkmuirhill.—Back wall of partly demolished property—secured.

106 *Broompark Road, Larkfield, Blantyre.*—Corner of stone-built front and gable walls—made secure.

12 *Watson Street, Larkfield, Blantyre.*—Building—repaired.

119 *Carfin Street, New Stevenston.*—West gable wall and chimney cans—secured temporarily—property on list for closure.

106-108 *Jerviston Street, New Stevenston.*—Stone chimneyhead on south gable—repaired.

288 *Cambuslang Road, Eastfield Rutherglen.*—Stone chimneyhead—made secure.

161 *Stonefield Road, Blantyre.*—Stone chimneyhead—repaired.

Drainage.

There are now 63 Special Drainage Districts within the County, new districts having been formed during the year at—

Bargeddie—To include the County Council's Housing Scheme at Bargeddie and other subjects in the vicinity in the Parish of Old Monkland.

Forth—To include the village of Forth within the Parish of Carnwath.

Glespin—To include the village of Glespin within the Parish of Douglas.

The boundaries of the Carfin and Cleekhimin Special Drainage Districts were enlarged to include the village of Newarthill and vicinity, within the Parish of Bothwell, and the District is now known as " Carfin and Newarthill Special Drainage District."

New Sewers.—The following information was supplied by the County Drainage &c. Engineer as to sewers constructed during the year, viz. :—

Situation of Sewer.	Diameter of Sewer and Length in Lineal Yards.
Gorbals Cross to Drygate Street, Larkhall,	324 lineal yards of 15″ pipes.
	25 ,, ,, 12″ ,,
	25 ,, ,, 9″ ,,
New Lanark Road, Kingsknowe, Crosslaw,	144 ,, ,, 9″ ,,

Housing Schemes.	Diameter of Sewer and Length in Lineal Yards.		
	9 in.	12 in.	15 in.
Loudon's Park, Strathaven, ...	196	—	—
Dean Street, Bellshill, ...	844	216	901
Fallside (No. 2), Fallside, ...	829	—	—
Newarthill Road, Carfin, ...	51	—	—
Silverburn (No. 3), Newarthill, ...	184	—	—
Stewart Street, (No. 3) Mossend, ...	174	—	—
Mollinsburn, Mollinsburn, ...	94	—	—
Cairneymount Road, Carluke, ...	322	—	—
Forth (No. 3), Forth, ...	420	—	128
Croft, Larkhall, ...	160	—	—
Kilncroft Nursery, Douglas, ...	346	—	—
Glebe Street (No. 3), East Kilbride, ...	90	—	—
Eddlewood (No. 4), Eddlewood, ...	409	—	—
Rankin's Rows, Greengairs, ...	102	—	—
Plains (No. 3), Plains, ...	257	—	—
Springhill, Baillieston, ...	322	387	—
Springhill (No. 2), Baillieston,... ...	58	—	—
Langmuir (Nos. 5, 6 and 7), Bargeddie,	504	116	—
Broomhouse (No. 3), Broomhouse, ...	182	104	—
Calderbank (No. 4), Calderbank, ...	208	—	—
Muirhall (No. 4), Salsburgh, ...	315	—	—
TOTALS, ...	6,067	823	1,029

The number of connections made to the sewers during the year was 191.

A sewage tank and sludge drying bed were constructed at Mollinsburn Site, and are in operation.

Sludge drying beds have been constructed at the Carmunnock Sewage Purification Works.

A sewage tank has been constructed for the treatment of sewage from properties situated at 68/84 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston.

Sewage Purification Works have been constructed at Hawbank, East Kilbride. The installation consists of a "Simplex" Surface Aeration Plant, including Preliminary Settling Tanks, Aeration and Final Settling Tanks, Sludge Digestor, &c.

Light Burn, North Shettleston.—The condition of this burn, which forms the boundary between the County area and the City of Glasgow, referred to in last Annual Report, again gave rise to complaint, due to sewage pollution and obstruction of the burn by refuse. The burn was cleaned out by the Glasgow Corporation Housing Department, whose housing scheme adjoins the burn, half the cost being borne by owners of the ground on the County side. This considerably improved the conditions.

Caldercruix.—Further complaints were received regarding the want of water in the Davie Burn, referred to in last Annual Report, over the stretch that passes through the village of Caldercruix. On investigation, the sluice gates at the intake to Hillend Reservoir were found to be leaky and in general disrepair. The matter was again taken up with the Railway Company.

Barrachnie.—Complaint was received regarding the offensive condition of a ditch, which passes in proximity to the Birks Riding School, Barrachnie. This was caused by sewage from certain houses in the new housing estate at Garrowhill. These houses could not be drained to the existing sewer, and were temporarily being drained to this ditch, the sewage being pretreated in a septic tank. The ditch was cleaned out and treated with chloride of lime, and conditions were considerably improved. New sewers are now being laid to deal with the whole sewage from this area.

Baillieston.—The burn into which the drainage of this village discharges was again found to be overflowing into an adjoining low-lying field near the outlet to the River Calder. The banks of the burn were built up at the instance of the County Drainage Engineer, but subsequent heavy rain caused a recurrence of the nuisance. These conditions, however, should be remedied when the proposed drainage and sewage purification scheme for this area is carried out.

Bothwellpark.—Complaint was received from the tenant of Bothwellpark Farm regarding the pollution by sewage of the Pow Burn, to which his cattle have access for drinking purposes. It was found that the drainage from water-closets at Bothwellpark Brickworks was discharged into the burn. The matter was taken up with the Brick Company and a contract has been placed for a tank and filter.

Crawford.—Complaints were received regarding the condition of the stream running through the plantation at Bellfield Road, and also concerning the state of a ditch on the side of the main Carlisle Road, opposite Thomson's Garage. A Sub-Committee visited the locus, and, after inspection, agreed that periodical cleaning of the stream would remove the nuisance conditions in Bellfield Road. It was agreed also to pipe in the ditch on the main road, as it carries domestic waste water from dwelling-houses at Townhead. These works have been carried out.

Lesmahagow.—Complaints were received concerning the state of the lade which runs along the south side of the village from Turfholm Bridge to Milton Mill. The water provides the motive power for the mill, and is also used for washing cattle feeding-stuffs. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that a large fireclay pipe which carries a stream through the adjacent railway goods yard was also conveying crude sewage from property nearby. The matter was taken up with the owners, and the sewage diverted to the public sewer.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.—The septic tank taking the drainage from the Boys' Industrial School was dismantled, and the drainage system taken direct to the new sewer extension at Bishopbriggs Golf Course. This has removed a recurring nuisance. At the same time the sewage from the Girls' Industrial School was also disconnected from its outlet to the ditch in Bishopbriggs Golf Course and connected to the same sewer extension. During an examination of the drainage system at the Girls' School, it was found that an old 3-feet stone-built culvert was in use as part of the system, and this was discarded and a proper fireclay drain laid direct to the sewer.

Foul Ditches.—Several ditches throughout the County, into which sewage is discharged, were cleaned out during the year at the expense of the Local Authority.

Water Supply.

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the Local Authority was more than sufficient to meet all demands. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies, but these were mostly found to be due to deficient service pipes, and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied in every instance

Extensions of Water Pipes.—The following is a note, prepared by the County Water Engineer, showing the extensions of water pipes carried out during the year :—

	Diameter of Pipe.	Yards.
Abington New Cottages, ...	3″	900
Brackenbrae Road, Bishopbriggs, ...	4″	160
Douglas Village Housing, ...	3″	350
Forth Housing, ...	3″	240
New Police Station, Carluke, ...	3″	90
Ravenstruther Extension, ...	4″	1,200
Netherton Housing, Wishaw, ...	3″	60
Greengairs Tenement Housing, ...	3″	180
Duke's Road, Burnside, ...	4″	1,200
Salsburgh Housing, ...	4″	300
Cathburn and Sharnothshields Small Holdings, ...	3″	1,760
Silverburn Housing, Newarthill, ...	3″	200
Hatton Terrace, Carfin Housing, ...	3″	150
Bothwellpark Housing, ...	4″	500
Do. do.	3″	750
Abington Hotel (from Camps Main), ...	3″	600
Eddlewood Housing, Hamilton, ...	3″	450

	Diameter of Pipe.	Yards.
Swinhill, Netherburn and Marlage,	6″	1,350
Do. do.	4″	1,760
Do. do.	3″	250
Kittochside Road, Carmunnock,	3″	500
Tomato Houses, Millburn, Hareleeshill,	2″	120
Glassford Inn Extension,	3″	70
Housing Scheme, Dean Street, Bellshill,	3″	1,000
Do. do. do.	4″	350
Mains Farm, East Kilbride,	3″	1,800
Lockhart Street Housing, Stonehouse,	2″	130
Ryelands,	3″	500
Busby Road End to Hairmyres Colony,	6″	1,000
Maxwellton, East Kilbride,	4″	1,400
Springhill Housing, Stane,	3″	180
Kingshill Housing, Allanton,	3″	400
Gallowhill Housing, Carmunnock,	3″	130
Tannoch Farm, Cumbernauld,	3″	500
Croft Housing, Larkhall,	3″	450
Chapelhall Housing,	4″	350

WATER SAMPLES.—In view of complaints having been received regarding the quality of water supplies from private sources, samples were obtained from the following places and submitted for chemical analyses :—

Caithness Row, New Lanark.—A sample of water taken from this supply was found on examination to be satisfactory.

New Lanark Mills, New Lanark.—On examination, a sample of this water was found to be suitable in every respect for domestic use.

Tackhouse Farm Strathaven.—Samples of water were taken from various sources at this farm till a satisfactory supply had been discovered. The owner, however, persisted in cleaning and re-lining the old well, but on re-sampling, the water from the well was still unfit. At the close of the year a scheme was being considered to utilise the satisfactory supply already mentioned.

Auchtyfardle House, Lesmahagow.—A sample of water taken on request from a well in the grounds of this house proved on analysis to be sufficiently pure for domestic use.

Westtown, Stonehouse.—Two samples of water were taken at this farm. Both were of doubtful purity. No action has yet been taken.

Cottages, Climpy, Forth.—A sample of water taken from a cottage at the north end was found on examination to be satisfactory.

South Torfoot Farm, Strathaven.—A sample of water intended for dairy and domestic purposes was taken at this farm. The sample was found to be satisfactory.

South Fieldhead, Strathaven.—The water supply at this farm was sampled and found to be sufficiently pure for domestic and dairy purposes.

Parkhouse Farm, Thankerton.—A sample of water taken from this farm was found on examination to be satisfactory.

Priestgill Poultry Farm, Strathaven.—At the request of the owner-occupier, a sample of water was taken for analysis from a field drain used for cattle watering. The supply was found to be sufficiently pure for this purpose.

Bamflatt Farm, Strathaven.—A proposed new gravitation water supply for dairy and domestic purposes at this farm was sampled and found to be satisfactory. The supply has now been introduced to the steading.

Douglas Castle Estate.—At the request of the estate factor, a sample of water was taken from a bore 74½ fathoms deep. On analysis, the water was found to be suitable for domestic use, but on account of the exceptional degree of hardness, special measures would require to be undertaken should a hot water system be introduced.

Hole Farm, Carluke.—A sample of water taken from this farm was found to be unfit for domestic and dairy use.

Lee Muir, Carluke.—A sample of water from a pond at this farm was found to be unfit for domestic use.

L. & N. E. R. Station, Morningside.—A sample of water taken from a tap used for locomotives and washing purposes was found to be unfit for drinking purposes.

Walston Mansion Farm Cottage, Walston.—A sample of water taken at this dwelling proved on analysis to be satisfactory.

Shaws Farm, Carmichael.—A sample of water taken from a small stream on this farm proved on analysis to be sufficiently pure for domestic purposes, though filtration would greatly enhance its purity. A filter storage tank has been provided.

Craigmuir Farm, Sandford.—A sample of water taken from a sunk well on this farm proved unsatisfactory. A County gravitation supply was introduced.

Rylandside Farm, Strathaven.—Two samples of water were taken from this farm and one was found to be satisfactory. The owner has under consideration the introduction of a supply from the County gravitation main, which has recently been extended in this district.

Tanhill, Stonehouse.—Three samples of water were taken from the private supply at this farm. The sample from a tap in the boiler-house proved to be satisfactory.

Goodoakhill Farm, Salsburgh.—A sample of water taken from a well on this farm proved on analysis to be unsuitable for domestic purposes. The owners have under consideration the introduction of a gravitation supply.

Kirklands Farm, Dunsyre.—A sample of water taken from a spring some 500 yards north-east of this farm proved to be sufficiently pure for domestic use. Water from this spring will be used to augment the present supply.

Beattock Summit Schoolhouse.—Several samples of water were taken from the supply at this schoolhouse following complaints regarding the quality. The analysis proved that the water was sufficiently pure for domestic purposes save in exceptionally rainy weather when the iron increased slightly.

Roadman's Cottage, North Easterton Farm, Crawfordjohn.—Three samples of water were taken from a spring utilized as the source of supply for this dwelling. The two primary samples proved unsatisfactory on account of the physical character of the water. The final sample, however, taken after the water had been allowed to settle, was found to be suitable for domestic use.

Scavenging.

There are now 55 Special Scavenging Districts within the County, a new district having been formed on 9th January, to include the village of Symington. The boundaries of Baillieston and North Shettleston Special Scavenging Districts were extended on 4th September.

Garden Refuse.—The County Council have had under consideration the question of the removal of garden refuse within the Special Scavenging Districts in the County, and have agreed that from 16th May, 1936, all garden refuse, which should not be reasonably disposed of otherwise, be removed by the Local Authority provided the whole refuse from the dwelling does not exceed one bin at each collection. The various District Councils have been notified of this decision, and a clause embodying the recommendation is to be included in the conditions of contract.

The following is a short summary of the work of scavenging carried out in each Special Scavenging District during the year:—

Aitkenhead Tannochside and Bothwellpark.—The collection and disposal of refuse three times a week was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in Fallside Quarry.

Baillieston.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a staff in the direct employment of the Ninth District Council. The refuse was utilized to fill up a piece of low-lying farm land adjoining Easterhouse Burn, and the ground was raised to the required level by the end of the year. The ground has since been top dressed with soil by the farmer.

Extension of Boundaries.— In view of the building activity in this area the County Council agreed to enlarge the boundaries of the existing Special Scavenging District to include the building development at Garrowhill Estate, Baillieston, the Church Army Housing Scheme at Barrachnie, and the additional housing sites at Springhill and Muirside. A twice-weekly service has been carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, and the refuse disposed of in Braehead Quarry.

Common Stairs, &c.—A notice in terms of Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, was served on an owner of property, requiring him to whitewash, or, at his option, to paint the walls and roof of a common passage and staircase. The work was duly carried out.

Five notices in terms of Section 115 of the Burgh Police Act, were served on occupiers who failed to keep clean the common passages giving access to their premises. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

BELLSHILL AND MOSSEND.—The collection and removal of refuse within this Special District was undertaken daily by a staff in the direct employment of the Sixth District Council who employ a superintendent to direct the work. The refuse was disposed of on waste ground at Boggsbrae.

BISHOPBRIGGS AND AUCHINAIRN.—The work of collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor. Owing to the considerable building activity in the district additional horses and carts had to be engaged for part of the year to overtake the work. Arrangements were completed for the let of Huntershill Quarry, referred to in last Annual Report, and tipping commenced there on 16th May.

The depositing of household refuse at Springfield Coup ceased on 15th May, the coup being left in good order. Some trouble was caused in July owing to fire breaking out in the coup through malicious mischief on the part of youths, who had previously been observed uncovering papers, &c., and setting them alight. After considerably difficulty, a trench twelve deep and three feet wide was cut around the smouldering portion, which was then allowed to burn out, and the surrounding trench later filled in with soil. In view of the short time which had elapsed since the depositing of refuse at the coup ceased, the Local Authority, without prejudice, paid the cost of the work.

Common Stairs, &c.—Two notices were served on owners of properties requiring the lime-washing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in each case the necessary work was duly executed.

Twenty-two notices were served on tenants who failed to keep clean the common passages giving access to their premises. No further proceedings have been found necessary as sweeping and washing have since been regularly attended to.

BLACKWOOD.—The refuse in this Special District, which includes Blackwood, Kirkmuirhill, and Auchenheath, was collected twice a week by contractors, and deposited in coups and on farm lands. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

BLANTYRE.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor under the control of the Fifth District Council and supervised by their superintendent. The refuse was removed daily to a coup in the public park, where it is used for levelling purposes. Complaints have been made as to the manner in which the work of scavenging was carried out, and the whole matter is, at the moment, engaging the attention of the Committee.

Common Stairs, &c.—In two cases notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and the terms of the notice were duly complied with.

BOTHWELL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse to Fallside Quarry was undertaken satisfactorily by a staff in the direct employment of the Sixth District Council. The contractor engaged during the winter months to collect and remove the contents of the ashbins three times weekly from the Housing Schemes also gave satisfaction.

BRAEHEAD.—The twice-weekly collection and removal of refuse continues to be satisfactorily carried out by a contractor, and the refuse deposited in an old limestone quarry. One privy-midden was abolished during the year.

Braidwood.—The Scavenging of this Special District was carried out until 15th August by a contractor. Since then the staff of the Carluke Special District collect and remove by motor refuse collector the refuse from ashbins twice weekly, and ashpit refuse once a week. The refuse is deposited in Quarry Coup, Carluke.

Busby.—The collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor twice a week, all refuse being deposited in a coup at Busby Glen.

Calderbank.—The refuse from this Special District was removed to farm lands twice weekly by a contractor. The work was done satisfactorily.

Cambuslang.—The daily collection of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor who removed the refuse to the land reclamation scheme at Morriston Loch.

The disposal of the refuse at Morriston Loch is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. The flood protection bank referred to in last Annual Report will be completed in a few month's time, and thereafter the next part of the scheme, the construction of a hockey pitch, will be commenced. Even in its unfinished condition, the protection bank was this winter sufficient to prevent flooding when the River Clyde was in spate.

No trouble was experienced in the actual disposal of the refuse, and there is an abundance of good covering material at hand.

It is significant that no complaint was received as to nuisance conditions arising from the coup, and local critics are now satisfied that a modern, well-conducted, coup is not the eyesore and nuisance of bygone days.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on seventeen owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in every instance the necessary work was done. In fifteen cases notices were also served on occupiers who had failed to keep clean the common passages and stairs giving access to their premises. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

CARLUKE.—The work of scavenging in this Special District was carried out satisfactorily by a staff employed by the Third District Council. A new seven-cubic-yard Albion motor refuse collector was provided, and from 1st May, was used for the collection and removal of refuse. The refuse from ashbins was collected thrice weekly, and ashpit refuse once a week, and removed to coups.

CARMUNNOCK.—As formerly the work of scavenging in this Special District was undertaken by a contractor, the refuse being collected and removed to a coup once a week. The work was done efficiently.

CARMYLE AND MOUNT VERNON.—The removal of refuse in this Special District three times weeky was carried out in an unsatisfactory manner by a contractor, who, ultimately, was brought before the Committee. He promised to give better attention in future, and was allowed to carry on with the work. All refuse is deposited in a coup.

As the result of applications by owner-occupiers of new bungalows and other property at North Mount Vernon, it was agreed to grant scavenging facilities in respect of these dwellings although outwith the boundaries of the Special District, on the applicants signing an undertaking to pay the prevailing rate applicable to the Special Scavenging District.

CARNWATH.—The thrice-weekly collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor, and the refuse deposited on moorland at Planton Toll.

CARSTAIRS.—The removal of refuse three times a week was undertaken satisfactorily by a contractor, who deposited the refuse in an old sandpit.

CARSTAIRS JUNCTION.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup.

CHRYSTON AND MUIRHEAD.—The work of scavenging in this Special District was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being collected and removed twice weekly. The coup at Lilybank gave rise to nuisance conditions towards the close of the year which were only remedied after some trouble. The outlet ditches from the peatland which is being covered over with refuse showed evidence of serious pollution due to the draining of the peatland through peat trenches which had been cut and thereafter filled up with refuse. Attention to the cleansing of the ditches, and the liberal use of chloride of lime remedied the conditions for the time being, but consideration will require to be given as to the advisibility of continuing to fill up the peat trenches with household refuse.

Cleland and Omoa.—The refuse in this Special District was collected and removed three times weekly to farm lands by a contractor. During the year three privy-middens were abolished.

Coalburn.—The refuse was collected and removed twice weekly by a contractor, and the refuse deposited in a coup at Bellfield.

Crawford.—Refuse was collected and removed weekly by a contractor who disposed of the refuse in a coup on the lands of Midlock Farm. The work was done satisfactorily.

Crossford and Hazelbank.—The refuse was collected three times a week by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council and deposited in a coup and on farm lands.

Crosslaw.—The twice-weekly collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, who carried out the work in a satisfactory manner. The refuse was deposited in a coup belonging to the Lanark Burgh Authority.

Dalzell and Netherton.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of in coups. The contract is conjoint with Hamilton Road Special Scavenging District.

Douglas.—The daily collection and disposal of refuse was carried out by a scavenger in the direct employment of the Second District Council, all refuse being deposited in a coup at Pathhead.

East Kilbride.—The work of collection and removal of refuse was carried out thrice weekly by a contractor, who deposited the refuse in a coup at Duncanrigg Farm.

FORTH.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor who did the work satisfactorily. The refuse was deposited in coups.

GARTLEA.—The weekly collection and removal of refuse to a coup was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor.

GARTCOSH.—The refuse in this Special District was collected and removed twice weekly by a contractor. The refuse was utilized in a market garden and gave rise to no complaint.

GLASSFORD.—The refuse from the dustbins in this Special District was collected twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, or whenever a cartload had accumulated. The work was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, who removed the refuse to farm lands.

GLENGOWAN AND CALDERCRUIX.—The refuse from ashbins was collected and removed by a contractor twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, all refuse being disposed of on farm lands.

HAMILTON ROAD.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being disposed of in a coup. The contract is conjoint with Dalzell and Netherton Special Scavenging District.

HARTHILL.—In this Special District the refuse from ashbins was removed twice weekly and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month, all refuse being disposed of on farm lands and moorland. The work was satisfactorily undertaken by a contractor. Three privy-middens were abolished during the year.

HAYWOOD.—The contents of the privy-middens and ashpits were removed fortnightly by a contractor, and the refuse deposited in a coup in the moorland. Two privy-middens were abolished during the year.

HOLYTOWN, NEW STEVENSTON, AND CARFIN.—The daily collection and removal of the refuse was carried out by a staff in the direct employment of the Sixth District Council in an efficient manner, the refuse being disposed partly at New Stevenston Destructor and partly in coups. The ashpits at Legbrannock were emptied weekly and the refuse removed to farm lands by a contractor.

Common Stairs, &c.—Four notices were served on occupiers of property requiring the sweeping and washing of common passages. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly carried out.

KIRKFIELDBANK.—The refuse was collected three times weekly by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council and disposed of in a coup and on farm lands.

LARKHALL.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Fourth District Council, the refuse being deposited in a coup and on farm lands.

LAW.—The refuse from ashbins was removed three times weekly and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in coups and on farm lands. The work was carried out satisfactorily.

LEADHILLS.—The weekly collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor the refuse being deposited in two coups.

LESMAHAGOW.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Second District Council, the refuse being deposited on a site at Craighead Park where ground is being made up.

NEWARTHILL.—The collection and removal of refuse to farm lands was satisfactorily carried out by a contractor, the contents of ashbins being removed twice weekly and the ashpits emptied at least once a month.

NEWMAINS.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out by a contractor, the refuse being deposited in a coup and on farm lands. For failing to collect refuse from a certain property, the contractor was dealt with by the Committee, who authorised the work to be performed by another contractor. The cost was deducted from the original contractor's monthly payment.

North Shettleston.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor and three men employed by the District Council. A daily service was maintained for tenement properties and a twice-weekly service for the National Housing Scheme and Springboig. All refuse was disposed of in a coup at Craigend to reclaim a portion of low-lying ground.

Extension of Boundaries.—The boundaries of the existing Special Scavenging District were enlarged to include forty-three dwellings, situated at North Mount Vernon. A twice-weekly collection and removal of refuse was carried out.

Common Stairs, &c.—Eleven notices to whitewash or paint common passages and staircases were served on owners of property, and the necessary work was duly carried out. Four notices were also served on occupiers who had failed to keep clean the common passages giving access to their premises. Sweeping and washing of the passages have since been regularly attended to.

Overtown and Waterloo.—The scavenging work was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse from ashbins and dry closets being removed twice weekly, and the contents of ashpits removed at least once a month. The refuse was deposited in coups.

Ponfeigh.—The refuse was collected and removed four times weekly by a contractor, and deposited in a disused quarry at Townhead. The work was done satisfactorily.

Rutherglen.—The collection and removal by horse haulage of the household refuse was carried out until 15th June by a contractor, three times weekly, from Farme and Eastfield tenement properties, and twice per week from residential areas and Housing Schemes at Bankhead, Eastfield and Burnside. Since then a ten-cubic-yard Chelsea motor Freighter has been provided by the Eighth District Council for the collection and removal of refuse to Morriston Loch Coup. The work is still in the hands of a contractor, who supplies the necessary men, &c.

Common Stairs, &c.—Notices were served on seven owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in every instance the work was duly carried out. Notices were also served on nine occupiers in respect of their failing to keep clean the common passages giving access to their dwellings. Sweeping and washing have since been regularly attended to.

Salsburgh.—The refuse was collected and removed twice weekly by a contractor to farm lands. The work was done in a satisfactory manner. Two privy-middens were abolished during the year.

Shotts and Dykehead.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was carried out in an efficient manner by a staff in the direct employment of the Seventh District Council. The refuse was deposited in coups, which were kept in a satisfactory condition. During the year two privy-middens were abolished.

South Lenzie.—The refuse collection and removal was carried out twice weekly by a contractor in a satisfactory manner, all refuse being deposited in an old quarry at Boghead.

Common Stairs, &c.—Six notices were served on owners of property requiring the whitewashing or painting of common passages and staircases, and in every instance the work was duly carried out.

Stepps.—The collection and removal of refuse was carried out in a satisfactory manner by a contractor twice weekly. The refuse was deposited on low-lying marshy ground on the west side of Magazine Road, and was well covered over with a top dressing of engine ashes.

Stonehouse.—The work of refuse collection and removal twice a week was carried out satisfactorily by a contractor, all refuse being deposited in a coup rented by the Local Authority.

Strathaven.—The daily collection and removal of refuse was undertaken by a contractor, who deposited the refuse in a coup provided by the Local Authority. The work was carried out satisfactorily.

Symington.—Although a Special Scavenging District to include the village of Symington was formed on 9th January, a scavenging service was not in operation at the close of the year, this being due to the difficulty experienced by the First District Council in finding a suitable coup.

UDDINGSTON.—The refuse was collected and removed daily by a contractor to the coup at Fallside, the work being done in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING SCHEMES OUTWITH SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICTS.—The collection and removal of refuse twice weekly from the dwellings at the following housing schemes still outwith Special Scavenging Districts was carried out by contractors under the supervision of the local sanitary officers, viz. :—Ashgillhead, Broomhouse, Carnbroe, Chapelhall, Drumpark, Eddlewood, Fernigair, Greengairs, Glenboig, Glenmavis, Kingshill, Meikle Earnock, Plains, and Ravenstruther, and once weekly at Moodiesburn, Symington, and Thankerton.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year, 135 notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within Special Scavenging Districts, requiring them to provide proper covered galvanized-iron ashbins of specified cubic capacity. In most cases suitable ashbins were immediately provided, and the remainder were reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted. It was not found necessary, however, to take legal action, as the necessary ashbins were duly supplied.

Private Streets.

Blantyre.—Nothing has yet been done to put Rosebank Avenue, referred to in last Annual Report, into a satisfactory condition.

Baillieston.—The making up to highway standard of the private street known as Longlee was carried out by the County Highways Department, and the street taken over as a highway.

Larkhall.—A complaint was received as to flooding of a section of the private roadway leading to Dykehead Rows and Colliery, and the matter was taken up with the owners, who relaid the kerb and channel, formed a footpath, and repaired the roadway.

Stepps.—The portion of Cardowan Road, referred to in last Annual Report, has been tar-macadamised, and taken over as a public highway.

Rutherglen.—Stirling Drive Lane, Burnside, referred to in last Annual Report, was repaired by the County Council, who charged the cost to the feuars concerned.

Carmyle.—As the result of a complaint regarding the unsatisfactory condition of Mansion House Road and Drive, these private streets were inspected, and a report submitted to the Local Authority that the streets required to be made good in terms of Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. A Sub-Committee met with the feuars, and estimates of cost of repair and making up the streets were submitted. The owners in Mansion House Road indicated that they were prepared to accept the proposals for the making up of the road, and to make payment of the necessary sums. No arrangement has yet been come to in respect of Mansion House Drive.

Nuisances.

During the year, 77,649 inspections were made for the detection of nuisances, and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,047, comprised chiefly of choked drains, sinks and water-closets. A number of such chokages were caused through carelessness on the part of occupiers of dwellings, and warnings were given to those concerned.

Intimations, under Section 19 of the Public Health Act, were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,258 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was immediately removed. Where the intimations had no attention, statutory notices, under Section 20 of the Act, were served, and these numbered 125.

Unfenced Mine Shafts.—Intimations were received in the course of the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines of the abandonment of fifteen mines, and calling the attention of the Local Authority to the provision of Section 26 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, requiring every shaft and outlet to be kept surrounded by a structure of a permanent character sufficient to prevent accidents, and making failure to comply with that requirement a nuisance within the meaning of Section 16 of the Public Health Act. The mine shafts were situated as follows :—Burnhill No. 4, Biggarford; Kia-ora, Newhouse; Easter Meadowhead No. 3, Plains; Thornhill, Wishaw; Meikle Drumgray No. 3, Airdrie; Mossband No. 7, Newarthill; Whistleberry, Blantyre; Budshaw and Hyndfield, Chapelhall; Kittymuirhill, Stonehouse; Kittymuir, Stonehouse; Lochrigg No. 3, Whiterigg; Queensberry Lead Mine, Wanlockhead, Leadhills; Midton No. 3, Plains; and Queenslie and Garthamlock No. 3, Shettleston. The matter was taken up with the various owners, and in most cases the necessary precautions have been taken. In the remaining cases negotiations are proceeding with a view to the necessary work being carried out.

Coal Dust Nuisance.— Apropos the paragraph in last Annual Report regarding complaints from tenants in a Housing Scheme at Greenknowe Street, Overtown, as to coal dust from a screening plant at Overtown Colliery entering their dwellings, the Colliery owners have now covered over the dross conveyor, and erected a covered framework round the wagon-loading site, with good results. Since the work was carried out no further complaints have been received.

Grit Nuisance.—As the result of complaints regarding the emission of grit from one of the Shotts Iron Works' chimney stalks, the matter was taken up with the owners, and after negotiations, the complaint was removed. To achieve this, the owners carried out certain improvements on their plant, and resorted to the use of a better grade fuel, thus reducing the necessity for the use of steam blast, which was proved to be the cause of the complaints.

Burning Bings.—During the early months of the year, the nuisance conditions caused by a burning bing at Braidhurst Colliery, Motherwell, referred to in last Annual Report, were abated.

The mineral refuse bing at Viewpark Colliery, Uddingston, referred to in last Annual Report, was again the source of serious nuisance, due to the smoke and fumes emitted. An attempt was made (with other precautionary measures) to isolate the affected portion from the area not yet alight, by the cutting of a deep trench. This, however, was not successful, and the fire spread to the whole of the eastern face of the bing. Numerous meetings were held with the Colliery owners' representatives, and the best practicable means of dealing with the question discussed. Ultimately, it was agreed to solicit the help of the Alkali Expert of the Department of Health for Scotland. Negotiations were proceeding at the close of the year.

The burning bing complained of at Auchengeich Colliery, Chryston, is now almost burnt out, but during the year a recently commenced bing, south of the original one, was found to be burning and emitting dense volumes of smoke from the tipping face. Intimation was given to the owners, but the conditions had not been improved at the end of the year.

Fire broke out on the mineral refuse bing at Calderhead Colliery, Shotts, towards the end of the year, and the owners were requested to take steps to have the nuisance conditions abated. The management assiduously tackled the job, and at the close of the year their efforts to have the burning portion extinguished appeared to be meeting with success.

Corporation Coups.—The refuse coups belonging to the Corporation of Glasgow, and situated at Penwinnie and Maryburgh, referred to in last Annual Report are still being operated on a scale of considerable magnitude. Complaints were received from the adjoining County of Dunbarton Authority regarding smoke given off from the Maryburgh Coup, and negotiations with a view to improvement in the working system were opened with the City Authority, and were still proceeding at the close of the year.

The two refuse coups belonging to the Local Authority of Airdrie, and situated at Thrashbush Quarry and West Craigneuk Farm, were kept in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Offensive Smells.—Complaints were received as to offensive smells created by the burning of poultry feathers and offals at an indoor chicken-rearing establishment in Baillieston. On investigating the complaint, it was also found that some of the offal and dead chickens had not been totally destroyed by the flames, and this, no doubt, was also the cause of a serious rat infestation in the neighbourhood. The matter was taken up with the owner, who ceased the practice of burning the material in the yard, and had it removed daily by a farmer for manurial purposes, after collecting the feathers for disposal to merchants. No further complaints have since been received.

Gelignite Fumes and Black Damp.—Complaints were received from the tenant of a new Council House at New Stevenston, to the the effect that in the early hours of the morning and late in the evening the house became polluted with gelignite fumes and black damp, said to come from underground mineral workings. The matter was referred to the Housing Master of Works, who caused a thorough examination of the premises to be made, with negative results. No further complaints have since been received.

Verminous Houses.—Many inspections of bug infested houses were made during the year, and advice was given at to the necessary precautionary measures to be adopted. In cases where tenants were to be removed from infested dwellings to new Council houses, fumigation by Sulphume was first carried out, with good results. In several houses the wood facings were removed and the walls sprayed with carbolic acid, &c., and such action generally exterminated the vermin.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County. In all instances occupiers of lands and premises were informed of their obligations under the Act, and where necessary, instructions and advice were given as to the necessary action. On re-visitation it was generally found that the rodents had been exterminated, or considerable progress had been made in their destruction.

Complaints were received from residents in Springboig, that rats were infesting the vicinity of their dwellings, and blame was attached to a shed used by the Highways Department, where the rats were found to be harbouring. Poisoning and trapping were carried out, and resulted in the killing of several rats, which had evidently migrated to the shed during the clearing of adjoining fields of crops. No further infestation was found.

Several refuse coups were dealt with during the year, and by the use of Cyanogas, poison baits, and trapping, rat infestations were kept under control.

Cinemas.

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year, and a good standard of cleanliness continues to be maintained in the halls and conveniences. Defects of a minor character were found on several premises, but these were immediately attended to on being brought to the notice of the managers concerned.

Public Conveyances.

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made, and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be good.

Workshops.

The number of workshops on the register at the close of the year was 474, being a decrease of 6 on the previous year.

During the year three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories of persons beginning to occupy workshops. The premises were duly inspected, measured, and the occupiers supplied with cards showing the capacity of each room and the number of employees permissible.

The inspections numbered 548, including 109 of factory bakehouses. The following cases found in the course of our routine inspections were dealt with :—Three dirty workshops, a choked water-closet, and a garage without sufficient water-closet accommodation for the employees.

Two lists containing eight outworkers, Under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, were received from the City of Glasgow Authority, and inspections were made of all the premises. These were found in a satisfactory condition.

The following table gives the handicrafts carried on in the various workshops :—

Dressmaker,	15	Moss Litter Work,	1
Tailor,	64	Watchmaker,	6
Milliner,	3	Plumber,	30
Baker,	128	Motor Repairer,	23
Shoemaker,	65	Hosier,	5
Saddler,	8	Coachbuilder,	4
Blacksmith,	50	Painter,	5
Joiner,	55	Confectioner,	1
Cabinetmaker,	7	Tinsmith,	1
Oil Refiner,	1	Ham Curer,	1
Cement Slab Manufacturer,	1		
		Total,	474

Fire Escapes.—A complaint was made by H.M. Inspector of Factories as to the lack of adequate means of escape in case of fire at the dressmaking department situated on the first floor of a property belonging to the Dykehead and Shotts Co-operative Society. As, however, the maximum number of employees was below that laid down by the Statute, which makes it obligatory that such means of escape be provided, the Society refrained from taking any action in the matter, holding that there was ample means of escape for the small number of employees presently engaged on the premises should such a contingency arise.

Public Schools.

The various public schools within the County were inspected during the year, and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the schools and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

At the request of headmasters, several schools were disinfected during the year.

Carmyle.—A new infant school to serve this district was completed during the year.

Rutherglen.—During the year a new school at Bankhead, Rutherglen, was completed and opened. The building was erected in accordance with the latest modern designs to provide the maximum supply of sunlight and fresh air to the pupils.

Tents and Vans.

During the year, 845 inspections of tents and vans were made, and, with several exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

A number of cases were dealt with under the Local Authority's By-laws, and legal proceedings were instituted in the case of a camper at Leelawmuir, Hawksland, Lesmahagow, who refused to comply with the By-laws. The Sheriff imposed a penalty of 20s. or 10 days' imprisonment, and allowed a month in which to pay the fine. Notwithstanding this penalty, it was found that the camper appeared to be making no effort to secure more suitable accommodation for himself and family, and the case was re-enrolled for further proceedings. Respondent again pleaded guilty, and this time a penalty of 40s. or 14 days' imprisonment was imposed by the Sheriff, who allowed 14 days in which to pay, and advised him to remove the tents at once, or another prosecution would undoubtedly follow. The camper refused to pay the fine, however, and was removed to prison, his wife and children being accommodated at Crosslaw Home, Lanark.

Summer Camps.—The camp at Lickprivick Farm, East Kilbride, was again run on very satisfactory lines, and no cause for complaint was found. A large number of railway carriages and wooden huts are now being used at this camp, where they remain throughout the year.

Regulation of Tents, Vans, &c.—With regard to the general question of the control of tents, vans, &c., used for human habitation, referred to in previous Annual Reports, a Clause has been inserted in the new Lanarkshire County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1935, which reads—

" 118.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person without the consent of the County Council acting as the Local Authority for the County under the Public Health Acts—

(*a*) To let or use or permit to be used any land situate within the County for occupation by any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation; or

(*b*) to place or keep on any land situate as aforesaid any such tent, van, shed, or similar structure;

and such consent may be given for such period and on such conditions as the County Council think fit. Provided that consent shall not be required by any person in respect of—

(i) Any tent, van, shed or similar structure placed or kept by the occupier of a dwelling-house upon any land connected therewith and used by him or members of his household;

(ii) any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used by the occupier for human habitation where such use shall not exceed a period of three months in any period of twelve months;

(iii) any tent, van, shed or similar structure provided by or belonging to or used by—

(*a*) Any duly constituted religious or charitable society or body to the main objects of which the provision, ownership or use of tents, vans, sheds or similar structure is merely subsidiary.

(*b*) any association incorporated by royal charter or any organisation constituted by any such last mentioned association in pursuance of their charter;

(*c*) any duly constituted society or body operating within Great Britain which by their rules undertake responsibility for the efficient management of the camping grounds provided by or belonging to them or used by their members and for the good conduct of their members when in camp; or

(*d*) any portion of His Majesty's military forces or which may be certified as under supervision of or by a Territorial Army Association or by a cadet unit of the British National Cadet Association officially recognised by the Army Council;

(iv) any tent, van, shed or similar structure erected or to be erected on the property of a railway company for railway purposes;

(v) any tent, van, shed or similar structure used or intended to be used for human habitation by a person whose regular employment or occupation is that of a roundabout proprietor or travelling showman (not being a pedlar or hawker). Provided that the period during which such tent, van, shed or similar structure is so used in any such district as aforesaid shall not exceed a period of six months in any period of twelve months, and such tent, van, shed or similar structure is only used in connection with his employment or occupation.

(2) Any person aggrieved by the withholding by the County Council of consent under the provisions of this section may within twenty-one days from the date of the decision of the County Council appeal to the sheriff and the sheriff may make such order and on such terms and conditions as to the sheriff may seem just.

(3) If any person offend against any of the foregoing provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty not exceeding forty shilling for every day during which such offence continues after conviction therefor and all offences against the said provisions may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction at the instance of either the procurator-fiscal or the County Council.

(4) Section 73 (Tents and vans used for human habitation) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, shall in its application to the County be extended so as to authorise the County Council to make by-laws with respect to the number of tents, vans, sheds or similar structures used or intended to be used for human habitation to be permitted on any land, the area to be allotted to each such tent, van, shed or similar structure, the provision of adequate lighting of such land or area, and precautions against fire, and Sections 183 to 187 of the said Act shall extend and apply to any by-laws made by the County Council under this Section."

Interments.

The interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health Act numbered 49—4 adults and 45 infants—the deaths being due to various causes. The total shows an increase of 10 over the previous year. The number of bodies claimed was 46, but no "sufficient person" undertook the burial. The total cost to the Local Authority amounted to £78 4s. 3d.

In every case where application is made to the Local Authority for the interment of a dead body by relatives or others who allege that they are unable to bear the expense of the burial on account of poverty, it has been the practice of the Department to make careful inquiry into all the circumstances, particularly to ascertain whether the deceased person was insured in any benefit society, and, as a result, sums were afterwards recovered, amounting to £11 3s. 4d.

Common Lodging-Houses.

Only two common lodging-houses now exist within the County area, and these are situated at Bellshill and Shotts. The keepers applied for, and were granted, renewal of registration. Both premises were regularly inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies.

During the year, 2,244 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises, and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's By-laws.

As a result of complaints regarding dirty milk supplies, numerous special visits were made at milking time to dairy farms, and, where methods of milking were found to be unsatisfactory, instructions were given, with good results.

A number of cowkeepers were dealt with for failing to keep clean their dairy animals and byres, and on subsequent visits it was found that the warning had the desired effect.

In the course of the year new milking machines have been installed in several farms, and appear to be giving satisfaction. In almost every case the chief reason for installing the machine was the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory servants, and in one instance a machine with two employees is doing the work of five milkers.

New Byres.—Progress continues to be made in the provision of new byres, and improvements to dairy premises generally. The following plans were submitted to and approved of by the Local Authority during the year, viz. :—

Over Dalserf, Ashgill, ...	New Byre.
East Redmire, Shotts, ...	Do.
Hallburn, Strathaven, ...	Do.
Bloomsholm, Strathaven, ...	Do.
Bankhead, Old Monkland, ...	Do.
Yards, Stonehouse, ...	Do.
Heathery Hall, Covington, ...	Do.

Crofthead, Avondale, ...	New Byre.
No. 14 Small Holding, Ravenstruther, ...	Do.
Garrionhaugh, Wishaw, ...	Do.
Candy Mill, Biggar, ...	Do.
Netherhouse, Bargeddie, ...	Do.
Elsrickle, Elsrickle, ...	Do.
Blackhall, Shotts, ...	Do.
Newhouse of Kirkfield, Kirkfieldbank, ...	Byre Conversion.
Wardhead, Croy, ...	Do.
Gallowhill, Carluke, ...	Do.
Lower Shieldhill, Carluke, ...	Do.
Corehouse Home, Lamington, ...	Byre Reconstruction.
Netherfield, Coalburn, ...	Do.
Middlehope, Carluke, ...	Do.

Improvements in lighting and ventilation, &c., were made at other 76 dairy premises throughout the County.

Registration.—During the year 50 certificates of registration were granted by the Local Authority. The number of businesses discontinued was 38, leaving a total of 1,819 registered dairies—1,456 producers and 363 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 91 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area. The approximate number of dairy animals found in registered dairy byres was 29,120.

Exempted Premises.—The conditions and cleanliness of exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory.

Burgh of Biggar.—One registered retail milkshop was discontinued during the year. The remaining registered milkshop continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark.—Within the burgh there are two registered producer-retailers and four registered retailers of milk only. The premises were all found to be kept in satisfactory order.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.—Several dairymen were dealt with during the year for failing to observe the requirements of Articles 5 to 16 of the Milk and Dairies Order, particularly to Article 13 thereof, which prohibits milk being consigned for transit by common carrier without the cans being locked or sealed, and in every case the warning had the desired effect.

Cleanliness of Milk Supplies.—The informal sampling of ordinary milk supplies within the County area was continued throughout the year, when 316 samples were obtained by the Sanitary Staff during early morning and afternoon milking at dairy farms and from milkshops and retail vehicles. The samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 220, or 69·6 per cent., were found to conform to the standard required for graded milk.

In addition to the above, sampling of the milk supplied to various schools was carried out during the year, and 267 samples in duplicate were obtained for chemical and bacteriological examination. The results of examinations of these samples are dealt with in detail in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Dilapidated Milk Vessels.—Several complaints were received regarding the battered condition of milk cans issued to dairy farmers by a large Dairy Company. On examination, it was apparent that the cans should long before have been consigned to the scrap heap. Some of the cans were also found to be perforated, the holes stopped up with soap, &c., and the rims of several lids were completely torn off. This serious state of affairs was taken up with the Company, who immediately provided a large number of new cans to replace those which were beyond repair. There is, however, room for general improvement in this respect, and it is up to those in the industry to keep all milk vessels in a proper state of repair, and so eliminate a potential source of milk contamination.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Owing to the scarcity of suitable housing accommodation in certain districts of the County the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Numerous inspections were made, however, of houses where single lodgers were kept or apartments sub-let to families, and action was taken where gross overcrowding was found.

Frequent inspections were made of the registered premises at Carluke and Strathaven, which were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

There are within the County area seventeen private slaughterhouses, and these are situated as follows :—Abington ; Carnwath, Crawford ; Carstairs Estate Home Farm ; Lanark ; Ponfeigh ; Symington (sheep only) ; Hareshawhead, Strathaven (sheep only) ; Newarthill ; Omoa ; Chapelhall ; Caldercruix ; Greengairs ; Longriggend ; Cleland (2) ; and Harthill. In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made, and, although the structural conditions are not quite satisfactory in some cases, the premises were all found in a clean condition.

Public Abattoirs.—There are ten abattoirs in operation belonging to the Local Authority, these being situated at Carluke, Douglas, Forth, Lesmahagow, Blantyre, Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts, Stonehouse and Strathaven. All the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition during the year.

Other Offensive Businesses.—The operation at the Knackery at Omoa, where the manufacture of manure is also engaged in, continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The blood manure and tallow works at Carntyne, Shettleston, were carried on satisfactorily during the year, only one complaint being reported, and rectified immediately by the management.

No complaints were received as to offensive smells arising from the bone works at Braidwood, the material being dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

The Fish Meal and Manure Works at Rutherglen were regularly inspected, and necessary requirements, and defects likely to cause aggravation of smell were brought to the notice of the management. Towards the close of the year, however, the plant was almost wholly dismantled, and the manufacture of fish meal and manure discontinued.

Sanction for the proposed offensive business at Brownieside, Clarkston, referred to in last Annual Report, was, after due consideration, withheld by the Local Authority. Application was then made by the same firm for sanction to establish the business at premises at Garthamlock, near Shettleston, and the Local Authority, after investigation, duly signified their approval.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection.

During the year there were 1,726 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and two seizures of fish, amounting to 98 lbs., were made. Particular as to the inspection of meat are given in the County Meat Inspector's Report.

The quality of the foodstuffs and the state of the premises were generally found to be good, but in some of the smaller shops conditions were not so satisfactory, particularly where the back apartment is used as a dwelling. With the gradual demolition of insanitary properties, however, many such premises are being swept away. There is also a considerable improvement in many existing shops, which have been reconstructed and brought up to modern hygienic standards.

Pigstyes.

Regular inspections of pigstyes were made during the year, and with a few exceptions, the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order and free from nuisance conditions.

One application for sanction to erect a pigsty at Rosehall Road, Shotts, was granted, and another application in respect of premises at Braeside, Lenzie, was refused by the Local Authority.

Provisional sanction was also granted in respect of new piggeries to be erected outwith populous places at Quarryhall, Strathaven; Spittal Farm, Biggar; Stonefield Road, Blantyre;Easterhouse House, Baillieston; Burnside Cottage, Dykehead, Shotts; Currieside, Shotts; Brownlee Pit, Law; 155 Overtown Road, Newmains; Pather Cottage, Wishaw; No. 3 Holding, Allanton Estate, by Newmains; No. 4 Holding, Allanton Estate, by Newmains;Small Holdings, Shawhead Farm, Coatbridge (three); Viewbank, Allanton, Shotts; Logan House, North Motherwell;and No. 4 Small Holding, Carstairs.

Complaints were again received during the summer as to offensive smells caused by the discharge of wash from Queenslie Piggery, Shettleston, referred to in a previous Annual Report, into a burn passing through Larchgrove Estate and the grounds of Springboig Holiday School. An intimation was served on the owner, who afterwards endeavoured to obtain a drainage connection to the private sewer of the holiday school, but permission was refused by the school authority. As a temporary expedient the wash was diverted, and allowed to filter into an adjoining dung-heap. No permanent remedy has been found, however, and the matter is still being dealt with.

The owner of a piggery at Moodiesburn removed an extension within 50 feet of the public highway, which he had made without the sanction of the Local Authority.

Several complaints were received as to offensive smells emanating from a piggery at New Stevenston Road, Carfin, and particularly during the boiling of foodstuffs there. Repeated visits of inspection were paid, and a close observation kept on the foodstuffs used for boiling, but no evidence could be found of nuisance conditions being created.

Burial Grounds.

The various burial grounds throughout the County continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Churchyards, &c.—During the year one interment took place in the churchyard at East Kilbride and three in St. Ninian's Churchyard, Stonehouse. The interments were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Burials are still being carried out in Carmunnock Churchyard, but a new burial ground has now been obtained for this area, and contracts have been fixed for the lay-out of the ground.

The other old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Staffing.

Under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, Mr. Samuel Jackson, Cleansing Inspector, was retired as from 15th November on attaining the age limit. He had been in the service for the long period of 42 years, and carried out the important duties of his office in an efficient manner. The best wishes of the Department are with him in his retirement.

J. Millar,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street,
Hamilton, 14th May, 1936.

Report of the County Building Inspector.

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The total number of plans lodged for approval amounted to 346. As in former years, a considerable proportion of these had not been prepared in accordance with the By-laws, especially those from some of the outlying districts. It was found necessary, in a great many cases, to have meetings on the site with the owners and architects before matters could be properly adjusted. All disconformities were reported to and dealt with by the committee. Six sets of plans were withdrawn.

The nature of the buildings, as indicated by the plans lodged, were as follows :—

New Buildings.—Houses and shops, 224; workshops, 20; public buildings, 9; and other buildings, 21; total plans, 274.

Alterations in the Mode of Occupancy.—Houses and shops, 41; workshops, 14; public buildings, 11; and other buildings, 6; total plans, 72.

16,822 inspections were made during the course of construction of the buildings. 15 contraventions of the Building By-laws were discovered, and these were reported to and dealt with by the committee.

3,225 applications of the smoke test were made to the drains and plumber work in connection with the sanitary fittings of new properties. In several cases the work was found defective and retests had to be made, but, on the whole, the work done by the contractors was of a very good standard.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 260 plans were received, and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

4 applications (embodying 5 houses of two apartments) under Section III of the above Act were received for the erection or conversion of existing dwellings into two-apartment houses.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

998 houses in Improvement Schemes were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with all the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

37 applications were received during the year for assistance to make alterations and improvements to 53 dwellings for the accommodation of agricultural workers and others whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, and a grant was sanctioned by the committee in each case.

Many of the applications received under the Act were submitted in a very incomplete manner and the arrangement of the improvements not up to the standard hoped for by the County Council. As a result, considerable time was spent in adjusting plans, specifications, &c., so as to ensure that any property dealt with would be free from dampness and that the conveniences were up to the modern standard. Continued efforts were made to get a bath as part of the improvements to each dwelling reconditioned and considerable success was achieved in this direction. Reference was made in last year's report to certain difficulties operating against this additional improvement in some of the outlying districts, but wherever it has been possible to get one fitted this has been done and, in addition, the minimum three-apartment house standard is being pressed for. Considerable progress is being made in this direction. The improvements are all being carefully supervised and the condition of the rural houses in the County gradually improved.

Building operations in connection with 34 applications (41 houses) were completed during the year, and Certificate "B" for payment of grant issued to the respective owners. The properties on which improvements were completed are as follows:—

(109) Craigbank Farm, Larkhall.—1 three-apartment house. Part of the farm buildings were converted into scullery, the walls treated with waterproofed cement, chimneyheads rebuilt, slating overhauled and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £232 11s. 10d.

(143) Lochlyock Farm, Thankerton.—1 two-apartment house. A scullery was added, the walls of the house treated for dampness, new floors laid, and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £221 16s. 4d.

(174) Greenfield Place, Waterloo.—6 three-apartment houses. A new scullery was added to the rear of each house having wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and bathroom with w.c., new bedrooms were formed in the attics and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £973 3s. 10d.

(199) Crawfordwalls Cottage, Carluke.—1 three-apartment house. A store was converted into a room, and a new kitchenette erected, the walls treated for dampness; stone floor lifted and new wood floor substituted; new roof and drainage system constructed, at a cost of £249 6s. 3d.

(202) Easter Lumloch Farm, Bishopbriggs.—2 two-apartment houses. A new scullery with larder and w.c. was added to each house and two wash-tubs fitted in wash-house, also wash-boiler and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £218 5s. 4d.

(207) Cawder House Stables, Bishopbriggs.—1 three-apartment house. New windows were slapped in the kitchen and parlour, out-building converted into scullery with larder, sink, w.c. and tool accommodation, and two new wash-tubs fitted in wash-house, at a cost of £185 3s. 6d.

(208) Clydesdale Rows, Netherton.—1 two-apartment house. A scullery was provided with tub and sink combination, wash-boiler, larder, w.c., and coals accommodation; walls treated for dampness; new floors laid and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £182 15s.

(209) Millmoor, Sandilands.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was built at rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c.; water supply led on and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £119 19s. 4d.

(210) Prett's Mill, Sandilands.—1 two-apartment house. New double light windows were formed in the front wall; walls treated for dampness; sink provided in scullery, water supply led on and annexe erected at rear comprising larder and w.c., and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £137 14s. 3d.

(211) Eastertown, Douglas Water.— 2 two-apartment houses. The lighting of rooms was improved and walls treated for dampness. Each house was provided with scullery, larder and w.c., water supply led on, outbuilding converted into wash-house having wash-boiler, wash-tubs and 2 coal-cellars, and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £208 17s. 9d.

(212) Syde, Douglas Water.—1 three-apartment house and 1 two-apartment house.

(*a*) Three-apartment house.—The existing kitchen was converted into room and lobby, and attached building renovated to provide kitchen, larder, scullery, w.c., and coal accommodation.

(*b*) Two-apartment house. The existing kitchen was converted into bedroom, and room into kitchen. An annexe was erected at rear to provide scullery with larder, wash-boiler, combination tub and sink, and porch at front door with w.c. entering off same.

A new drainage system with septic tank was also constructed. Total cost of improvements, £310.

(213) Barnhills, Douglas Water.—1 two-apartment house. The existing bothy was converted into kitchen, and kitchen into room and scullery containing wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c., new floors provided, the lighting of room and kitchen improved, walls treated for dampness and drainage system overhauled, at a cost of £146 2s. 10d.

(217) Newhousemill, East Kilbride.—1 four-apartment house. Stone flag floor in entrance hall was removed and new wood floor laid. An annexe was erected at the rear comprising scullery containing wash-boiler, combination tub and sink, bathroom, larder and coals accommodation, and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £235 12s. 6d.

(218) Eastfield, Symington.—1 three-apartment house. The existing larder was converted into bedroom, and annexe erected at rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, bathroom, larder and coals accommodation, also a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £243 8s. 3d.

(219) Millhill Cottage, Lamington.—1 three-apartment house. A bathroom was provided, the drainage altered to receive discharge from same, new range installed, stone flag kitchen floor lifted and new wood floor laid, at a cost of £108 8s. 3d.

(220) Lamington Mains, Lamington.—1 two-apartment house. An annexe was constructed at the rear comprising scullery containing wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c., water supply led on, and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £151 16s. 10d.

(221) New Stables, Crawfordjohn.—1 two-apartment house. A scullery was provided containing wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder, w.c. and coals accommodation. The existing large larder was converted into bedroom, porch erected over front door, roof stripped and reslated, walls treated for dampness, water supply led on and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £176 8s. 1d.

(222) Strand, Netherton, Abington.—2 two-apartment houses. An annexe was erected at the rear of each house comprising scullery with sink and w.c.; a water supply was led into wash-house where tub and sink combination was installed; the ground at rear above floor level was excavated and sloped off to higher ground, and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £196 2s. 3d.

(223) Standmuir, Crawfordjohn.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was erected at the rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c., walls treated for dampness, water supply led on and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £162 9s. 8d.

(224) Sornfalla, Wiston.—1 three-apartment house. A water storage tank was constructed and water supply led into house, new tub and sink combination fitted in scullery, part of coal-cellar converted into w.c., and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £82 5s.

(225).—Elmslie Nursery, Baillieston.—1 two-apartment house. The existing one-apartment house was converted into bedroom and bathroom, an annexe added to provide living room, scullery with tub and sink combination, larder, coals and press accommodation, and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £305 18s. 3d.

(228) Biggarshiels Entrance Lodge, Biggarshiels, Biggar.—1 five-apartment house. An annexe was erected at the rear comprising scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination and bathroom; a pantry was provided adjacent to living room and a new drain laid to deal with the drainage of the annexe, at a cost of £212 12s.

(229) Ampherlaw, by Carnwath.—1 three-apartment house. An annexe was built at side comprising scullery containing wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c. The walls were treated for dampness, new wood floors provided in living room and bedroom, and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £174 6s. 11d.

(230) Glenview Cottage, Coalburn.—1 three-apartment house. The existing cement floors were lifted and wood floors substituted, porch rebuilt, new rhones fitted, external walls roughcast and measures taken to prevent dampness in back wall, at a cost of £157 10s.

(231) Hazelside, near Glespin, Douglas.—1 two-apartment house and 1 three-apartment house.

(*a*) Two-apartment house.—Boilerhouse was converted into bedroom, new wood floor laid and new scullery having sink and larder erected at the rear. A w.c. was provided in the lobby vestibule and the lighting of house improved.

(*b*) Three-apartment house.—Apartments were re-arranged to provide scullery with sink and w.c.; larder provided and lighting improved.

A mutual wash-house was provided with wash-boiler and 2 wash-tubs; water supply led on, walls treated for dampness and a new drainage system with septic tank constructed. Total cost of improvements, £370 15s. 11d.

(232) Thornhill Cottages, Wishaw Road, Waterloo.—1 three-apartment house. An existing one-apartment house was added to the two-apartment house to form three-apartment dwelling; existing walls treated for dampness, new wood floors laid, new larder provided in kitchen, new w.c. provided, annexe at rear of scullery reconditioned and fitted with combination tub and sink and wash-boiler, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £244 13s. 9½d.

(235) Bleakfield Cottage, Lamington.—1 two-apartment house. An attached stone-built henhouse was converted into scullery having wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, larder and w.c., water supply led on, new window formed in gable of kitchen, and new drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £192 3s. 2d.

(236) Holmhills Farm, Cambuslang.—1 two-apartment house. House was disconnected from stable, new entrance formed, scullery provided with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination, w.c., and coal cellar, larder provided in kitchen, stair constructed to give access to attic floor where new dormer double-light was formed to light and ventilate attic room, lighting of kitchen improved, walls treated for dampness, area under floors cleaned out and covered with asphalt, new wood floors laid, and drainage system extended, at a cost of £207.

(237) Knowehead Cottage, Uddingston.—1 four-apartment house. Walls treated for dampness, area under kitchen floor cleaned out,

ventilated, new wood floors laid, wooden porch at rear demolished, new annexe built to provide scullery with wash-boiler, tub and sink combination and bathroom, and new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £156 2s. 4½d.

(238) Loganbank Cottage, Coalburn.—1 two-apartment house. A new bathroom was erected at the rear of house with bath, lavatory basin and w.c., hot water supply introduced, position of door at porch altered, and a new drainage system constructed, at a cost of £153 7s. 3d.

(239) The Bungalow, Glespin.—1 three-apartment house. The existing timber external walls were faced with 4½-inch brickwork tied thereto and then roughcast, water supply led on, bathroom provided with w.c. and drainage system with septic tank constructed, at a cost of £210 1s.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1935, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BY-LAWS 41 AND 51, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH.	Plans lodged for New Buildings under By-Law 41.				Plans lodged for alterations in mode of occupancy of Existing Buildings under By-Law 51.			
	Houses and Shops.	Work-shops.	Public Buildings. *	Others. †	Houses and Shops. ‡	Work-shops.	Public Build-ings. §	Others. ‖
Avondale, - -	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
Biggar, - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blantyre, - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bothwell, - -	15	2	3	4	2	2	2	1
Cadder, - - -	30	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
Cambuslang, - -	6	2	2	2	2	—	—	1
Cambusnethan, -	16	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Carluke, - - -	11	1	—	1	5	—	—	—
Carmichael, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock, - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carnwath, - -	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carstairs, - -	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coulter, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford, - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn, -	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dalserf, - - -	11	1	1	—	1	2	1	—
Dalziel, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dolphinton, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, - -	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Dunsyre, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride, -	10	—	—	2	4	1	—	—
Glasford, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow, - -	15	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, - -	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lamington and Wandel, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - - -	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Libberton, - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lesmahagow, - -	5	—	—	1	6	1	—	—
New Monkland, -	8	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Old Monkland, -	31	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Pettinain, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen, - -	16	2	—	2	2	3	—	—
Shotts, - - -	9	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Stonehouse, - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Symington, - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, - -	224	20	9	21	41	14	11	6

* Includes 4 Schools, 1 Church Hall, 1 Mission Hall, 1 Health Institute, 1 Mental Hospital and 1 Library.

† Includes 2 Football Pavilions, 5 Social Clubs, 3 Sports Pavilions, 1 Office, 2 Lockups, 1 Bank, 2 Waiting Rooms, 3 Billiard Saloons, 1 Nurses' Home and 1 Steading. (*Note.*—Steading outwith scope of Building Bylaws, and Plans handed to Sanitary Department for attention).

‡ In this column are included plans for additions to Dwelling-houses. In this way 59 apartments were added to 34 houses.

§ Includes additions and alterations to 5 Miners' Welfare Institutes, 1 Church, 1 Church Hall, 1 School and 3 Hospitals.

‖ Includes alterations to 2 Hotels, 1 Carpet Bowling Club House, 2 Golf Club Houses and 1 Hall.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS SUBMITTED UNDER BY-LAWS REGULATING THE BUILDING OR RE-BUILDING OF HOUSES OR BUILDINGS DURING 1935.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF						TOTAL.
	One Apartment.	Two Apartments.	Three Apartments.	Four Apartments.	Five Apartments and upwards.	Shops.	
Avondale, - -	—	—	7	1	2	2	12
Biggar, - - -	—	—	3	1	—	1	5
Blantyre, - -	—	—	36	4	—	—	40
Bothwell, - -	—	—	190	77	25	3	295
Cadder, - -	—	—	95	68	9	—	172
Cambuslang, -	—	—	—	1	60	18	79
Cambusnethan, -	—	—	69	40	14	5	128
Carluke, - -	—	—	71	18	—	3	92
Carmichael, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmunnock, -	—	—	8	1	3	1	13
Carnwath, - -	—	—	28	12	4	—	44
Carstairs, - -	—	—	8	1	1	—	10
Coulter, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford, - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Crawfordjohn, -	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Dalserf, - -	—	3	20	6	—	3	32
Dalziel, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, - -	—	—	52	20	—	2	74
Dunsyre, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride, -	—	—	19	10	2	1	32
Glasford, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow, - -	—	—	11	33	2	1	47
Hamilton, - -	—	—	56	16	8	4	84
Lamington and Wandel, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark, - -	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Libberton, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow, -	—	1	9	1	2	—	13
New Monkland, -	—	1	52	19	8	—	80
Old Monkland, -	—	—	427	185	79	9	700
Pettinain, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rutherglen, - -	—	—	17	12	5	2	36
Shotts, - - -	—	—	25	13	—	2	40
Stonehouse, - -	—	—	16	4	—	—	20
Symington, - -	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Walston, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, - -	—	5	1,220	549	227	57	2,058

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES, &c.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.R.San.I.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1935 :—

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 28,225, out of which 9,222 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 9,222, there were 1,637 carcases totally or partially condemned, and 7,585 carcases found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 32·68 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 33·06 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 10,963 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 420 were sent in by the County Veterinary Inspector under the Tuberculosis Order, and of these 331 were totally or partially condemned, and the remainder passed, being cases in which organs only were condemned.

Tables II and III show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.					
Class.	Number.	Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.	
		Wholly.		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.			
		No.	°/o	No.	°/o	No	°/o	No.	°/o	No.	°/o	No.	°/o
Cows,	6,211	484	7·79	861	13·86	3,096	49·85	100	1·61	51	·82	2,099	33·79
Heifers, -	2,254	14	·62	35	1·55	351	15·57	3	·13	—	—	225	9·98
Bulls, -	166	1	·60	1	·60	24	14·46	1	·60	2	1·20	9	5·42
Bullocks.	2,332	6	·26	14	·60	75	3·22	1	·043	1	·043	173	7·42
Calves, -	3,755	23	·61	—	—	1	·03	10	·27	—	—	2	·06
Sheep, -	8,970	—	—	—	—	1	·01	13	·14	3	·03	1,357	15·13
Swine, -	4,537	3	·07	2	·04	125	2·75	6	·13	2	·04	47	1·03
Total, -	28,225	531	1·88	913	3·23	3,673	13·01	134	·47	59	·21	3,912	13·86

Bellshill.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	2,848	261	388	1,685	59	41	1,662
Heifers, -	439	6	14	82	1	—	79
Bulls, -	51	1	1	10	1	1	5
Bullocks. -	284	2	3	15	1	—	31
Calves, -	160	6	—	—	3	—	—
Sheep, -	2,201	1	—	—	3	3	424
Swine, -	136	—	—	3	—	1	6
Total, -	6,119	277	406	1,795	68	46	2,207

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Anæmia, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arthritis, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*Dead in Byre,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dropsy, -	25	—	1	1	—	2	—	29
Emaciation, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gangrene, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Injury -	24	1	1	—	—	1	1	28
Neoplasm, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, -	8	—	—	—	1	2	—	11
Pyæmia, -	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Septicæmia, -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Mammitis,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Septic Metritis,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Septic Pericarditis,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Peritonitis,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	100	1	2	1	3	6	1	114

*After examination by V.S., these animals were removed direct to knackery.

Blantyre.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED. AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1,211	79	252	435	4	2	189
Heifers, -	632	2	13	190	—	—	106
Bulls, -	4	—	—	2	—	—	1
Bullocks, -	409	2	9	19	1	—	104
Calves, -	808	5	—	1	1	—	—
Sheep, -	2,766	—	—	—	5	—	874
Swine, -	468	—	—	31	2	—	8
Total, -	6,298	88	274	678	13	2	1,282

Blantyre.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH ANIMALS WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine	Total.
Bilateral Pyelonephrosis, -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Distomatosis, - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Emaciation, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Febrile Disturbances, -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury, - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pericarditis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis, - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia, - - - -	—	—	1	—	1	2
Septic Metritis, - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
	6	1	1	5	2	15

Carluke.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	129	68	2	24	5	1	—
Heifers,	154	3	1	—	2	—	—
Bulls, -	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	419	—	1	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	2,414	5	—	—	2	—	—
Sheep, -	895	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	2,495	1	—	—	2	—	—
Total,	6.526	77	4	24	11	1	—

Carluke.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Swine.	Total.
Injury, - - - -	1	1	—	—	2
Johne's Disease, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Joint Ill, - - - -	—	—	2	—	2
Mammitis, - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Pyogenic Abscesses, - -	—	—	—	1	1
Septicæmia, - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Swine Erysipelas, - -	—	—	—	1	1
	6	2	2	2	12

Douglas.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	189	—	—	—	—	—	—

Forth.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers,	145	1	—	5	—	—	1
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	549	1	—	5	—	—	1

Larkhall.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1,077	42	166	613	4	3	64
Heifers, -	196	1	2	12	—	—	6
Bulls, -	14	—	—	4	—	1	1
Bullocks, -	138	1	—	17	—	—	7
Calves, -	87	—	—	—	3	—	2
Sheep, -	468	—	—	—	5	—	34
Swine, -	232	—	2	1	—	1	15
Total, -	2,212	44	170	647	12	5	129

Larkhall. — TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Gastro-Enteritis, -	—	—	1	2	—	3
Injury, - - -	1	1	—	—	1	3
Johne's Disease, -	1	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill, - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Neoplasms, - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia, - -	—	—	1	2	—	3
Septic Metritis, -	4	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Mastitis, -	1	—	—	—	—	1
	7	1	3	5	1	17

Lesmahagow.—Table II.—Animals Slaughtered, Number having Carcases wholly or partially condemned, and Number having Organs only condemned.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially	
Cows, -	144	2	—	53	1	—	18
Heifers. -	79	—	1	6	—	—	5
Bulls, -	26	—	—	3	—	—	1
Bullocks, -	379	1	—	12	—	—	17
Calves, -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	667	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	248	—	—	2	—	—	4
Total, -	1,546	3	1	76	1	—	45

One cow was totally condemned on account of general inflammation.

Strathaven.—Table II. — Animals Slaughtered, Number having Carcases wholly or partially condemned, and Number having Organs only condemned.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	285	19	16	75	8	1	31
Heifers, -	449	1	1	51	—	—	14
Bulls, -	35	—	—	3	—	—	1
Bullocks. -	169	—	—	4	—	1	5
Calves, -	208	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	1,247	—	—	—	—	—	20
Swine, -	744	2	—	88	—	—	14
Total, -	3,137	26	17	221	8	2	85

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

DISEASE.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Total.
Dropsy, - - - -	2	—	2
Emaciation, - - - - -	1	—	1
Injury, - - - - - -	1	1	2
Johne's Disease, - - -	2	—	2
Mastitis, - - - - - -	1	—	1
Septic Metritis, - - -	1	—	1
Septic Peritonitis, - -	1	—	1
	9	1	10

Shotts.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	424	10	37	148	—	2	52
Heifers, -	21	—	3	1	—	—	—
Bulls, -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	348	—	1	8	—	—	9
Calves, -	26	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	903	11	41	157	—	2	61

One cow was partially condemned on account of Septic Mastitis and another on account of Injuries.

Stonehouse. — TABLE II. — ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs Only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	93	3	—	63	4	1	83
Heifers, -	139	—	—	4	—	—	14
Bulls, -	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bullocks. -	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	49	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	370	—	—	—	—	—	5
Swine, -	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	746	5	—	69	4	1	102

Stonehouse.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH ANIMALS WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Total.
Dropsy, - - -	1	1
Injuries, - - -	1	1
Septicæmia, - - -	1	1
Septic Metritis, - -	1	1
Septic Peritonitis, - -	1	1
	5	5

Private Slaughterhouses.

Table II.

District.	Animals Slaughtered. Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Greengairs, - -	102	—	165	37
Longriggend, - -	110	1	98	39
Chapelhall, - -	89	5	85	49
Glengowan, - -	97	1	105	3
Newarthill, - -	32	—	2	7
Cleland, - - -	47	—	49	—
Harthill, - -	271	1	376	8
Total, - -	748	8	880	143

Table III.—Animals Condemned—Wholly or Partially.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Cows, - -	—	5	64	1	1	15
Heifers, -	—	7	13	—	—	10
Bulls, - -	—	—	7	—	—	5
Bullocks, -	—	2	2	—	—	20
Calves, -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, - -	—	—	—	—	—	26
Swine, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	—	14	86	1	1	76

One cow was totally condemned on account of septic pneumonia, and one cow was partially condemned on account of peritonitis.

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.

Organs Condemned.	Diseases.																						Cysts.			
	Tuberculosis	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Angiomatosis.	Johne's Disease.	Nephritis.	Cloudy.	Metritis.	Cysts.	Melanosis.	Decomposition.	Fatty Degeneration.	Pentastomatosis	Necrosis.	Echinococcus.	Cœnurus Cerebralis	Cysticercus Tenuicolis.	Total.
Heads,	1,540	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,574
Tongues,	145	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
Lungs,	3,737	6	2	1	11	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	27	—	—	3,813
Hearts,	100	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Livers,	752	425	2	—	—	—	444	2,585	—	6	23	92	2	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	—	14	20	—	179	4,552
Stomachs,	144	776	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	949
Bowels,	1,447	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,549
Kidneys,	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	95
Udders,	225	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	874	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,120
Uteri,	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Feet,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Prem. Calves,	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
Total,	8,261	1,255	90	15	11	23	444	2,585	874	7	23	95	93	49	1	3	6	2	8	4	1	14	47	—	179	14,090

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

Below are tables showing in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected at the above places. It has been arranged to carry on the work of meat inspection at these places in conjunction with the County staff by the appointment of the officials who carried out the work for these burghs previous to the County taking over the responsibility. It might be said that, meantime, nothing has been changed there, except that the returns are directed to the County Public Health Department, Hamilton. They are given here, and show in detail the exact position at these places. The returns from Biggar, however, are not satisfactory. This matter is having the attention of the Medical Officer.

LANARK—

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	71	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks, -	1,079	2	3	1	1	—	4
Calves, -	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	2,205	—	—	—	2	—	2
Swine, -	485	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	3,857	4	3	1	3	—	6

Organs Condemned	Diseases									
								Cysts		
	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Cœnurus Cerebralis	Cysticercus Tenuicolis	Total
Heads, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	7
Hearts, - - - - -	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Livers, - - - - -	—	5	—	—	—	23	1	2	44	75
Stomachs, - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Bowels, - - - - -	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	5	6
Kidneys, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	5	—	1	4	23	1	2	53	101

BIGGAR—

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows, -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers, -	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls, -	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks,	323	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves, -	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, -	9,754	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine, -	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, -	10,268	—	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL.

Diseased Udders.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 6,211. Of these, 484 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 94 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 861 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 46 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 3,096 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned, and in 225 of these the udder was affected. Of the total cows slaughtered, 874 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examination.

Of the 2,254 heifers slaughtered, 14 were totally condemned and 35 partially condemned. In 4 of the cases totally condemned and in 1 of the cases partially condemned the disease was present in the udder. Congenital cases of tuberculosis are reported to the Veterinary Department, who trace the seller through the market or other information supplied, and thereby find the mother of the calf.

During the year 13 cases were reported, and, as a result of investigations by the Veterinary Department, the mother of the calf was traced in practically all instances. Five of these were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, while arrangements were made to have the others kept under observation. Of the former, four were found to be in an advanced state of tuberculosis and one not advanced.

It is of interest to note that at Bellshill Abattoir during the year one sheep was found to be affected with tuberculosis. The disease was extensive in the lungs and throughout the lymphatic system. In the lesions there was a considerable amount of calcification, while in other parts there was caseation. The carcase was totally condemned. Specimens were taken to the Laboratory, and the diagnosis was found positive.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, &c.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The number of diseased animals found at the different abattoirs varied as usual according to the class or quality of animals slaughtered, e.g., at Bellshill, Blantyre, and to a slight extent at Larkhall, there is a turnover of plain cattle for boning purposes. Disease fluctuates according to the quality of these animals. Quality generally varies in accordance with the purchasing power of the people.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the County Bacteriological Laboratory, and when necessary histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

Buildings.—During the year the Public Abattoir at Baillieston was closed, there not being sufficient business to justify its continuation. An effort has been made to dispose of the buildings, but at the end of the year nothing definite had been accomplished.

Throughout the County there are still ten Public Slaughterhouses in constant use, and these are sufficient to meet the requirements of their respective districts. Repairs and painter work, &c., have received the attention of the appropriate Committee, and all requirements were attended to by the Works Department. The properties and equipment are consequently now in good order, but at a very considerable cost. When one considers the period or life of these slaughterhouses, it is reasonable to expect increased expenditure for a time in repairs, so as to keep the premises in a proper state of repair. It is of interest to note that the repayment of capital expenditure on all the slaughterhouses has now almost been completed.

Private Slaughterhouses. — Twelve licences were granted for slaughter of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and three licences for the slaughter of sheep only, two of these being for the English markets and one for a private institution. The private slaughterhouses have been visited regularly, and the requirements of the new Meat Regulations complied with.

Vans from adjacent counties and burghs continue to hawk the districts, and these have been inspected regularly with satisfactory results. The regular inspections, both with regard to the local butchers and hawking vans inaugurated under the new Meat Regulations, have positively improved the quality of the meat in these districts. Neighbouring counties, who previously gave little attention to private slaughterhouses, are now evidently giving serious attention to the question of detailed meat inspection.

These inspections were carried out in conjunction with the usual supervision of the public abattoirs and private slaughterhouses, including the inspection of shops, cold stores, &c. The butchers owning the private slaughterhouses in the former Middle Ward district still continue to contribute towards the expense of making the necessary inspections at their premises, and the amount paid to the Local Authority this year was £94 18s. 6d., as compared with £89 2s. 5d. for the previous year. This sum was more than sufficient to cover the expense of inspection in this area of the County.

There is no contribution from the former Upper Ward area. The private slaughterhouses there are not tied to certain days for slaughter, but the onus is put upon them to report to the Meat Inspector when slaughtering takes place, and, in addition, weekly visits are made. So far, there has been no reason to alter this arrangement.

A necessary standard of protection with regard to unsound meat in the private slaughterhouse areas has been maintained, and consequently a complete system of inspection exists throughout the whole County.

By-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they have been under consideration.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows :—

Private slaughterhouses, ...	1,204
Butchers' shops, vans, stores, &c., ...	4,062

Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Article 15. — Three permits for meat stores were dealt with during the year. There are now twelve such stores in the County, and these have been periodically inspected, with satisfactory results.

Cold Stores.—In the previous Middle Ward area there are 99 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are — ice, 86; mechanical, 13. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

Unsound Meat. — At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouses, fleshers' shops, and at farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 2,621 lbs.

All condemned meat and residue from the offal business—which is in the hands of the Local Authority—throughout the district, continues to be treated in the digester at Bellshill, producing two products, viz., technical tallow and residue for manure. A quantity of the condemned meat and organs is sold to a knackery in the district, as also is the residue from the Bellshill digester.

Periodic visits were made to the County Hospitals and Special Schools, advice given regarding the butcher-meat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory.

Humane Slaughtering of Animals.

The legislation introduced by the passing of the Slaughter of Animals Act has proved (as anticipated) a most valuable asset to the work within both public and private slaughterhouses. In the County of Lanark the free bullet instrument was always in use, but only for bulls and aged bullocks. For smaller animals it was considered dangerous. The introduction of the bolt-pistol, of whatever form, has been the greatest boon to slaughtering operations yet introduced, and has been the principal means or cause of the splendid reception and the smooth working of the Slaughtering Act since it came into force. I have no hesitation in stating that there is not a single person associated with slaughtering of food animals (at least so far as my experience is concerned) who would wish to revert to the old method of using the poll-axe. The bolt mechanical instrument of whatever kind is simpler and perfectly efficient, and, in addition, only requires little more than the strength of a child to perform the operation. The quietness of the whole process is remarkable, and, it might be said, has removed the only disturbing and nerve-racking experience that existed in any abattoir to both workers and live animals therein.

The electric stunner has now been introduced at Carluke for the slaughter of pigs, and experience has shown that it is highly efficient, giving absolute satisfaction to the ham curers there, and is preferred to any of the other systems. As a matter of fact, the principal ham curer at Carluke has supplied the apparatus. This method is now largely used for stunning of sheep also, and has been found very satisfactory.

Carluke is the only abattoir in the County so far which is supplied with electricity, therefore it is impossible meantime to introduce this method into any of the other slaughterhouses.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—Chas. Macara.

The work under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and relative Orders was carried out by three Inspectors. The following table shows the average annual number of inspections; administrative samples procured and analysed, with the percentage found deficient; and samples taken for special purposes for the seven quinquennial periods from 1900-1934; and the annual figures for the year 1935:—

		Administrative Samples.			
Years.	Inspections.	Procured.	Analysed.	Percentage Deficient.	Special Samples.
1900-04, -	616	338	316	11·27	—
1905-09, -	828	487	480	12·64	—
1910-14, -	789	574	558	12·16	573
1915-19, -	373	340	326	12·96	14
1920-24, -	804	653	647	8·11	107
1925-29, -	1.976	1,623	1,608	9·76	1,006
1930-34, -	2,782	2.513	2,501	7.52	248
1935, -	**2.797**	**2,443**	**2,439**	**3·73**	**32**

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark, and the manner in which the samples were procured, &c.:—

		Samples procured.*				Analysed.	
District.	Inspections made.	Formal.	Informal.	Received Privately.	Total.	Public Analyst.	Chemical Laboratory.
County Area, -	2,685	62	2,290	3	2.355	62	2,289
Burgh of Biggar, -	36	—	27	—	27	—	27
Burgh of Lanark,	76	1	60	—	61	1	60
Total, -	2,797	63	2,377	3	2,443	63	2,376

4 samples were not analysed.

* In addition 32 samples were procured for purposes of investigation.

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed, and the number found deficient :—

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient or Adulterated.
Sweet Milk,	1,613	1,613	50
Sterilised Milk,	1	1	—
Skimmed Milk,	11	11	2
Cream,	13	13	—
Condensed Milk,	14	14	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk,	1	1	—
Ice Cream,	7	7	—
Butter,	38	37	—
Margarine,	3	3	—
Margarine and Butter Mixed,	2	2	2
Lard,	1	—	—
Whisky,	32	32	—
Orange Squash,	1	1	—
Mince,	475	475	20
Sausage Meat,	67	67	4
Sausage,	84	82	10
Bacon,	3	3	—
Black Pudding,	4	4	—
Steak,	1	1	—
Pie Meat,	1	1	1
Potted Meat,	2	2	—
Meat Roll,	2	2	—
Chicken Jelly,	1	1	—
Meat Paste,	3	3	—
Suet,	1	1	—
Tomato Sauce,	3	3	—
Vinegar,	5	5	—
Sugar,	13	13	—
Coffee,	3	3	—
Rice,	10	10	—
Barley,	2	2	—
Flour,	1	1	—
Malted Oatmeal,	1	1	—
Prepared Cereal,	2	2	—
Currants,	1	1	—
Sultana Raisins,	1	1	—
Mixed Peel,	1	1	—
Carry forward,	2,424	2,420	89

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient or Adulterated.
Brought forward,	2,424	2,420	89
Dried Fruit,	2	2	—
Oranges (Tinned),	1	1	—
Peas (Tinned),	1	1	—
Honey,	2	2	—
Jam,	1	1	—
Vanilla Essence,	2	2	—
Olive Oil,	4	4	—
Camphorated Oil,	6	6	2
	2,443	2,439	91

Eleven of the deficient samples were taken formally and eighty informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were lodged with the County Clerk. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation, and formal samples taken.

The following table shows the formal non-genuine samples dealt with during the year, and the action taken in each case:—

Reg. No.	Article	Date Procured.	Action Taken
143	Mince,	14th Dec., 1934.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 23rd Jan., 1935. Fined £1-10/-.
6	Sweet Milk,	25th Jan., 1935.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 8th Mar., 1935, with explanation of failure to mix. Fined £1.
8	Sweet Milk,	1st Feb., 1935.	Written caution sent by County Clerk.
20 & 21	Sweet Milk,	19th Mar., 1935.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 7th May, 1935. Fined £1-5/-.
23	Skimmed Milk,	25th Mar., 1935.	Written caution sent by County Clerk.
38	Mince,	15th May, 1935.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 28th June, 1935. Fined £1-5/-.
59	Sausage Meat,	26th July, 1935.	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 18th Sept., 1935. Fined £2.
83	Margarine and Butter Mixed,	24th Oct., 1935.	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 13th Dec., 1935. Fined £1
85	Mince,	30th Oct., 1935.	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 18th Dec., 1935. Fined £3.
92	Sausages,	25th Nov., 1935.	Proceedings pending.
95	Mince,	3rd Dec., 1935.	Proceedings pending.

The following tables show the samples of sweet milk analysed during the year, classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers, and retailers:—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD = 3 PER CENT.

	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.			
Milk Fat Percentage.	Producer-Wholesalers.	Producer-Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
1·4	—	1	—	1
1·8	—	—	1	1
1·9	—	—	1	1
2·0	—	—	—	—
2·1	—	1	—	1
2·2	—	—	1	1
2·3	—	3	1	4
2·4	—	1	1	2
2·5	—	3	3	6
2·6	—	1	1	2
2·7	—	4	2	6
2·8	—	1	6	7
2·9	—	1	1	2
3·0	—	27	16	43
3·1	—	18	15	33
3·2	—	31	19	50
3·3	1	45	36	82
3·4	1	58	55	114
3·5	1	66	81	148
3·6	2	87	93	182
3·7	2	89	89	180
3·8	4	86	86	176
3·9	2	68	55	125
4·0	—	78	58	136
4·1	—	54	46	100
4·2	—	33	22	55
4·3	—	27	20	47
4·4	—	14	9	23
4·5 and over	1	48	36	85
Total,	14	845	754	1,613

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD = 8·5 PER CENT.

Non-fatty Solids Percentage.	Number of Samples.			
	Producer-Wholesalers.	Producer-Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
7·9	—	1	—	1
8·0	—	1	—	1
8·2	—	3	1	4
8·3	1	2	1	4
8·4	—	4	3	7
8·5	1	30	32	63
8·6	1	89	80	170
8·7	3	194	158	355
8·8	4	187	175	366
8·9	2	139	159	300
9·0	—	110	104	214
9·1	2	56	31	89
9·2	—	20	5	25
9·3	—	9	4	13
9·4	—	—	1	1
9·5 and over	—	—	—	—
Total,	14	845	754	1,613

Sweet Milk.—1,613 formal and informal samples were procured, and, in addition, 32 samples were taken in connection with special investigations. The procedure adopted is to procure informal samples for analysis in the Chemical Laboratory, and any samples found not genuine are followed up by taking formal samples from the vendors concerned. On formal samples being taken, it is the practice to procure informal samples immediately afterwards from the same vessel. These informal samples are analysed in the Chemical Laboratory and the results of analyses known on the same day. When samples are deficient, this early information is valuable for the purpose of further investigation. If the vendor is a retailer, samples are taken in course of delivery of the milk to him, and, if the vendor is a producer-retailer, an "appeal to the cows " is made, with the consent of the producer, at the milkings immediately following. Thus, during the year, 30 samples were taken from the individual cows at the morning and evening milkings of a herd concerned with a deficient sample. The herd consisted of 15 Ayrshire cows. The following tabular statement gives the month of the year when the investigation took place, and the number of individual cows yielding milk under the standard at each of the milkings, viz. :—

		Number of Cows yielding Milk under the Standard in Milk Fat.		Number of Cows yielding Milk under the Standard in Solids not Fat.	
Cows.	Month.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
15	Jan.,	1	—	—	—

The milkings were carried out by the usual milkers in presence of the Inspectors. The intervals between the milkings were 13 and 11 hours respectively. Samples of the previous evening's milk were also taken, at the request of the farmer, from the spigot at the bottom of the can, and from the top of the can when the cart arrived at the point on the round of distribution at which the deficient official sample was taken. The milk, he stated, is settled overnight in setting-out basins, and is poured into a 10-gallon service can before the start of the morning milking. The cart left the farm at 8 a.m., and the samples were taken at 9 a.m. The results of analyses are as follows :—

	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
Spigot at bottom of can, - - -	3·0	8·9
Top of the can, - - - - -	6·1	8·8

It is evident that the cream had risen to some extent, but, even then, the sample taken from the spigot at the bottom of the can was not below the standard.

Cream.—13 samples of cream were procured. Two of these were ordinary cream as sold from milk carts, 8 were tins of thick cream as sold by grocers, and 3 were double cream sold from bulk by a Dairy Co. The amount of fat in the ordinary cream ranged from 15·9 per cent. to 18 per cent.; in the tinned thick cream, the fat ranged from 20·3 per cent. to 25·4 per cent.; and in the double cream, from 36·1 per cent. to 43·1 per cent. One case of the non-labelling of cream was detected, and a warning given.

Skimmed Milk.—11 samples of skimmed milk were procured. In connection with a formal sample purchased as skimmed milk, but which turned out on analysis to be of the composition of sweet milk, there were contraventions of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, in respect of (1) the use of wooden barrels for the conveyance of milk intended for sale for human consumption, (2) the barrel was not labelled " Skimmed Milk," A written caution to the vendor was sent by the County Clerk. An informal sample was found to be deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 40 per cent. On a formal sample being taken in course of delivery to this vendor it was found to be genuine. All the other samples were found to be genuine. Nine cases of failure to label cans " Skimmed Milk " were detected, and verbal cautions given to the vendors concerned.

Butter.—38 samples were taken, of which 37 were analysed and all found to be genuine. At the routine inspection of shops, attention was given to the detection of the fraudulent practice of selling Margarine for Butter. Numerous samples were procured by means of agents, but in no case was the practice detected. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, 1932, was also kept in view, and, where butter was exposed for sale in bulk or in made-up packets without a label giving an indication of the country of origin, verbal cautions were given. A few complaints were received during the year that a cheaper foreign butter was being sold as " Danish Butter." These complaints were always carefully investigated, but in no case was there proof that the complaints were well-founded. The sale of another butter for " Danish " is a matter very difficult of proof on which to base legal proceedings, as the various kinds of butter on sale cannot be identified by Chemical Analysis.

Whisky.—32 samples were taken, 2 formal and 30 informal, and they were all certified genuine. In practice, the procedure is to take samples for analysis in the Chemical Laboratory, and follow up any found to be deficient in strength by taking formal samples. Complaints were received from a firm of distillers that some licence-holders in the County were selling their proprietary blends under statutory strength. These complaints were investigated and samples taken, but no case of deficient whisky was detected.

Drugs.--10 samples of drugs as specified in the foregoing table, page 196, were procured, and all certified to be genuine, with the exception of 2 samples of Camphorated Oil found on analysis to be non-conform to the standard composition laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. The manufacturers were communicated with and the matter rectified.

MARGARINE CONTRAVENTIONS.

Numerous minor contraventions, such as the temporary omission to have labels on margarine exposed for sale, were detected and the offenders cautioned. 3 samples of margarine and 2 of margarine and butter mixed were procured. In connection with the latter, an information was lodged with the County Clerk for contravening the terms of the Statute with regard to margarine, in respect that margarine was advertised as "margarine and butter mixed." Proceedings were successfully instituted, and the growing practice of describing margarine as being mixed with butter on the strength of the Statutory allowance of 10 per cent. of butter in margarine has ceased within the County Area.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

10 samples of sweet milk, 1 of sterilized milk, and 2 of double cream were examined in the Bacteriological Laboratory. In order to bring to the immediate attention of vendors of milk the presence of visible dirt in the milk, it is the practice of the Food and Drugs Inspector to pass a pint of milk through the filter pad of a "Minit" tester in the presence of the vendor. These pads are then taken out and shown to the vendor. This is a ready means of impressing producers of milk with the need for exercising greater care and cleanliness in the production of milk.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

354 inspections were made and 390 samples (including samples taken in connection with the granting of licences) of graded milk taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. In 363 cases a sample was also taken for chemical examination. Any slight contraventions of the Order of the nature of omissions to put the date of production on the cap, &c., were dealt with by cautionary letters being sent to the offenders.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) AND (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS.

15 samples of condensed milk were taken, and, on analysis, were found to conform to the terms of the Regulations. The labelling requirements of the Regulations were observed in every case.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.

All the articles which are affected by the above Regulations were analysed for the presence of preservative. In procuring samples of mince, sausages, sausage meat, &c., the procedure adopted is to procure informal samples for examination in the Chemical Laboratory in the first instance, and follow up any non-genuine samples afterwards by the purchase of formal samples for analysis by the Public Analyst. As will be seen from the table of samples purchased and analysed, 20 samples of mince, 4 samples of sausage meat, 10 samples of sausage, and 1 of pie meat were found to be not genuine in respect that they contained preservative prohibited by the Regulations. Informations were lodged with the County Clerk in cases which were dealt with formally.

6 contraventions of failure to exhibit the notices required regarding preservative in sausages and sausage meat under the Regulations were detected. Verbal cautions were given, and the vendors kept under supervision.

EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS, &c., AS SUPPLIED TO INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Systematic inspections were made during the year at County Institutions and Special Schools, and the following samples of foodstuffs, soap, &c., as supplied by the various contractors taken for examination in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories, viz. :—Grade A (T.T.) Milk, 55; Sweet Milk, 4; Butter, 23; Mince, 8; Sausage, 54; Suet, 1; Vinegar, 4; Sugar, 6; Coffee, 1; Rice, 11; Barley, 2; Flour, 1; Vanilla Essence, 1; XX Pale Soap, 10; Soft Soap, 13; Soap Powder, 15; Carbolic Soap, 3.

The following samples, viz. :—Sausage, 9; Soft Soap, 6; Soap Powder, 3; did not comply with the required standards, and the contractors concerned were communicated with.

COAL SUPPLIES TO COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

74 inspections were made to Institutions, and 117 samples of coal supplied to them by various contractors taken for examination in the Laboratory at Uddingston Gas Works.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Orders in Council made under the above Act requiring an indication of country of origin by means of marking or labelling on the following imported articles, viz. : — Apples, Butter, Currants, Raisins, Dried Fruits, Oat Products, Eggs, Honey, Bacon and Ham, have received attention during the routine inspection of shops. The work done has been mainly informative and cautionary. Generally speaking, merchants are doing their best to meet the provisions of the law. Many contraventions were detected, but these were remedied on attention being drawn to the matter.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The simplification of the procedure under the above Act in order to encourage farmers to have samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs taken by the official samplers for analysis has not resulted in farmers making any more use of the Statute than they formerly did under the old Act with all its restrictive formalities.

6 inspections were made and 8 samples of fertilisers procured, 6 on request by a Farmers' Trading Association, and 2 on request of Commissioner for Special Areas. Sampling under the Act is carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and the number found deficient :—

FERTILISERS.

Name.	Obtained	Deficient.
Sulphate of Ammonia, ...	1	—
Basic Slag, ...	1	—
Superphosphate, ...	1	—
Ground Mineral Phosphate, ...	1	—
Potassic Mineral Phosphate. ...	1	—
Kainit, ...	1	—
Sulphate of Potash, ...	1	—
Potash Salts, ...	1	—
Total, ...	8	—

The Agricultural Analyst reported that the composition of the fertilisers agreed with the warranties on the invoices. Copies of the certificates were sent by the Agricultural Analyst to the parties concerned.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, came into operation at the beginning of 1935. This Act is supplementary to the Principal Act of 1912, and makes provision for (1) the regulation of the hours of employment of young persons under 18 years of age employed about the business of wholesale or retail shops, or employed elsewhere in connection with the wholesale or retail trades, to 48 hours per week, with provision for averaging the hours over periods to suit certain trades. This provision does not come into force until 27th December, 1936, and until then the hours are 52 hours per week; (2) making better provision in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of shop workers in general in respect of ventilation and sanitary conveniences, temperature and lighting, and facilities for washing and taking of meals.

The work under the above Acts has been carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors on the same lines as in previous years, with a view to assisting shopkeepers and their assistants to obtain the benefit of better working conditions conferred on them by Statute. Legal proceedings against the offenders are only instituted as a last resort, where cautions have not been effective in putting a stop to infringement of the terms of the Acts. In the main, offenders are generally small shopkeepers and itinerant hawkers. Table D shows the number of inspections to localities, visits to shops, and contraventions detected under the Act. There were 30 contraventions. These consisted of 5 cases of failure to close at the time fixed on weekly half-holidays and under Closing Orders; 1 case of failure to give a shop assistant an afternoon off weekly; 2 cases of street trading; 2 cases of over-employment of young persons under eighteen years of age; and 20 failures to exhibit Statutory Notices.

29 Statutory Notices were issued to shopkeepers.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding inspections made in connection with the administration of the Acts and the irregularities detected :—

Shops' Weekly Half-Holiday.—The Weekly Half-Holiday Orders operative in the County Area apply to (1) the district covered by the old Middle Ward area; (2) the Parish of Carluke; (3) Baillieston and District Butchers' Order; (4) Lower Ward Butchers' Order; and (5) Bothwell Parish Butchers' Order. By these Orders Wednesday is fixed as the day of the weekly half-holiday. In all the other areas of the County the shopkeepers arrange amongst themselves with regard to the day on which they will close their premises in the afternoon, and intimate the day by means of a notice exhibited in their premises. 38 localities were visited on the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday, and, generally speaking, the closing of shops at 1 p.m. on Wednesday was very well observed. 20 contraventions were detected, viz., failures to exhibit the Statutory Notices. Verbal cautions were given.

Early Closing of Shops in the Evening.—The following Early Closing Orders are in operation within the County:—(1) General Closing Order for all shops in the Parish of Cambuslang; (2) Butchers' and Grocers' Early Closing Order in Blantyre; (3) Butchers' Early Closing Order in Baillieston and District; (4) Butchers' Early Closing Order in the old Lower Ward area; (5) Hairdressers' Early Closing Order applicable to the Special Lighting Districts of Aitkenhead and Tannochside, Bellshill and Mossend, Blantyre, Bothwell, Cambuslang and Uddingston; and (6) Bothwell Parish Butchers' Shops Order.

4 inspections were made to localities in the evening under Closing Orders and the Acts. It was found that, generally speaking, the closing of shops was carried out punctually. 4 contraventions were detected, viz., 4 shops open after hours. Verbal cautions were given.

Street Trading.—During the routine inspections on the weekly half-holiday and in the evenings, attention is given to street traders. 2 contraventions were detected, and the offenders were verbally cautioned.

Assistants Weekly Half-Holiday.—At all inspections made, special attention is given to the provisions of the Act with regard to the assistants' half-holiday. One case of failure to give shop assistant a weekly half-holiday was detected. Information in this case was lodged with the County Clerk. After consideration by the appropriate Committee, it was decided to give the employer concerned a written caution.

Over-Employment of Young Persons under 18 *Years of Age.*—Attention was given to the provisions of the 1934 Act, and 2 contraventions were detected. In connection with one of these, an information was lodged with the County Clerk. It was decided to give the employer concerned a written caution.

Communications.—Many special visits were made as a result of communications received from traders requesting information regarding the provisions of the Acts.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, &C., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1935.

Inspections to localities, ...	51
Visits to shops, &c., ...	253
CONTRAVENTIONS—	
Failure to close: Weekly Half-Holiday and under Closing Orders, ...	5
Sale of non-exempted goods, ...	—
Street trading, ...	2
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly, ...	1
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals, ...	—
Employing young persons under 18 years more than 74 hours per week, ...	2
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act, ...	20
	30

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

Senior Inspector, - - Frank M'Arthur.

The work done during the year by the two inspectors is summarised in the following table:—

Sources of Pollution.—Inspections and Pollutions Detected.

Nature.	Sources Liable to Pollute.				Pollutions Detecte	
	Number.	Number Inspected.	Number of Inspections.	*Samples Taken.	Number of Sources.	Number Detected.
Coal-Dross Washers, ...	58	53	437	294	18	50
Lead Washer, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ammonia, &c. Works, ...	16	9	38	3	—	—
Paper Mills, ...	2	2	14	19	2	6†
Print, Dye Works, &c., ...	4	1	2	—	—	—
Chemical Work, ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls,	—	58	113	35	1	1‡
Streams, &c., ...	—	162	1,475	900	—	—
Total, ...	—	286	2,080	1,251	21	57

* The samples analysed are dealt with in the Report of the work done in the Chemical Laboratory.

† Samples containing appreciably over 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

‡ Westthorn Sewage Purification Works. Crude sewage discharge continuous throughout year.

Trade Pollutions.

The total mining and manufacturing pollutions detected numbered 56, all of which, with the exception of 6 from paper mills, were from coal-dross washers. The number of pollutions detected from coal-dross washers was considerably less than in the preceding year, when the number was 84.

Coal-Dross Washers.—There were 58 coal-dross washers on the register. The washers at Blackhill (near Lambhill), Bogleshole (Tollcross), Loanend (Cambuslang Parish), and Shawfield (Law) were removed from the register, having ceased to operate and been dismantled. New washers were brought into operation at Mauldslie, Carluke Parish, and Rosehall, near Coatbridge. Satisfactory measures to prevent pollution at both of these collieries were provided.

437 inspections were made, 294 samples of effluents taken, and 50 pollutions, involving 18 collieries, detected.

Pollution was detected at the following collieries:—

Auchengeich.
Baton.
Blantyre.
Blantyreferme.
Bredisholm.
Broomfield.
Cardowan.
Cornsilloch.
Dalquhandy.
Dewshill.
Douglas.
Hassockrigg.
Hirstrigg.
Kingshill.
Mauldslie.
Stane.
Viewpark.
Wester Auchengeich.

The following notes refer to the collieries at which preventive measures were found, for the time being, to be unsatisfactory, and were sources of more or less serious pollution.

Auchengeich Colliery, near Chryston.—There has been no change in the conditions at this colliery, which allow of a certain amount of pollution of the Bothlin Burn by washings from the washer and surface drainage. In November a promise was given that effective measures would be taken to remove this outstanding cause for complaint, but the colliery officials asked for some time to have these measures carried out. The preventive measures otherwise are satisfactory.

Baton Colliery, Shotts.—As in the preceding year, it was found necessary to complain of pollution of the River Almond headstream. In January, February, and March the stream referred to was found being very seriously polluted, due to the settling area being silted up and defective, and also to the fact that pumping of the washings to a bing settling pond had been discontinued. In view of these very unsatisfactory conditions, reports were forwarded to the County

Clerk, who complained to the colliery owners. The settling area was repaired and improved, and pumping of most of the washings to the bing resumed, thus removing cause for complaint. It should be noted that the West Lothian Local Authority wrote complaining of the pollution, and forwarded samples of polluted water which had been taken by the Bathgate District Sanitary Inspector.

Blantyre Colliery.—Pollution of the Park Burn headstream was detected on several occasions during the year, mostly of a slight nature, except in January, when evidence of serious pollution was noted. Such pollution was ascertained to have been due to the fact that the inlet to the bing settling pond had been allowed to become choked up with debris so that the washings were excluded from the pond and reached the outfall ditch. For a short period also the pulsometer had been out of order. These defects were remedied. Cause for complaint of unsatisfactory effluent from a surface drainage settling pond, which was the source of less serious pollution, was also removed by bringing a deep pond, which had been partially cleaned out, into use.

Blantyreferme Colliery.—The following special report by the Rivers Inspector on the occurrence of pollution of the River Clyde, detected in the month of April, was forwarded to the County Clerk :—

" I have to report the occurrence of serious coal-dross washings pollution of the River Clyde from this colliery. In December last, in view of the detection of pollution and the apparently very unsatisfactory condition of the preventive measures, the colliery was under special observation. This was unavoidably interrupted. At an inspection made on 30th April a seriously polluting effluent was found discharging to the River Clyde by the upper of three outfalls, where also, at the mouth of the outfall, there was evidence of previous serious pollution in the form of coal-silt deposits. These deposits, as had been observed at a lower outfall in a previous year, had been covered over with earth by someone, obviously with the object of concealing the evidence of pollution. The inspection of the outfalls was made in company with the Colliery Manager. Previous to this inspection, I had myself inspected the preventive measures. I found there was no evidence to show that the settling pond on the bing, to which the washings from the silt-recovery tank and collecting pond are pumped, was being used, and the Manager informed me that he had learned only that day that the silt-recovery tank pulsometer had been defective, and had not been in use for some time. He also said that he understood the collecting pond pump had been operating. I pointed out to him that, in any case, at the inspections made a few months ago, it had been found that, even although the washings were being pumped to the bing settling pond, they were not being retained, but were simply flowing through the pond proper to what was intended to be an addition to the pond formed by pit debris deposits. There was no retention of the washings here either, the effluent reaching the river by one of the outfalls in a seriously polluting condition.

"While I have the promise of the Colliery Manager that he will go thoroughly into the question of preventing further pollution, the circumstances described, and the previous record of this colliery, warrant very strong complaint being made to the owners."

As a result of this action remedial measures were taken, although in the months of August and September pollution of a less serious nature was again detected, probably due to the defective condition of a drain which conveys surface drainage to a collecting pond.

Bredisholm Colliery.—On the closing down of Bredisholm Collieries in the summer of 1934, the coal-dross washer went out of operation, but was not dismantled, and was acquired by the Gartocher Coal and Brick Company, who commenced to wash the dross produced at their Barrachnie Colliery in July, 1935. The amount of dross dealt with is much less than previously. Pollution of the Ravel Burn was noted after the washer was restarted, and the County Medical Officer, in complaining to the new owners, pointed out that, while it was understood the washer was only to be operated for six months or so, and that apparently cause for complaint mainly concerned washings going out of circulation when the washer stopped, say, at the end of the day's work, it was essential that the preventive measures should be adequate to prevent pollution at all times. To the County Medical Officer's communication the owners replied on 4th November that a scheme had been prepared for additional treatment of the washings. Work on this scheme was duly commenced, but, on account of unfavourable weather, was not completed at the close of the year.

Cornsilloch Colliery, near Larkhall.—There was cause to complain of serious pollution of the Mill Burn on several occasions during the year. Pollution detected on 3rd April was due to a pump breaking down. On 2nd May evidence of pollution was noted, the probable explanation of which was the discharge of pit water into the washings collecting pond, after the washer and pumping had ceased, with the result that the pond overflowed, the effluent being of a polluting nature. To prevent this the pit water was taken out of the washings pipe. During the summer months no pollution was observed, but on 25h October serious pollution was detected. Inquiries showed that on this occasion the washings collecting pond was completely silted up, and that the bank of the bing settling pond had given way a few days previously during a storm. Within four days of complaint being made, however, the preventive measures were put into satisfactory order. Pollution again occurred in December, when, on the 2nd and 9th, the pump was found not to be in operation. In view of this the following report by the Rivers Inspector was forwarded to the County Clerk, who complained to the colliery owners :—" I have to report that at " recent inspections at this colliery pollution of the Mill Burn has " been noted, due to irregular pumping of the washings to the " settling pond on the refuse bing. As some indifference seems to " exist at the moment in relation to the operation and condition " of the preventive measures, I suggest that formal complaint be " made to the colliery owners. A change in the local management has, " I understand, just been made." Serious pollution, in unusual circumstances, was, however, observed on 30th December. On this date the washings were being raised to the bing satisfactorily, but instead of discharging to the proper settling pond were flowing to an old pond, and thence, through a deep crevice in this pond, to the outfall ditch. On attention being drawn to these circumstances the washings were at once diverted to the proper pond, when pollution ceased.

Dalquhandy Colliery, Coalburn.—A complaint was received from a farmer alleging pollution of the Coal Burn. Inquiries made on 6th September showed that, at the time of inspection, pollution, due to surface drainage being by-passed direct to the stream, was occurring. Evidence was also observed at this inspection of the occurrence of previous serious pollution from one of two ground-surface settling ponds, probably due to the method of discharging effluent by the outlet pipe, which was kept plugged during the day, the plug being drawn early in the morning. It was also ascertained that the pumping of water out of an old mine shaft into which for some years the coal-washings effluent had been disposed of, had been re-started a fortnight prior to the complaint being received, and it was stated that the pumped water was intermittently dirty, due to the disturbance of coal silt in the shaft. Pollution, in similar circumstances, occurred in the preceding year. The colliery owners were written to on 12th September, requesting them to take measures to prevent further pollution from the ground-surface settling pond referred to, to have the other pond cleaned out, and to take whatever precautions were available to diminish pollution during the de-watering operations. These operations were completed in about three weeks thereafter, and the necessary preventive measures indicated taken. No further cause for complaint was noted during the remainder of the year.

Dewshill Colliery.—As in the preceding year, complaints were received from West Lothian alleging instances of pollution of the Barbauchlaw Burn by coal-dross washings. These may be referred to in some detail—(1) on 12th February, the Bathgate District Sanitary Inspector made verbal complaint, which was followed by a communication from the County Clerk of West Lothian, conveying copy of a letter to him from the District Sanitary Inspector, together with samples of water which had been taken from the stream. Inquiries were made into the complaint and a report thereon by the County Medical Officer, from which the following excerpt is taken, was forwarded to the County Clerk on 20th February—"After the complaint "was received by telephone from the District Sanitary Inspector "an inspection was carried out by the Rivers Inspector on Wednesday, "13th instant, when it was found that the Barbauchlaw Burn head-"stream was polluted, due to a defect in the bank of the main settling "area at Dewshill Colliery. The surface foreman immediately put "on two workmen to remedy this defect, and before the Rivers "Inspector left the colliery a marked improvement was observed in "the outfall ditch. The main source of complaint from this colliery "is pit water, and this, I understand, is due to the work on two "new mines which are being driven down the pit. The settling area "is in good condition, and, provided that ordinary care is taken, there "should be no cause for complaint." (2) On 28th February a telephone message from the Forrestburn Reservoir Keeper, to the effect that the Barbauchlaw Burn was polluted, was received. An immediate inspection was made, when it appeared that the settling area at the colliery was in good order, with no evidence of pollution, but that the pit water was having a marked polluting effect on the Dewshill Burn headstream. (3) A further letter, dated 7th March, from the County Clerk of West Lothian, was received, together with three samples of the Barbauchlaw Burn, which was alleged to be polluted by coal-dross washings. These samples on analysis, however, did not show any evidence of such pollution. (4) On 12th April, the Forrestburn Reservoir Keeper telephoned to say that the Barbauchlaw Burn was "running black." On the Rivers Inspector visiting the colliery along with the complainer an hour later, it was found that the settling area was satisfactory and that there was no evidence of pollution. (5) On 24th May he again telephoned, complaining of pollution, and a joint inspection was made shortly afterwards, when it was noted that the stream was polluted by coal-dross washings. On inspection being made at the colliery, normal conditions were found, but the manager admitted that pollution had occurred, and that, as soon as he had been informed by the Reservoir Keeper of the circumstances, he had inspected the settling area and had found that a board had been removed from the outlet sluice, which had allowed of a large volume of coal-washings effluent discharging to the outfall ditch in a polluting condition. He at once had another board put in, which had stopped the pollution. (6) On 27th May another complaint was telephoned, but no coal-dross washings pollution was observed on inspection, although probably the pit water had been very much discoloured. (7) No complaints were received or pollution observed from 27th May to 20th September, on which date the Bathgate District Sanitary Inspector telephoned, complaining of pollution. Inspection at the colliery showed that slight pollution was occurring, due to a large volume of surface water entering the settling area during heavy rainfall. An additional board was put into the outfall sluice, which measure stopped pollution. (8) On 30th September the Reservoir Keeper again complained. At an inspection made on the following day the effluent from the settling area was found to be quite clear, and the colliery manager asserted that, from his personal knowledge, no pollution had occurred on the previous day. No complaints were received, or pollution detected, during the months of October, November, and December.

Hassockrigg Colliery, near Shotts.—Pollution of the River Almond headstream was detected early in July, due to a defect in the bank of the settling area. The area was banked up and cause for complaint removed. In December serious pollution was found to be occurring, due to the breaking down of a pump. Repairs were immediately effected, and pollution, which it was understood had only lasted for about an hour, stopped. On 26th and 30th December, slight pollution, due to the appearance of several leaks, after severe frost, in the bank of the settling area, was observed.

Hirstrigg Colliery, Salsburgh.—Special attention continued to be given to inspection at this Colliery with a view to having the preventive measures maintained in good order and to thus avoid cause for complaint by the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board as to pollution of the Shotts Burn. In spite of this, however, complaint was made on seven different occasions. Some of these complaints referred to instances of slight pollution. On 20th February, however, more serious pollution had occurred as a result of the weight of surface water, during heavy rain, causing the bank of a settling pond to break. This break was repaired and the surface water diverted from the settling pond. On 13th May, when the County Medical Officer specially inspected the Colliery in connection with a complaint, it was found that a settling pond which had just been brought into use was leaking, and that most of the coal-washings effluent was reaching a tributary ditch of the Shotts Burn headstream, causing serious pollution. To prevent this, a bank to intercept the washings was formed with all possible speed, and cause for complaint removed in a few days' time. The bank, however, burst on Sunday, 2nd June, following the discharge of the silt-recovery tank on the previous day. The break was immediately repaired.

Kingshill Colliery, near Newmains.—On one occasion only during the year (27th December) was serious pollution detected. On this occasion a ground-surface settling pond was found being cleaned out, and only a small portion of the pond being utilised to intercept the washings. The outfall ditch was very seriously polluted, and evidence of pollution seen in the South Calder Water. A report was forwarded to the County Clerk, and means were taken to obviate pollution.

Mauldslie Colliery, near Carluke.—A coal-dross washer was brought into operation at this Colliery in the month of July. Pollution of the Whorley Burn was found to be occurring shortly after, due to unsatisfactory effluent from a settling area, which had been formed of ashes. Improvement was effected, and cause for complaint removed, by lining the bank of the settling area with more suitable filtering material.

Stane Colliery, Shotts.—It was noted in the report for the preceding year that, towards the end of that year, the County Medical Officer had a special meeting at the Colliery with the owners' mining agent as a result of the occurrence of gross pollution of the Blind

Burn, due to the unsatisfactory condition of the bing settling pond. Measures were then taken to make the pond satisfactory, but, on 24th January, 1935, serious pollution again occurred. The circumstances were reported to the County Clerk, who again made complaint to the owners. The pond was subsequently put into satisfactory order, and there was no further cause to complain of pollution during the year.

Viewpark Colliery, Uddingston.—Unsatisfactory conditions, resulting in pollution of the Pow Burn, were met with on several occasions during the year. In connection with such conditions observed in the month of April, the following report by the Rivers Inspector was forwarded to the County Clerk on 30th April:—

"I have to report that, on the afternoon of 24th April, I found serious coal-dross washings pollution of the Pow Burn occurring. Inspection of the preventive measures disclosed that this was due to the pipe which conveys the pumped washings to a bing settling pond leaking seriously, with the result that most of the effluent was discharging more or less direct to the Pow Burn. I reported the circumstances to the surface foreman, who promised that an effort would be made to have the pipe repaired that night. As, however, there appeared to me to be indications of general neglect, of the preventive measures, I had an interview with the manager on 26th April, when he informed me, with regard to the defective pipe, that temporary repairs had been effected. In discussing the question of preventing pollution generally, I pointed out to him that the collecting pond required to be cleaned out, as did also the settling ponds adjoining the Spindlehowe Road. He informed me that he had arranged for the cleaning of the collecting pond at the week-end, but gave no indication as to his intentions with regard to the Spindlehowe Road ponds. These are considered as emergency ponds to intercept washings, say, overflowing from the collecting pond or leakage from the washings delivery pipe, or other discharges, but they are completely silted up at the moment, and, so far as I am aware, have been for some time."

The County Clerk duly communicated with the Colliery owners and was informed that their Mining Agent had given the matter his personal attention, as a result of which an assurance was given that, in the course of a few days, there would, they were sure, be no further cause for complaint. Shortly thereafter, however, there was found to be still grounds for serious complaint, and on 1st June the County Medical Officer wrote to the owners' General Mining Manager, confirming a meeting the Rivers Inspector had with him and the local colliery manager on 30th May, as follows:—

"Referring to the meeting on the 30th ultimo between you and Mr. Scott and the Rivers Inspector, it has been reported to me that, in view of your continuing to use the intact settling pond situated north of the Old Edinburgh Road, you propose to immediately heighten the banks of this pond; that you will have the ground-surface settling ponds adjoining the Spindlehowe Road cleaned out and made serviceable so that any overflow from the collecting pond is intercepted; that you will see that the collecting pond is regularly and as frequently cleaned as is necessary to ensure that, under normal conditions, all the washings are pumped to the bing settling pond; and that the delivery pipe column is maintained in satisfactory order. I understand that your manager, Mr. Scott, has been given definite instructions in respect of these measures, and to do all that is necessary to prevent further cause for complaint of pollution of the Pow Burn. I shall be obliged if you will acknowledge receipt of this letter."

There was no further cause for serious complaint until the month of December, when it was again found necessary to complain of pollution. Inspection had revealed that pumping of the coal-washings effluent was not always possible owing to recurring defects in the pump and driving motor, as a result of which the collecting pond frequently overflowed to the ground-surface settling ponds, which were most unsatisfactory, and the effluent therefrom a source of pollution when discharged to the Pow Burn. The Rivers Inspector discussed the position with the local colliery manager, when the practicability of having two collecting ponds and pumps (to ensure that it is always possible to pump the washings to the bing ponds) and doing away with the ground-surface settling ponds altogether, was mentioned. A report of this meeting was conveyed to the General Mining Manager, who wrote on 18th December to the effect that it had been decided to carry out the arrangements referred to, and that the excavation work for the proposed additional collecting pond had been commenced. It should also be noted that, in August, a complaint was received, to the effect that washings were being run off from one of the bing settling ponds on to the New Edinburgh Road. The complaint was inquired into, when it was found that this had been improperly done, as alleged, and measures were taken to prevent the possibility of a similar complaint arising.

Wester Auchengeich Colliery.—The washings at this Colliery are now conveyed to a large sub-divided settling area, which, on two occasions in August and twice in October, was found to be unsatisfactory, resulting in pollution of the Robroyston Burn. Remedies were effected, however, and for some time now a workman has been continuously engaged cleaning out the area and attending to its banks, so as to prevent any cause for complaint of pollution.

The remaining Collieries (Broomfield, Cardowan, and Douglas), at which only slight pollution was detected, do not call for special comment.

Lead Washer.—The mines at Leadhills were not in operation during the year.

Ammonia, &c., Works.—The number of inspections made during the year was 38, and 3 samples were taken. No instances of spent ammoniacal liquor or other pollution were detected. The Glenboig Works of the Scottish Gas Utilities Corporation, which were a source of pollution in preceding years, remained inoperative.

Manufactories.—The number of inspections made during the year was 17, all of which, with the exception of 3, were at Caldercruix and Moffat Paper Mills. 19 samples were taken.

Caldercruix Paper Mills.—The following were the amounts of suspended matter, in parts per 100,000, contained in the samples taken at these mills during the year :—

Date of Sampling.	Upper Outfall.	Lower Outfall.	Supernatant Liquid from Sludge Pond.
16th May, ...	2·0	2·4	—
31st July, ...	4·5	2·0	—
20th September, ...	3·5	9·0	—
20th October, ...	10·2	8·4	6·4
20th November, ...	6·5	6·0	—

Consideration has been given to the question of taking in additional ground to the west of the existing sludge settling areas to form new settling accommodation, which will involve the piping or covering in of a small tributary of the North Calder Water.

Moffat Paper Mills.—The amounts of suspended solids, in parts per 100,000, in samples taken at these mills were :—

Date of Sampling.	Suspended Solids.
16th May, ...	15·7
31st July, ...	5·0
13th August, ...	3·1
20th September, ...	52·0
20th October, ...	7·4
20th November, ...	56·0
4th December, ...	30·5
27th December, ...	*Trace

* Small flow of clean water only into settling ponds.

At these mills an area of ground has been taken in, and was being prepared during the year for use as a new sludge settling area, as the one in use at present is becoming filled up. On 21st November it was observed that there had been a break in the bank of this area, and that sludge had been discharging to the North Calder Water. Repairs were effected.

Solid Matter Pollution.

Reports were submitted with regard to two major instances of possible offences against Section 2 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. These concerned (1) the depositing of garden and other refuse on the bank of the River Clyde at Kylepark Crescent, Uddingston, and (2) excavation work at Clyde's Mill Power Station, also situated on the River Clyde, near Cambuslang, to which attention had been drawn by the owners of works, using river water, situated below the power station. With regard to the first instance, so far as rivers pollution was concerned, the refuse heap did not encroach on the river so as to interfere with its due flow, although, as added to, it might have become liable to be carried into the river, and, further, there was the danger of drowning to children or others tempted to explore the heap by falling from the steep bank into the river. The matter was brought to the notice of the owners of the ground, and they had the heap removed, and a notice board erected with a warning against depositing refuse at the point. With regard to the second instance, the possible infringement of the Act arose in connection with alterations and additions to the power station of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company. In these operations large quantities of earth and stones had been deposited in the river. Similar circumstances arose in 1920. On the attention of the Company being drawn to the matter, they replied to the County Clerk that they could not agree that the operations complained of amounted to an infringement, and that the material referred to had been deposited as a protection to the works, but that it would be removed after the completion of the retaining wall, which was duly done. In replying to the County Clerk's letter transmitting the Company's observations, the County Medical Officer noted that it might be that the operations which had been complained of were exempted from the provisions of Section 2 by Section 17 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. In connection with a minor offence of depositing household refuse in the Eastfield Burn below the intake to Hillend Reservoir at Glengowan, warning notices were posted by arrangement with the representative of the L. & N.E. Railway Company, who own the adjoining houses.

Sewage Pollution and Sewage Disposal.

In connection with sewage pollution, 113 inspections of sewage purification works and sewage outfalls were made, and 35 samples taken.

Apart from the continuous pollution of the River Clyde from Westthorn Sewage Purification Works, no conditions, resulting in abnormal pollution, were observed at the sewage purification works inspected.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn Drainage.—The construction of a sewer to take the drainage of St. Mary's Boys' Industrial School into the main outfall sewer and Bishopbriggs Sewage Purification Works, to remove cause for recurrent complaint of pollution of the Bishopbriggs Burn, was completed during the year.

Bothwellpark Drainage.—Inquiries were made into a complaint made by the occupier of Bothwellpark Farm with regard to the alleged discharge of sewage through an old estate sewer (still used as a storm overflow outlet for the special drainage district) into the Pow Burn, which is a source of drinking water for the complainer's dairy cattle. The County Drainage, &c., Engineer reported that the sewage complained of did not come from the special drainage district, but that the drainage from a gate lodge at the old part of Bothwellpark Cemetery was probably connected to the old sewer. The matter was still the subject of investigation at the close of the year.

Brownieside, Clarkston (Airdrie): Proposed Offensive Business.—In connection with a proposal to establish an offensive business at Brownieside, inquiries were made as to the means to be taken to prevent stream pollution by the effluent produced. These were considered to be satisfactory, but the proposal to establish the business was departed from.

Burgh of Airdrie.—The sludge-digestion plant at the Burgh's sewage purification works, referred to in the report for the preceding year, was formally inaugurated by the Town Council on 20th September.

Burgh of Hamilton.—A commencement was made with the construction of sewerage works in connection with the Burgh's scheme for the complete interception and purification of the burgh sewage. The site of the proposed sewage purification works is on the left bank of the River Clyde, a short distance above Bothwell Bridge. The scheme provides for the abandonment of the existing Park Burn sewage purification works. A grant from the Commissioner for Special Areas was obtained towards the cost of the works.

Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw.—A grant from the Commissioner for Special Areas has been obtained for the construction of sewerage and sewage purification works to deal with the sewage discharging to the River Clyde north of the Hamilton-Motherwell Bridge. A complaint was received in June with regard to sewage pollution of the Dalzell Burn from the small sewage tank and filter constructed last year as a temporary measure to obviate complaint of sewage pollution of that stream. The works were found defective, but were put into good order without delay. The relaying of the Craigneuk-Carbarns sewer is being carried out, and certain drainage from the Flemington area, including, it is understood, the sewage from time to time complained of as affecting the Dalzell Burn, will be taken into it.

Carnbroe Drainage.—In connection with a proposal by the Burgh of Coatbridge to construct drainage and sewage purification works at

Brewsterford (contiguous to Carnbroe) inquiry was made by the Commissioner for Special Areas, referring to the question of financial assistance for such a scheme being obtained from the Commissioner, as to the possibility of an agreement being come to with the Burgh for treating the sewage of the Carnbroe area. Such a proposal was carefully considered in 1913, when it was then considered that the best way of dealing with the sewage from Carnbroe Special District was to treat it with the sewage from the burgh area at Brewsterford. In view of the Commissioner's inquiry, the present position of the Carnbroe area was carefully considered by the County Drainage &c. Engineer and the County Medical Officer, who reported to the County Clerk on the matter in the following letter, dated 11th April :—

"I duly received yours of 8th instant enclosing copy letter received from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland regarding a proposal by the Town Council of Coatbridge to construct Sewage Works at Brewsterford, which could also deal with the sewage in Carnbroe. I am of opinion that, if the Burgh of Coatbridge intend constructing Sewage Works at Brewsterford, arrangements might be made to have a connection made to the sewer, but there is no necessity for the County Council being concerned regarding the construction of Sewage Purification Works. According to the last Valuation Roll there were 167 houses in Carnbroe Drainage District. 23 of these houses were vacated in January, 1935, and 55 houses are to be the subject of Representations shortly. This will leave only 89 houses including 26 Subsidy Scheme houses requiring drainage facilities, and it is likely that some of these houses will also be the subject of Representations at an early date."

Crawford Drainage.—Complaints having been made with regard to a sewage-polluted ditch, arrangements were made to have the ditch piped-in. The condition of the ditch lower down, on Bellfield Farm road, was also considered. Before its junction with the first-mentioned ditch it receives sewage effluent discharges from various properties, and it was arranged that the Sanitary Department should see to the periodical cleaning of cesspools by the property owners concerned and that the Department would arrange for the periodical cleaning of the ditch.

Crawfordjohn Drainage.—In connection with complaints received regarding the drainage outfall from part of Crawfordjohn village, which discharges on to a field at Crossknowe Farm, a Sub-Committee of the Housing-Drainage Committee were agreed, after inspecting the outfall, that there was no ground for action on the part of the local authority.

East Kilbride Drainage.—The construction of the new activated-sludge sewage purification works, situated on the lands of Hawbank, and a short distance above Castleglen, was completed during the year. Prior to the works being brought into full operation, further complaints were made as to pollution of the Kittoch Water, to which reference is made under the heading " Streams."

Gartcosh Drainage.—See notes on the Bothlin Burn on page 231.

Glengowan (Caldercruix) Drainage.—Complaints were made to the Department of Health alleging nuisance conditions arising from sewage pollution of the Eastfield or Davie Burn which flows close to property occupied by the complainer. Inquiries made showed that the burn was polluted as alleged, the source of pollution being a drainage outfall from houses situated on the high ground north of Glengowan Print Works. The water of the burn is intercepted by a sluice and lade a short distance above the outfall as a feeder of Hillend Reservoir, and at inspections made in the month of May the burn, where complained of, was dry, with the result that, the drainage discharge stagnating, there was liability to the creation of a nuisance. At one time, when there was plenty of mine and other water in the burn, there was said to be no cause for complaint. The cesspool which receives the drainage of the houses draining to the burn was cleaned out, as well as the stream, with a view to improving the conditions complained of, and the question of allowing some of the burn water to pass the sluice to the reservoir in the original stream was still the subject of correspondence with the L. M. & S. Railway Co. at the end of the year.

Lesmahagow Drainage.—Further complaints were received as to serious pollution of the River Nethan by sewage from Lesmahagow Special Drainage District and creamery discharges. These are referred to at page 237.

Thankerton Drainage.—Continued close consideration was given by the County Medical Officer and County Drainage &c. Engineer to the matter of solving the difficulties surrounding the question of the satisfactory disposal of the whey effluent produced at Thankerton Creamery, as a result of which an agreement was come to with the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for them to provide and instal a Simplex experimental activated-sludge purification plant to deal with the creamery discharges and domestic sewage from Thankerton Special Drainage District. The terms of this agreement are embodied in the following letter, dated 28th March, from the Technical Adviser of the Board to the County Medical Officer :—

"With reference to our meeting at Hamilton yesterday. I have this day advised the Board that, if they agree to instal and work the proposed Simplex experimental activated-sludge sewage treatment plant at Thankerton, the County Authorities will :

(1) Provide a free site for the plant in the field where their existing sewage tank is now located.

(2) Take full responsibility for any claims for nuisance caused through the working of the plant or removing the sludge from the same.

(3) Undertake free of all charge to the Board the requisite periodical removal of the sludge from the plant and dispose of the same at their risk and expense.

(4) Accept responsibility for damage to crop and lands by working of plant and removal of sludge therefrom.

(5) Subject to restriction of manufacture of cheese to 2,000 gallons milk per day and the installation of whey separating and dilution plant to permit the Board to run such whey effluent as cannot be treated by the experimental plant into the village drain during the the period of the experiment.

(6) In collaboration with the Ames Crosta Co. to carry out the necessary periodical inspection of the plant, to take all necessary samples, and make all chemical tests free of any charge to the Board.

"The cost of freight, installation, electric current, and removal of the plant to be borne entirely by the Board, and generally the Board to have the cordial co-operation of the County officials concerned in a serious attempt to solve the problem of treatment of whey effluent.

"I hope to be able to let you have the Board's decision early on Monday at the latest."

In considering the terms of this agreement, the County Medical Officer pointed out to the Drainage Sub-Committee that, as the sewage from the special drainage district would be treated in the plant, the County Council had some responsibility in the matter, and also that it was desirable that the officials of the County Council should co-operate with the Board in the working of the plant so that experiments might be made to obtain the fullest information regarding the treatment of creamery effluents, which would be available in dealing with circumstances arising in the county generally such as had been met with at Thankerton. These views were endorsed by the County Medical Officer and County Drainage &c. Engineer being authorised (in co-operation with the Scottish Milk Marketing Board so far as necessary) to carry out such experiments at a cost not exceeding £800 to the County Council.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal—Special Reports.—The report by the County Drainage &c. Engineer, referred to in the Annual Report for the year 1934 was submitted to a meeting of the Drainage Committee held on 14th February. The Engineer's report is appended to the minute of the meeting at pages 772-814 of the printed minutes. At this meeting the County Clerk reported that the proposals had been submitted to the Commissioner appointed to deal with distressed areas in Scotland, and that he had been asked to approach the Government with a view to the previous decision not to grant assistance towards the cost of drainage works being altered. It was also agreed that the County Medical Officer should prepare a report on the lines of previous reports, showing what he now considered to be the order of urgency of the schemes. This report was dated 7th March, and was as follows:—

"With reference to the minutes of meeting of the Drainage Committee of 14th February, I beg to report further regarding the order of urgency in which the various schemes should be placed.

"For the following districts new sewage purification works are either in course of construction, or arrangements have been made to proceed with same:—

East Kilbride.
Shotts and Dykehead.
Lesmahagow.
Blackwood and Auchenheath.
Carfin and Newarthill.
Forth.
Glespin.

"For the following the suggested order of urgency might now be revised as follows:—

(1) Blantyre and Bothwell at Bothwellbank.

(2) Uddingston, Baillieston, Aitkenhead and Tannochside, Mount Vernon, Barrachnie, Bothwell Park, Bargeddie. All proposed to be treated at Daldowie.

(3) Bellshill and Mossend and Holytown and New Stevenston at Brigbrae.

(4) Larkhall—Clyde outfalls.

(5) Carluke and Law at Mauldslie.

(6) Chryston and Muirhead, including Gartcosh and Stepps, to be treated at Lindsaybeg.

(7) Calderbank.

(8) Douglas.

(9) Caldercruix and Glengowan.

(10) Cleland and Bellside.

(11) Newton and Flemington.

(12) Newmains.

(13) Coalburn.

(14) Cambuslang.

(15) Strathaven.

(16) Carstairs Junction.

(17) Carstairs.

(18) Crawford.

(19) Abington.

(20) Leadhills.

"The sewage from Barony district is being dealt with under the Glasgow Corporation Provisional Order (1935).

"When the foregoing have been dealt with, it may also be advisable to consider making provision for the disposal of sewage from the following areas:—

Carnbroe, Netherburn, Braidwood, Kirkfieldbank, Ponfeigh, Symington, Thankerton, Ferniegair, Birkenshaw, Carnwath, Chapelton, Quarter, Douglas West, Chapelhall, Bothwellhaugh."

On the question of a grant being taken up with the Commissioner for Special Areas, it was indicated that if the drainage schemes discussed would assist towards the establishment of works or industries in the industrial belt of the County, there might be a possibility of grants being obtained towards the cost of the schemes, and a supplementary report by the County Drainage &c. Engineer as to the following drainage schemes which the local authority might proceed with if a substantial grant were made available, was submitted, viz. :—

	Capital Expenditure.
Blantyre and Bothwell, ...	£122,300
Bellshill and Mossend and Holytown and New Stevenston, ...	119,500
Uddingston, Mount Vernon, Baillieston, &c., ...	259,800
Newarthill and Carfin and Cleekhimin, ...	34,500
Total capital expenditure, ...	£536,100

In this report the County Drainage &c. Engineer referred to the proposed Larkhall (Skellyton) scheme (estimated cost, £67,700), and stated that, as negotiations had been concluded in regard to the acquisition of lands, &c., and was a scheme which could be proceeded with at an early date, it might be substituted for the Newarthill and Carfin scheme. After consideration, the Drainage Committee agreed that the above schemes should be proceeded with, provided satisfactory grants were obtained towards the cost of the works. They also agreed to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the suggestion with regard to the Larkhall (Skellyton) scheme. The decision of the local authority having been put before the Commissioner, he indicated, on 27th March, that he would be glad to give consideration to the possibility of offering assistance, and asked for certain information and particulars to be submitted in respect of each scheme. This information was duly forwarded, and communications, dated 13th May, were received from the Commissioner to the effect that, subject to the terms mentioned in his letters, and also to the conditions of grant set out in the appendices to his letters, he was prepared to give grants for the above schemes (including the Larkhall scheme) of 40 per cent. (£231,520) of the cost, the stipulated dates of commencement of the schemes varying from 2 to 5 months from 13th May, and dates of completion 18 months (except in the case of Newarthill and Carfin and Cleekhimin—17 months) from the dates of commencement. It was agreed to accept this offer, and a sub-committee was appointed to deal with questions arising in connection with the carrying out of the schemes. Subsequently, as it was understood that the Commissioner was still prepared to entertain applications for grant, applications were made in respect of schemes for Carluke and Law (£102,800); Shotts and Dykehead (£49,000); and Gartcosh, Chryston and Muirhead and Stepps (£127,000), and similar grants were obtained for the Shotts and Dykehead, and Gartcosh, &c., schemes. In the case of the Carluke and Law scheme, the Commissioner had difficulty in regarding the proposed scheme as complying generally with essential conditions, and pointed out that the area involved was, generally, of a rural character. On consideration of all the circumstances, it was agreed that further representations should be made to the Commissioner in favour of a grant being made available for this scheme.

It will be recalled that the question of carrying out drainage works (a matter which had been under consideration by the Middle Ward District Committee) with the assistance of unemployment grants was taken up by the County Council in 1930. In a supplementary report by the County Medical Officer, dated 21st October, 1930, a list of 57 areas or special drainage districts throughout the whole county in which drainage and sewage purification works or sewage purification works only were required was given. In that list the areas or special drainage districts were tabulated in the order of urgency for the provision of the various schemes. In the Annual Report for 1930, and succeeding reports, the progress made has been recorded, and it is convenient to here summarise in tabular form the schemes of drainage and sewage purification which have been carried out, in course of being carried out or agreed to, since the question was taken up by the County Council.

SCHEMES CARRIED OUT.

No. in Original List.	Area or Special District.	Nature of Work.
2.	East Kilbride, ...	Sewage Purification.
6.	Salsburgh, ...	Drainage and Sewage Purification.
7.	Waterloo, ...	Sewage Purification.
9.	Newarthill, ...	Certain Drainage Works.
14.	Cleland and Omoa, ...	Filters temporarily reconditioned.
15.	Chapelhall, ...	Sewage Purification.
16.	Greengairs, ...	Drainage and Sewage Purification.
17.	Glenmavis, ...	Drainage and Sewage Purification.
19.	Bishopbriggs, ...	Sewage Purification Works reconstructed and extended.
20.	Carmunnock, ...	Sewage Purification Works extended.
35.	Meikle Earnock, Cadzow, &c., ...	Meikle Earnock drainage taken into burgh sewer.
36.	Plains, ...	Drainage and Sewage Purification.

SCHEMES BEING CARRIED OUT OR AGREED TO.

4.	Lesmahagow, ...	Sewage Purification.
8.	Carfin, ...	Sewage Purification.
9.	Newarthill, ...	Sewage Purification.
12.	Larkhall, ...	Sewage Purification. (Clyde outfalls).
21.	Chryston and Muirhead, ...	Sewage Purification.
22.	Stepps, ...	Sewage Purification.
24.	Baillieston, ...	Sewage Purification.
25.	Shotts and Dykehead, ...	Sewage Purification.
26.	Bellshill and Mossend (including Holytown and New Stevenston), ...	Sewage Purification.

27.	Uddingston,	Sewage Purification.
28.	Blantyre,	Sewage Purification.
29.	Bothwell,	Sewage Purification.
30.	Mount Vernon,	Sewage Purification.
32.	Forth and Wilsontown,	Drainage and Sewage Purification.
33.	Bargeddie, &c.,	Drainage and Sewage Purification.
39.	Gartcosh,	Sewage Purification.
42.	*Law,	Sewage Purification.
44.	Blackwood and Auchenheath,	Sewage Purification.
45.	Bothwellpark,	Sewage Purification.

* With Carluke at Mauldslie.

It will thus be seen that provision has been made for sewage purification works in roughly half of the localities where these facilities were required, and that the purification of the sewage from large communities such as Larkhall, Baillieston, Shotts and Dykehead, Bellshill and Mossend, Holytown and New Stevenston, Uddingston and Blantyre, &c., in the central area of the County, has now been arranged for. With the completion, in the near future, of the schemes now being undertaken within the County area, the provision of schemes in recent years by the Burghs of Airdrie, Coatbridge, and Motherwell and Wishaw, and the completion of the further scheme to be carried out by the latter burgh, and the complete scheme for the Burgh of Hamilton, an immense advance in the work of rivers pollution prevention will have been attained.

Streams.

The inspections of streams numbered 1,475, and 900 samples were taken. These included 110 samples, for analysis, of the River Clyde, North Calder Water, and South Calder Water, taken monthly, as in former years.

Reference is made in the following pages to streams regarding which complaint was made, and to the action taken in connection therewith.

Barbauchlaw Burn.—Reference is made at pages 213-214 under "Dewshill Colliery," to complaints made as to alleged pollution of the Barbauchlaw Burn and its headstream, the Dewshill Burn.

Bothlin Burn.—There is little to add to what was recorded in the report for the preceding year regarding the question of "iron" and sewage pollution of the Bothlin Burn at Gartcosh from Gartcosh Steel Works. With regard to the former pollution, it was ascertained that the waste acid-pickle effluent had been "considerably diluted" since the question had been under discussion in 1934, and that it was hoped to get on with the work relative to the removal of sewage pollution during the autumn. Up to the close of the year, however, the work had not been carried out.

Coal Burn, Coalburn.—Reference is made at page 212 under "Dalquhandy Colliery" to a complaint by a farmer as to pollution from this Colliery.

Dalzell Burn.—The tank and filter provided in 1934, as a temporary measure to prevent sewage pollution from Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh, was found to be out of order, as a result of which pollution in Dalzell Estate was again complained of. Remedies were effected. This sewage will shortly, it is understood, be taken into the main sewer, which is being relaid.

Ditch at Springboig Holiday School, Shettleston.—Complaint was again made alleging pollution of this ditch and nuisance therefrom due to the discharge of piggery drainage into it. Analysis of a sample of the ditch, taken in the month of April, showed it to be grossly polluted, its organic strength being similar to that of a "fair" sewage tank effluent. The source of pollution has since been under the close observation of the Sanitary Department.

Glenboig Burn.—A complaint that this stream was being polluted by sandy matter from Gartverrie Quarry, where sand washing is carried out, was received. The means to prevent pollution due to this operation have been much improved in recent years by the pumping of the washings to a disused part of the quarry. Probably, at the time of complaint, the pump had been out of action.

Kittoch Water.—In view of the fact that the new activated-sludge sewage purification works are now in full operation, it is perhaps unnecessary to go into detail with regard to complaints made during the summer as to alleged nuisance conditions arising at Castleglen during the time the sewage of East Kilbride was being treated in two preliminary deep-settling tanks at the new works before the construction of the æration plant was completed. All cause for complaint of pollution is now removed, and the completion of the scheme marks the end of much concern over a long period on the part of the local authority in dealing with the question of satisfactory purification of the sewage from East Kilbride Special Drainage District.

Newton Burn: (*a*) *Clyde Nail Works.*—In connection with a complaint of serious discolouration of the River Clyde at Cambuslang, inquiries were made, resulting in tracing the source of pollution to be Clyde Nail Works. As these inquiries and the analyses of samples taken are of considerable interest, the Rivers Inspector's report and the Chemist's analyses and report thereon are given in full :—

"On 30th May, 1935, a complaint was received from Cambuslang Dye Works as to pollution of the River Clyde, alleged to be occurring in connection with extension operations at Clyde's Mill Electrical Power Station. Inspections were made and inquiries instituted, from which it was evident that the pollution arose above Clyde's Mill and through the Newton Burn, the actual source being Clyde Nail Works, which intermittently discharge acid-pickle effluents to the burn. The discharge of these effluents has the effect of causing a yellowish discolouration of the burn and river, which appears to have been specially evident at the time of complaint, and on some days subsequently, on account of the very low flow of water in the River Clyde.

"The question of pollution, which has been the subject of complaint in previous years, and the present complaint were discussed with the manager of the Nail Works on Friday, 31st May, and, as it was considered necessary that, if possible, some immediate measures should be taken which would obviate a recurrence of cause for complaint when the Dye Works' water supply was replenished about the weekend, the manager, in discharging effluent to the burn on the following day, undertook to spread the flow over a period of hours instead of discharging the effluent in bulk within a short period of perhaps fifteen minutes. The acid-liquor tanks, which are each of approximately 400 gallons capacity, are run off three times a week, and the neutralising lime tank once a week. Accordingly, it was arranged that the tank in the galvanising department would be run off at a very slow rate of flow from 10 a.m. on Saturday to early on Monday morning, a period of forty hours, or at the rate of about 10 gallons an hour, and that the sheet-pickle tank would be similarly discharged on the Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 3 a.m., a period of thirteen hours, or at the rate of approximately 30 gallons an hour. As further arranged, I inspected the River Clyde on Saturday, 1st June, above and below Cambuslang Dye Works between 5 and 6 p.m. (during the time the galvanising-liquor tank was being discharged), and observed no iron discolouration of the river. I also inspected the river on Tuesday, 4th June, between 5 and 6 p.m. (during the time the sheet-pickle tank was being run off, as arranged), and found the river to be discoloured all the way from the Newton Burn to Cambuslang Dye Works. On the following day (Wednesday), while no discolouration was observed at Rosebank Bridge, the river was discoloured immediately below the Newton Burn, as was also the water in the dam at Clyde's Mill. On the same day I acquainted Mr. Reid of the results of these observations. With regard to the discolouration noted that day, he explained that, as no pickle tank had been run off, it had probably been caused by the discharge of the lime tank. On Thursday, 6th June, when there was no tank discharge, the river at Cambuslang was found to be clear, as was also the Newton Burn below Westburn.

"As Mr. Reid was not quite convinced that the intermittent tank discharges from his works were a source of pollution, it was arranged, at his suggestion, that a sheet-pickle tank would be again run off on Friday, 7th June, at about 2 p.m., at the slow rate, and that we would together examine the river about 6 p.m. As, however, the tank was not quite ready for discharge on the Friday, it was delayed until Monday, 10th June, when we carried out the inspection as arranged. No discolouration was noted at Cambuslang, nor immediately below Clyde's Mill Power Station; immediately below the junction of the Newton Burn, close to the bank, there was slight turbid-yellow discolouration; the Newton Burn there was yellowish turbid; while this stream above Newton and Flemington Sewage Purification Works was bright yellowish-brown in colour. On this date the flow of water in the River Clyde was much greater than at the time, and for some days after, complaint of pollution was made. As a result of these joint observations, Mr. Reid appeared to be satisfied that, even with a slow rate of discharge, effluent from the Nail Works was a source of serious discolouration.

"In the course of these inquiries a considerable number of samples has been taken for analysis. It was not possible to take samples of the effluents when the tanks were run off in bulk, as was the ordinary practice, but in 1925 this was done on one occasion during the investigation of complaints, when the discharge was found to be of a grossly polluting character, samples and analyses being as follows:—

Sample No. 1. Effluent. 4.35 p.m. 18/9/25.
Slightly turbid, large yellowish deposit of Ferric Hydrate.

Sample No. 2. Effluent. 4.42 p.m. 18/9/25.
Much as No. 1. Deposit of lesser bulk.

Sample No. 3. Effluent. 10.7 a.m. 19/9/25.
Greenish liquor, large white finely divided deposit.

Sample No. 4. Effluent. 10.10 a.m. 19/9/25.
Slightly turbid, large deposit of Ferrous Hydrate.

Sample No. 5. Effluent. 10.15 a.m. 19/9/25.
Much as previous sample.

Sample No. 6. Effluent. 10.55 a.m. 19/9/25.
Almost clear, considerable brownish deposit.

PARTS PER 100,000.

	Suspended Solids.	Total Iron.	Acidity as H_2SO_4.
No. 1.	32·7	102·4	Alkaline.
No. 2.	31·2	98·6	Alkaline.
No. 3.	1287·8	2063·0	200·0
No. 4.	7770·0	2350·0	Alkaline.
No. 5.	10258·0	5017·6	Alkaline.
No. 6.	170·4	1381·4	490·0

“ REPORT.

‘ These samples are all polluting liquors. In samples Nos. 1 and 2 the Iron is in an oxidised condition, and the effect of these samples on a stream is simply one of matter in suspension. With samples Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in addition to the question of suspended solids, we have a reduction of all available oxygen taking place, and, particularly with No. 3 sample, a large reduction of alkalinity, due to the presence of free sulphuric acid. The discharge of such quantities of unoxidised and acid Iron salts can only result in a highly polluted stream. Sample No. 6 also contains a large amount of free sulphuric acid, but this sample will not give rise to such unsightly conditions as the former samples.

“ The more important samples taken during the present inquiries gave the following results of analyses :—

	Date	Suspended Solids.	Total Iron.	Acidity. Total.	Acidity. Free.	Remarks.
Clyde Nail Works effluent as discharging to the Newton Burn.	31/5/35	3·0	5·25	12·25	2·4	Clyde below Clyde's Mill—clear.
Do.	4/6/35	—	6·09	39·2	23·5	Clyde discoloured right down to Cambuslang Dye Works. Samples taken during slow discharge of sheet pickle tank. River flow very small.
Newton Burn at its junction with the River Clyde.	4/6/35	—	1·33	Alkaline.		
Newton Burn above Newton and Flemington Sewage Purification Works.	5/6/35	—	·11	Alkaline.		Clyde discoloured above Clyde's Mill. Lime tank discharged.
Newton Burn at its junction with the River Clyde.	5/6/35	—	2·73	Alkaline.		
Newton Burn at its junction with the River Clyde.	10/6/35	3·5	2·73	Alkaline.		Newton Burn deeply discoloured. Clyde, above Clyde's Mill, only slightly discoloured. Samples taken during slow discharge of sheet pickle tank. River flow much higher than on 4/6/35.
Newton Burn above Newton and Flemington Sewage Purification Works.	10/6/35	10.0	6·37	Alkaline.		

"It is desirable that some satisfactory means of preventing pollution should be taken by the Clyde Nail Co., Ltd. A tank to intercept solids from the tanks in the sheet-pickle department was put in in 1926, but this does not prevent serious intermittent pollution, liable to be complained of. Nor do the precautions, experimentally taken, remove cause for complaint."

The County Clerk duly communicated with the Company, who replied that they were taking steps, so far as in their power, to provide a remedy, and hoped that very soon the effluent from their works would give no cause for complaint to anyone concerned. No further complaint was received, and it has been ascertained that, in addition to the slow discharge of the effluents to the burn, they are now diluted many times with burn water, which has been taken into a storage tank, and thence by gravitation to the pickle tanks where there are taps for controlling the flow in diluting the effluents when the tanks are discharged. The question, however, of admitting the effluents to the public sewer and Newton and Flemington Sewage Purification Works is under consideration.

(b) *Hallside Steel Works.*—In the course of the inquiries made at Clyde Nail Works, attention was drawn to oil pollution from these steel works. Certain precautions are taken at the works to prevent such pollution, and the owners replied to a communication from the County Clerk on the circumstances that they had gone very carefully into the matter, and were unable to trace exactly where the oil might be coming from, but that they were taking every precaution to ensure that all sumps are regularly cleaned.

North Calder Water (a) *Carnbroe Iron Works.*—On 17th April the North Calder Water at Rosehall was observed to be badly polluted by oil, the source of which was traced to Carnbroe Iron Works which were nearing completion of being demolished. The pollution referred to appeared to be due to tar oil, released when the tar stills had been demolished, being washed by surface water into the river. The demolition contractors were communicated with, and measures were taken to prevent further pollution.

(b) *Ditch at Brewsterford.*—The County Medical Officer drew attention to another example of "iron" pollution in the following letter, dated 14th May, to the County Clerk :—

"I have received the following report from the Rivers Inspector with regard to pollution of the North Calder Water due to "iron" discoloured discharge from a ditch within the Burgh of Coatbridge.

"I have to report that, on 26th April, in the course of inspections at Calder and Carnbroe Iron Works, I observed the North Calder Water to be seriously "iron" discoloured, a condition which I had not observed before. I traced the source of pollution of the river to be the ditch or small stream which joins the North Calder Water, within the Burgh of Coatbridge, a few yards above the bridge at Carnbroe. Samples of the ditch water were taken on 26th and 30th April. These gave the following results of analysis:—

Physical Characters.

No. 1.—26*th April.*	Yellow brown, slightly turbid, fair yellow brown deposit.
No. 2.—30*th April.*	Yellow brown, turbid, large fine yellow flocculent deposit.

Results of Analysis, stated as Parts per 100,000.

	Total Acidity as H_2SO_4	Free H_2SO_4	Total Iron.
No. 1.—26*th April.*	98·0	12·2	72·8
No. 2.—30*th April.*	75·9	14·7	67·5

"As the polluting effect of the ditch water on the North Calder Water appears to be, intermittently, very marked, and traceable for a long distance, the attention of the Coatbridge Burgh Authorities should be drawn to the circumstances. While the ditch at its junction with the main stream is in that Burgh area, it is probable that the actual source of the polluting effluent is in the Burgh of Airdrie."

On the County Clerk communicating with the Town Clerk, Coatbridge, he was informed, as a result of inquiries he had caused to be made, that the source of pollution was not in Coatbridge, but in the Burgh of Airdrie, with the Town Clerk of which Authority the County Clerk therefore communicated. The matter had not been definitely disposed of by the end of the year.

River Almond.—Reference is made at page 209 to pollution of the River Almond from Baton Colliery.

River Nethan.—Complaints continued to be received with regard to gross pollution by effluents from Lesmahagow Sewage Purification Works and Lesmahagow Creamery. In addition to those received direct from former complainers, the Department of Health transmitted copy of a letter, dated 3rd June, to the

Department regarding the condition of the river between Lesmahagow and its junction with the River Clyde at Crossford. This complaint stated that fish had been found lying dead all over the pools, that the basin of the river was "furred up" to over four inches deep in some places, and that the smell was "worse than sewage works." It was also alleged that, not only was the river injurious to river life, but also to animals and human beings living in its vicinity. The Department also, on 20th August, wrote that representations had been made to them by one of the former complainers, and stating that, in particular, complaint was made of the nauseating odour from the river, involving loss of appetite in those exposed to it. With regard to the sewage purification works it will be recalled that it has been agreed to carry out a proper scheme of sewage purification, but the work has not yet been commenced. With regard to the Creamery, the Public Health Sub-Committee heard representatives of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board in connection with the pollution caused by whey discharges from their Creamery. It was explained that the Board recognised that such pollution occurred, and that they were doing what they could to minimise pollution by diluting the whey and discharging it at more frequent intervals during the day and night. It was also explained by the Board's representatives that they were eagerly awaiting the results to be obtained from the experimental treatment plant to be installed at Thankerton to deal with the whey from the Creamery there, and that, if that plant proved satisfactory, the Board were prepared to instal a similar one at Lesmahagow.

Rotten Calder Water.—Inquiries were made into a complaint made by the owner of Newhouse Farm, Newton, alleging pollution of this stream by coal-dross washings. These inquiries showed that the condition complained of was normally due to pit water discharged from Bardykes and Priory Collieries, and was specially evident at the time of complaint on account of the very low flow of water in the stream. The view of the complainer that the owners of these collieries, along with the owners of Caldervale houses, from which certain sewage effluent pollution was liable to be complained of, should fence off the grazing field from the stream. This aspect was therefore taken up with the three owners concerned, who offered to provide all the material required, if the complainer erected the fence. This was agreed to, and the fence, approximately 500 yards in length, was duly erected.

Scion Burn, Burnside.—Referring to the question of complaints made in preceding years as to nuisance arising at an opening in the covered-in Scion Burn behind Blairbeth Road, and the decision of the Drainage Committee that the open portion, which is on the L. M. & S. Railway Co.'s ground, should be piped, the matter was taken up with the Railway Company, as instructed, who replied that, so far as the Company was concerned, there was no need for this being done, that they estimated it would cost about £70 to lay a pipe in the bed of the burn and through the culvert to the side of the public road, and that they saw no objection to this being done if the County Council so desired, on condition that the work is carried out free of cost and to the satisfaction of the Railway Company.

Shotts Burn.—Reference is made at page 215 to the question of pollution of the Shotts Burn from Hirstrigg Colliery.

South Calder Water.—Attention having been called to the condition of the South Calder Water immediately below Shotts Iron Works, a special inspection was made on 12th September, the Rivers Inspector's report on which was as follows :—

"I inspected this stream, as instructed, on 12th September. I found it as emerging from the culvert at Glen Road to be small in volume and reddish-brown coloured as if carrying some spent liquor. It also showed evidence of previous discharges from the Iron Works, in particular a light brown or greyish coloured silt deposit suggestive of boiler sludgings. It was also sewage polluted. I made inquiries at Mr. Allison, Works Manager, with regard to the colour of the stream at the time of inspection, and the source of it was traced to an escape of surface drainage from the sulphate house, which should have been collected in a small sump or trap before going to a tank for ultimate pumping to the boilers. This trap was being cleared of solids at the time of inspection and this operation may have had something to do with the escape of liquid. The ordinary flow of spent liquor was, as usual, being collected and evaporated in the chemical plant boilers. With regard to the suggestion of boiler sludgings pollution, Mr. Allison and the foreman explained that the furnace boilers are sludged direct to the burn. They will endeavour to see that, as far as possible, there is no escape of polluting surface drainage to the burn, but they do not know very well what they could do with the furnace boilers' discharges on account of the low-lying position of the boilers. Mr. Allison thought that sewage came down the burn during heavy rain. There is, of course, as we are aware, crude sewage pollution from several properties situated immediately below the culvert, and on the right bank of the stream, and beyond that the grossly sewage polluted condition of the stream is well known. The new drainage scheme will alter that."

United Clyde Angling Protective Association.—The following letter to the County Medical Officer, dated 14th October, was received from the Hon. Secretary of this Association :—

" At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association held on the 12th instant, considerable discussion took place regarding the pollution of the River Clyde and tributaries at certain places during the past year. Naturally the effects of such pollution were most in evidence during the low waters following a spell of drought. I have been instructed by my committee to call your attention to the state of affairs at the undernoted points, and to express the hope that remedial measures will bring about a great improvement next season.

" The following places were specially cited :—

(*a*) Washings from Cornsilloch Colliery.

(*b*) Washings from Broomside Coliery (samples of this have been taken several times and retained).

(*c*) Douglas Water—coal washings; also sewage from village of Douglas Water.

(d) Powmillon Burn at Strathaven.

(*e*) Thankerton Burn and part of River Clyde below burn mouth. This seems to be caused chiefly by effluents from Thankerton Creamery.

" Your assistance in remedying matters will be much appreciated by anglers all over the County."

A reply to this letter, in the following terms, was sent to the Hon. Secretary :—

" I duly received your letter of the 14th instant, for which I have to thank you. The question of pollution at all the places mentioned by you receives constant attention. With regard to Thankerton Village and Creamery, I am glad to say that arrangements have been made for providing sewage purification works of the most modern description, which it is expected will entirely remove cause for complaint of pollution of the Glade Burn and River Clyde."

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

WALTER BROWN, F.C.S.

The number of samples analysed or examined during the year amounted to 4,880.

The following table shows for each year since 1925 the number of samples analysed :—

SAMPLES EXAMINED IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THEY WERE OBTAINED.

Year.	Rivers Pollution.			Public Health Department.		Food and Drugs.	Total.
	Sewage Works.	Trade Effluents.	Streams.	Water Supplies.	Special.		
1925	14	413	757	83	116	829	2,212
1926	61	331	696	30	217	978	2,313
1927	96	659	1,083	47	301	1,586	3,772
1928	115	696	1,195	45	933	1,691	4,675
1929	53	713	1,004	46	4,592	1,337	7,745
1930	44	663	1,026	36	1,564	1,813	5,146
1931	39	744	943	61	981	2,785	5,553
1932	98	516	824	72	1,181	2,487	5,178
1933	55	454	889	78	1,434	2,416	5,326
1934	48	435	941	77	1,434	2,321	5,256
1935	36	343	895	87	1,213	2,306	4,880

Samples of Sewage.

SEWAGE WORKS. — 36 samples from the following purification works:—Westthorn, 20; Overtown, 4; East Kilbride, 4; and one sample each from Salsburgh, Cleland, Lanark, Harthill, Westercraigs, Victoria Street Tank, Harthill, Lesmahagow, and Stonehouse.

Samples of Trade Effluents.

343 samples were examined from the following sources:—

Effluents.	Samples.
Coal Washers,	285
Pit Waters,	31
Paper Mills,	20
Knackeries,	3
Nail Works,	2
Creameries,	1
Mavor and Coulson,	1

Streams.

895 samples of water, of which 123 were examined for evidence of sewage pollution and 772 specially for trade waste impurities.

Streams Affected by Sewage Pollution. — River Clyde routine sampling, 100 samples; also at Lanark, 2 samples; Jock's Burn, 3; Shotts Burn, 2; Tillan Burn, 2; Ponclair Burn, 2; River Almond, 2; Howe Burn, 2; Barbauchlaw Burn, 2; Kittock Water, 2; River Nethan, 1; Pow Burn, 1; Priory Ditch, 1; and ditch at Larchgrove, 1.

Streams Affected by Trade Effluents.—The following table gives the number of samples, the source of pollution affecting same, and the number of samples of effluent examined:—

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples.
River Clyde,	—	Blantyre Ferme Colliery,	11
,, ,,	—	Broomside Colliery,	20
River Clyde,	—	Clyde Iron Works,	—
and Battles Burn,	2		
River Clyde,	—	Priory Colliery,	1
and Priory Ditch,	5		
and Rotten Calder,	1		
River Clyde,	—	Bothwell Castle Colliery,	—
and Nameless Stream,	10		
River Mouse,	35	Wilsontown Colliery,	16
River Almond,	9	Muiracre Colliery,	5
,, ,,	24	Hassockrigg Colliery,	13
,, ,,	20	Baton Colliery,	3
		,, ,, Pit Water,	6
North Calder,	6	Glengowan Print Works,	—

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples.
North Calder,	10	Caldercruix Paper Mills,	11
,, ,,	11	Moffat Paper Mills,	9
North Calder,	2	Stepends Colliery,	3
and Stepends Ditch,	7		
North Calder,	4	Rosehall Colliery,	
South Calder,	6	Shotts Iron Works,	—
,, ,,	5	Shotts Gas Works,	—
South Calder,	4	Kingshill Colliery,	19
and Kingshill Ditch,	45	Kingshill Baths,	
South Calder,	—	Carfin Colliery Pit Water,	
Breich Water,	4	Kingshill Colliery No. 2,	
Auchter Water,	5	Royal George Colliery,	
Barbauchlaw Burn,	62	Dewshill Colliery,	26
and Dewshill Ditch,	—	Dewshill Pit Water,	6
Blind Burn,	18	Stane Colliery,	8
		Stane Pit Water,	5
Bothlin Burn Head Stream,	3	Cardowan Colliery,	6
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	Mossrigg Colliery,	—
Bothlin Burn,	10	Auchengeich Colliery,	11
Bothlin Burn,	6	Gartcosh Iron Works,	—
and Gartcosh Ditch,	2		
Meikle Burn,	3	Cadzow Colliery,	—
Coal Burn,	19	Dalquhandy Colliery,	4
Broomfield Ditch,	13	Broomfield Colliery,	4
Dalzell Burn,	1	Excelsior Iron Works,	—
and Rumbling Syke,	1		
Quarter Burn,	2	Quarter Colliery,	—
Garrion Burn,	8	Castlehill Colliery,	4
		Castlehill Pit Water,	2
Gateside Burn,	5	Gateside Colliery,	2
Glenboig Burn,	4	Gartverrie Quarry,	—
How Burn,	5	Barblues Colliery,	3
		Barblues Pit Water,	1
How Burn,	16	South Blair Colliery,	6
		South Blair Pit Water,	1
Douglas Water,	20	Douglas West Colliery,	5
and Kennel Burn,	15	Douglas West Pit Water,	6
Douglas Water,	14	Douglas Colliery,	6
Light Burn,	7	Clyde Nail Works,	2
Mill Burn,	11	Cornsilloch Colliery,	15
and Cornsilloch Ditch,	7	Cornsilloch Pit Water,	3
Mollin Burn,	10	Bedlay Colliery,	—

Streams.	No. of Samples.	Affected by	No. of Samples.
Luggie Head Stream,	10	West Cameron Colliery,	4
and West Cameron Ditch,	3		
Muir Burn,	10	Auchlochan Colliery,	3
,, ,,	4	Auchlochan No. 9 Pit Water,	2
Park Burn,	17	Blantyre Colliery,	4
and Blantyre Ditch,	11		
Park Burn,	—	Earnock Colliery,	1
Park Burn,	2	Greenfield Colliery,	—
Nethan Water,	2	Lesmahagow Creamery,	1
Pow Burn,	17	Viewpark Colliery,	9
Ravel Burn,	8	Bredisholm Colliery,	—
,, ,,	5	Tannochside Colliery,	1
Shotts Burn,	123	Hirst Colliery,	48
Robroyston Burn,	27	Wester Auchengeich Colliery,	8
and Wester Auchengeich Ditch,	3		
Shirrel Burn,	10	Holytown Colliery,	—
Spittal Burn,	4	Bardykes Colliery,	1
and Rotten Calder,	3		
Scion Burn,	1	Richmond Park Laundry,	—
Tillan Burn,	8	Omoa Knackery,	3
Whorley Burn,	8	Mauldslie Mine,	4
Thankerton Ditch,	6	Thankerton Colliery,	—
Woodhall Ditch,	4	Woodhall Colliery,	—
Carnbroe Ditch,	5	Burgh of Airdrie,	—
Hallside Ditch,	2	Hallside Steel Works,	—
Dykehead Ditch,	1	Dykehead Colliery,	—
		Mavor & Coulson,	1

Water Supplies.

87 samples of domestic water were analysed, 50 being from public supplies and 37 from private sources:—

Public Supplies.—Camps Reservoir, 50 samples.

Private Supplies. — Summitt School, 5 samples; Tackhouse, Strathaven, 4; Minorca Cottage, Crawfordjohn, 3; Caithness Row, New Lanark, 2; Ryelandside, Strathaven, 2; Westtown, Strathaven, 2; and one sample from each of the following:—Climpy; Parkhouse, Thankerton; Torfoot, Strathaven; South Fieldhead, Strathaven; Priestgill, Strathaven; Barnflatt, Strathaven; Home Farm, Carluke; Douglas Estate; Lourdes; March Cottage, Summitt; Lea Muir Farm, Carluke; Craigmuir, Strathaven; Shaws Farm, Carmichael; Walston

Mansion Cottage; L.N.E.R. Station, Morningside; Tannhill, Stonehouse; Fiddler's Glen Cottage, Braidwood; Goodoakhill, Salsburgh; and Kirklands, Dunsyre.

Food and Drugs.

2,306 samples were analysed, consisting of the following:—

	No. Examined.	No. not Genuine.
Sweet Milk, ...	1,645	42
Mince, ...	438	20
Sausage Meat, ...	61	—
Whisky, ...	30	—
Butter, ...	16	—
Sausages, ...	14	—
Condensed Skim Milk, ...	13	—
Cream, ...	13	—
Skim Milk, ...	10	1
Sugar, ...	8	—
Ice Cream, ...	7	—
Camphorated Oil, ...	6	2
Olive Oil, ...	4	—
Black Pudding, ...	3	—
Bacon, ...	3	—
Tomato Sauce, ...	3	—
Apricots, ...	2	—
Coffee, ...	2	—
Margarine, ...	2	—
Honey, ...	2	—

and one sample from each of the following:—Ideal milk, green peas, white pudding, mixed peel, chicken jelly, turkey and tongue paste, chicken, ham and tongue, condensed milk, potted hough, barlets, vanilla, steak, vinegar, jam, oranges, margarine and butter, pâté foie gras, potted meat, pie meat, macaroni, salmon roll, meat roll, currants, and raisins.

Milk of Hygienic Quality.

367 samples were examined, consisting of the following grades:—

Certified, ...	21
Grade A (T.T.), ...	326
Grade A, ...	12
Pasteurised, ...	8

20 of these samples did not contain the required amount of butter fat.

Special Samples.

Total, 846. Milk, 671 samples, 368 of which were samples of milk as supplied to schools, and 303 samples specially taken by sanitary inspectors. Milk, 4 samples; breast milk, 8 samples; sausages, 5; meat, 2; rusk, 1; urine for lead, 1; churn wash, 3; sausage roll for arsenic, 1; water, 1; and chewing gum, 1.

Institution Supplies.—148 samples consisting of the following:—

Sausages, 52; butter, 21; soap powder, 15; soft soap, 13; rice, 10; pale soap, 9; mince, 8; sugar, 5; vinegar, 4; carbolic soap, 3; milk, 2; barley, 2; and one sample each of coffee, flour, suet, and vanilla.

Samples found not conform to schedule:—Sausages, 8; soft soap, 4; and soap powder, 3.

168½ gallons of distilled water were supplied to various County Departments during the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

T. Gow Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The following table shows the total number of specimens dealt with since the opening of the Laboratory in 1903, and the sources of supply :—

Record of Work done since 1903.

Year.	Specimens.	Sources of Supply.					
		Med. Pract.	P.H. Staff.	Hosp. Staff.	Sch. Med. Staff.	Vet. Surgeons.	Slaugh. Staff.
1903	569	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	791	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	2,061	1,651	142	209	...	59	...
1907	5,678	2,739	1,794	1,094	...	40	11
1908	8,311	4,310	1,813	1,911	...	249	28
1909	7,774	3,202	1,148	3,041	...	336	47
1910	6,945	2,951	406	3,200	29	322	37
1911	5,949	2,890	494	2,250	99	191	25
1912	6,715	3,542	753	2,193	91	117	19
1913	6,199	3,006	627	2,190	120	244	12
1914	7,193	2,481	1,314	2,985	96	295	22
1915	6,497	2,370	1,212	2,848	2	52	13
1916	3,730	2,161	535	952	...	79	3
1917	4,725	1,990	480	2,136	...	117	2
1918	6,283	1,941	745	3,514	...	81	2
1919	8,595	2,741	1,219	4,446	23	166	...
1920	9,162	3,075	1,205	4,483	90	302	7
1921	10,409	3,118	1,794	5,139	67	285	6
1922	9,702	3,108	2,475	3,803	41	243	31
1923	10,485	3,294	2,062	4,785	84	241	19
1924	11,030	3,537	2,280	4,936	70	189	18
1925	11,193	3,758	2,495	4,517	56	357	10
1926	17,327	6,472	2,769	7,232	49	796	9
1927	19,331	6,382	3,759	8,097	33	1,053	7
1928	21,059	6,051	3,472	10,525	74	934	3
1929	23,296	7,285	4,079	10,301	55	1,564	12
1930	28,589	9,047	5,388	12,362	22	1,768	2
1931	26,761	8,380	5,731	10,715	114	1,814	7
1932	25,796	7,226	5,975	10,857	28	1,699	11
1933	22,861	7,532	4,738	14,846	28	1,707	10
1934	33,097	7,568	4,781	19,045	15	1,682	6
1935	34,318	7,284	4,453	20,686	9	1,881	5

The following table shows the specimens received from the County and from other areas :—

	County		Other Areas.		Total.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Specimens of Human Origin—						
Tuberculosis, - -	1,643	3,826	266	511	1,909	4,337
Typhoid Fever, - -	204	1,008	43	87	247	1,095
Diphtheria, - - -	1,442	7,051	353	1,145	1,795	8,196
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	11	13	6	2	17	15
Venereal Diseases, -	244	1,204	273	738	517	1,942
Miscellaneous, - -	1,728	8,922	149	52	1,877	8,974
Specimens from Animals—						
Tuberculosis, - -	223	1,642	10	120	233	1,762
Anthrax, - - -	23	—	—	—	23	—
Scabies, - - -	—	4	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous, - -	68	168	5	22	73	190
Milk for bacterial count,	1,087		25		1,112	
Total, - - -	30,511		3,807		34,318	

The specimens from other areas were received from the following Local Authorities :—Hamilton, 1,517; Motherwell and Wishaw, 515; Airdrie, 428; Coatbridge, 852; Rutherglen, 330; Lanark, 52; Biggar, 3; Dumbarton, 77; and other Authorities, 40.

Tubercle.

6,246 specimens were examined for the presence of B, tuberculosis, with the following results :—

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, -	56	572	2	12	—	11
,, ,, Burghs, -	261	472	2	11	3	28
Hospital Physicians, - - -	1,292	2,015	2	34	21	127
Public Health Staff, - - -	269	1,042	—	8	1	5
	1,878	4,101	6	65	25	171

The following table is inserted as a matter of interest in connection with the question of the reliability of direct microscopic examination as against animal inoculation in the search for B, tuberculosis. It will be seen that, out of a total of 118 submitted to both methods of examination, 7 were missed by the microscope :—

	Sputa.		Urines.		Others.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o
Direct Film Examination,	—	91	—	11	—	16
Animal Examination,	4	87	—	11	3	13

Of the 3 positive "others," 2 were specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid, and 1 a specimen of pleural fluid.

Typhoid Fever.

1,342 specimens were examined, with the following results :—

	Agglutination Test.		Blood Cultures.		Fæces.		Urines.	
	+	o	+	o	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—								
County,	22	50	—	4	—	13	—	6
Burghs,	29	56	—	—	6	37	—	1
Hospital Physicians,	87	61	12	59	35	222	18	143
Public Health Staff,	17	72	2	10	11	180	—	189
	155	239	14	73	52	452	18	339

Diphtheria.

9,991 specimens were examined from the following sources :—

	Throat.		Nose.	
	+	o	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County,	313	1,584	10	21
,, ,, Burghs,	350	1,130	10	15
Hospital Physicians,	812	3,861	266	933
Public Health Staff,	28	571	19	68
	1,503	7,146	305	1,037

Of the primary swabs examined in direct smear preparation, 147 gave positive results.

The biological test for virulence of the diphtheria bacillus was applied in 52 cases with 7 positive results.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

32 specimens were examined for the presence of the meningococcus, with positive results in 17 cases.

Venereal Diseases.

Syphilis.—1,650 specimens were submitted to the Wassermann test for Syphilis, and gave the following results:—

	Blood.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, - -	43	290
,, ,, Burghs, - -	191	493
Hospital Physicians, - - - - -	125	459
Public Health Staff, - - - - -	4	45
	363	1,287

Treponema Pallidum.—1 specimen was examined with a positive result.

Gonorrhœa.—580 specimens were examined, with the following results:—

	Smears.	
	+	o
Medical Practitioners—County, - -	45	97
,, ,, Burghs, - -	77	232
Hospital Physicians, - - - -	13	100
Public Health Staff, - - - -	5	11
	140	440

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—228 specimens were examined for the presence of gonococci, and 12 of these gave positive results. Of the 216 specimens gave negative results, 33 showed staphylococci, 39 "diphtheroid" bacilli, 18 Fraekel's pneumococcus, 1 streptococci, and 125 no organisms.

Miscellaneous Specimens.

Vaccines.—62 were prepared, 61 for medical practitioners, and 1 for hospital physician. These were for the treatment of boils, acne, bronchitis, asthma, cystitis, &c.

Vincent's Angina.—6 specimens were examined with positive results in 5 cases.

Puerperal Fever.—260 blood cultures were examined. Streptococci were recovered in 30 cases.

Urine for Albumen.—203 specimens gave 102 positive results.

Others.—The other miscellaneous specimens included pus and urine for pathogenic bacteria; fæces for dysentery intestinal worms, and ova; blood films for malaria and other blood diseases; hairs for ringworm; foodstuffs for the food-poisoning group of organisms; and potable and bath waters.

Specimens from Animals.

Milk for Tubercle.—1,862 samples of milk were received from various Veterinary Inspectors and the Public Health Staff, of which 100 were found positive by microscopic examination, and 76 by biological examination, making a total of 176 positive samples.

Oral Mucus.—99 specimens were examined, and acid-alcohol-fast bacilli were found in 49.

	Milk.			Oral Mucus.		Others.	
	+		o	+	o	+	o
	Smear.	Biological.					
County, - - - -	99	66	1,573	49	50	1	—
Other Areas, - -	1	10	113	—	—	—	—
	100	76	1,686	49	50	1	—

All the above 1,862 samples of milk were also examined for other deleterious organisms (streptococci, &c.), with positive results in 205.

1,291 of the specimens found negative on microscopic examination were submitted to animal inoculation, and 76 gave positive results.

Anthrax.—23 specimens were submitted by the County Veterinary Inspector, and all were positive.

Scabies.—4 specimens were examined, and gave 1 positive result.

Others.—263 specimens were examined, with positive results in 76 cases—deleterious organisms, 70; tubercle, 6.

Bacterial Content of Milk.—The results of the examination of 1,112 samples are classified as under:—

	Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Grade "A" (Past.) Milk	Ordinary Milk.	Sterilised Milk.	Cream.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c.	21	175	4	15	2	35	1	1
,, 10,000 ,, ,,	6	145	6	—	—	43	—	—
,, 20,000 ,, ,,	3	119	2	—	—	64	1	—
,, 30,000 ,, ,,	1	50	—	2	—	53	—	—
,, 100,000 ,, ,,	3	74	2	3	—	118	—	—
,, 200,000 ,, ,,	—	40	2	—	—	34	—	—
Over 200,000 ,, ,,	—	60	—	—	—	27	—	—
Totals.	34	663	16	20	2	374	2	1
Coliform bacillus present,	11	161	2	2	—	180	1	—

Included in the above totals are 2 Certified, 11 Grade "A" (TT), 1 Grade "A," 1 Pasteurised, and 10 ordinary samples of milk from areas other than the County. They are classified as under:—

	Certified Milk.	Grade "A" (TT) Milk.	Grade "A" Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Ordinary Milk.
Under 5,000 bacteria per c.c., ...	2	3	—	1	—
,, 10,000 ,, ,, ...	—	3	1	—	2
,, 20,000 ,, ,, ...	—	2	—	—	2
,, 30,000 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—	—	2
,, 100,000 ,, ,, ...	—	2	—	—	3
,, 200,000 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—	—	1
Over 200,000 ,, ,, ...	—	1	—	—	—
Coliform bacillus present, ..	2	1	—	1	4

Destruction of Rats.

600 bottles of rat virus were supplied, free of charge on application, to farmers, householders, shopkeepers, &c.

COUNTY HOSPITAL

NEAR

MOTHERWELL

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, JOHN REID, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

1935.

At the beginning of the year 188 patients were in residence. Throughout the year 1,811 were admitted, making a total of 1,999. Of these, 1,697 were discharged recovered or improved, 169 died, and 133 were in hospital at the end of the year. The total number of admissions was 616 less than for 1934.

Scarlet Fever admissions were 445, or 483 less than the figure for the previous year. Table VI shows that this is the lowest figure since 1927, which year represented the trough of the wave between 1920 and 1933. The type of disease was mild, but of the classical variety. The death rate shows a slight increase from 1·02 per cent. to 1·2 per cent. of the discharges. The infectivity rate and the average duration of residence in hospital remain practically the same as for the previous year. Throughout the year calcium sulphide was administered as a routine to all scarlet fever cases while in hospital, with the object of determining whether the drug had any effect in diminishing the number of septic complications. Although the complication rate dropped from 48·8 per cent. to 38·05 per cent., the total admissions were only one half of what they were for the previous year. The absence of overcrowding throughout the year is probably the principal factor in reducing the complications.

Diphtheria admissions were 344, or 91 less than for the previous year. This is the lowest admission figure since 1925, and coincides with the great drop in scarlet fever. 15·8 per cent. were classified as severe. Laryngeal cases remain low. 5·2 per cent. of the total proved cases showed laryngeal involvement. The corrected diagnosis rate has increased from 35·5 per cent. to 43·1 per cent. Approximately one half of the corrected diagnoses were septic throat conditions. This large figure indicates that practitioners are taking full advantage of the hospital facilities provided for doubtful throat

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

IN-PATIENTS

1. Total Number of Admissions, ...	1,811
2. Total Number of Patients Dischd. Recd.	1,697
3. Total Number of Deaths, ...	169
4. Fatality Rate, per cent., ...	9
5. Average Duration of Stay of Patients (included in 2 and 3 above), days, ...	29·8
6. Number of Beds Occupied :—	
(*a*) Average during year, ...	144
(*b*) Highest (on 15th January, 1935),	211
(*c*) Lowest (on 31st July, 1935), ...	101
7. Number of Surgical Operations :—	
Under General Anaesthesia, ...	181
Other Operations, ...	520
8. Total Patient Days, ...	55,762

OUT-PATIENTS

9. Total Out-Patients Seen :—	
Venereal Diseases, ...	409
X-ray Department, ...	1,323
Ear, Nose and Throat, ...	189
10. Total Attendances :—	
Venereal Diseases, ...	5,798
X-ray Department, ...	1,777
Ear, Nose and Throat, ...	421

	Scarlet	Diphtheria	Puerperal	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Admissions, ...	445	344	127	57	305
Recovered, ...	397	193	80	43	160
Died, ...	5	15	16	2	61
Fatality rate %, ...	1·2	7·2	16·6	4·4	27·6
Complications %, ...	38·05	17·7	39·5	—	20·8
Revised diagnoses %, ...	14·2	43·1	18·6	23·7	34·6
Av. residence in days, ...	40·2	35·5	42·8	22·1	29

conditions. The fatality rate has increased from 5·8 per cent. to 7·2 per cent. There is still no evidence of any increase in the gravis type of diphtheria in the area. Most of the fatal cases were due to delay in antitoxin treatment. The average amount of serum administered was 31,400 units, as compared with 33,200 units for the previous year.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There was an increase in the number of cases notified as enteric fever. Although 48 cases were admitted, the diagnosis was revised in 25. Of the true cases, 20 were due to B. typhosus and 8 to B. paratyphosus B. The Bargeddie area was chiefly responsible for the cases infected with B. typhosus.

PNEUMONIA admissions were 305, or 25 less than for the previous year. The fatality rate was 27·6 per cent. of the verified cases, as compared with 18·6 per cent. for the former year. Unfortunately, moribund patients are too frequently sent to hospital. Urgent requests are made, from time to time, for the removal of seriously ill adults in the middle of the night. From the number of adult pneumonias who die within a few hours of admission, it must be assumed that removal to hospital in the seventh or eighth day of disease is harmful. In such cases, the provision of trained nursing aid for a few days to a household would be more consistent with the principles of treatment of pneumonia than the wholesale removal to hospital of patients in extremis. The corrected diagnosis rate of 34·6 per cent. would indicate a desire for early removal to hospital, but, unfortunately, many of this number are without chest signs. Only in 12 instances was type serum used. This was partly due to the late day of admission and partly to some difficulty in the selection of suitable cases.

TUBERCULOSIS work of the hospital is now largely confined to pneumothorax work for the sanatoria, and to cases admitted for the establishment of a diagnosis before admission to sanatoria. Of 136 pulmonary cases, 119 represent the readmissions of 16 patients for refills.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.—The number of admissions was 127, or 10 more than for the previous year. The fatality rate was 16·6 per cent. as compared with 24·7 per cent. for the former year.

A comparison between the puerperal figures for the ten years prior to the Pyrexia Regulations with those since 1926 clearly indicate the value of these Regulations. Table VI shows that, on an average, more than three times the number of cases are coming to hospital. The corrected diagnosis figure is doubled; the average day of disease is halved; the percentage of severe cases is practically halved; and the death rate, taken over a ten years' period, has been reduced from 30·2 per cent. to 21·1 per cent. of the discharges.

Post-puerperal anæmia is common and often severe in puerperal sepsis. This year a number of the more severe cases have been treated by blood transfusion and massive doses of iron and other drugs. In the next report the results obtained from this treatment will be detailed in full.

ERYSIPELAS. — Concurrently with the decline in scarlet fever, erysipelas admissions have also dropped. Treatment by ultra-violet light has been continued throughout the year. The results obtained in 1934 have been amply confirmed. Of the 2 fatal cases, 4·4 per cent., one had a hypostatic pneumonia on admission, and the other was moribund from a profound toxæmia. No case developed complications, and no relapses were seen in hospital.

A comparison is given later with the serum treated cases. In reading the comparative figures, it should be remembered that other streptococcal infections were not only fewer but were milder throughout the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES. — The indoor work is chiefly confined to children, female gonorrhœas, and complicated male cases. An endeavour is made to admit as many female cases as possible. 108, or 33 less patients, were admitted to the wards. The outdoor attendances were increased by 910 for the year. Of 26 eye cases, 18 were simple ophthalmia, and 8 were conjunctivitis in older children. In 8 other babies the gonococcus was the casual organism.

RADIOLOGICAL WORK.—1,777 cases were photographed. This work is mainly for the tuberculosis dispensaries and sanatoria without X-ray equipment. The steady increase in the tuberculosis work and the growing demands for general work warrant a larger and fully equipped department.

The number of admissions from *all diseases* was greatest in the month of January, when 207 patients were admitted. For the week ending 12th January, 59 were recorded, and the greatest number admitted on any one day was 15 on 9th January and 8th May. The average daily number resident was 144, or 62 less than for 1934. The greatest number resident on any one day was 211, on 15th January, and the smallest, 101, on 31st July.

The average duration of residence of all cases was 29·8 days; of recovered cases, 31·8 days; and of fatal cases, 9·8 days.

The fatality rate, calculated on all cases discharged, was 9 per cent., or 2·5 per cent. greater than for 1934. This figure includes all cases dying in hospital. 19 died within 24 hours of admission.

Request for removal of patients to hospital was made by the medical attendant in 27·2 per cent. of the cases, and by the Public Health Department in 72·7 per cent.

Revised Diagnoses.—In 535 cases, or 28·6 per cent. of the total discharges, the diagnosis on admission was revised. The figures for the principal diseases were :—Scarlet fever, 14·2 per cent.; diphtheria, 43·1 per cent.; puerperal sepsis, 18·6 per cent.; erysipelas, 23·7 per cent.; venereal diseases, 53·6 per cent.; and pneumonia, 34·6 per cent.

Accommodation.—Although the total number of admissions has dropped considerably, due to the periodic diminution in scarlet fever, overcrowding was acute at times. The isolation pavilions are largely taken up with non-notifiable cases sent in as notifiable diseases. These cases comprise—skin diseases, septic conditions of all sorts, marasmic children, and cases which general hospitals refuse or in many instances are not asked to take. The need for a general hospital in the area for such cases, or the provision of further accommodation here, is urgent.

Grounds and Buildings.—Much useful repair work has been undertaken by the County Works Department. The present procedure in regard to painter work could be improved. Cleanliness is essential in acute infectious disease wards. Walls and ceilings require washing once a year, and repainting every four years. The chief difficulty experienced by the hospital is the time a requisition takes to pass from the hospital to the Works Department. If this machinery could be so accelerated that redecoration could be accomplished when the hospital numbers are small, it would greatly aid the work and convenience of the hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

55 cases of scarlet fever were in hospital at the beginning of the year. Throughout the year 445 patients were admitted. In 67 instances the diagnosis was revised, and 3 others proved to be suffering from scarlet fever. Of these 436 patients, 397 recovered, 5 died, and 34 were in hospital at the end of the year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out within the first three days of illness in 73·6 per cent. of the cases.

The Average Day of Disease in all cases was 3·2 days; in recovered cases, 3·2 days; and in fatal cases, 6·2 days.

The Average Duration of Residence of all cases was 40·2 days; of recovered cases, 40·1 days; and of fatal cases, 47 days. The last figure was increased by a case of septicæmia and pyæmia, which lived 123 days, and a marasmic baby suffering from a concurrent whooping cough, for 95 days. The following table indicates the period of residence of the 397 recovered cases:—

Week of Discharge.	No. of days in Residence when Discharged.							No. of Cases in each day.							No. of Cases in each week.
Under fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Fifth,	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	28	24	22	15	15	22	18	144
Sixth,	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	28	10	13	5	7	18	5	86
Seventh,	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	9	5	6	3	4	10	2	39
Eighth,	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	4	6	3	2	3	1	1	20
Ninth,	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	2	—	—	1	—	6	1	10
Tenth,	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	—	1	1	2	3	2	1	10
Over ten weeks,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Total Number of Cases,															397

Type of Disease.—346, or 86 per cent., of the total cases discharged were classified as mild, 48, or 11·9 per cent., as moderately ill; and 8, or 1·9 per cent., as very severe. In the last group 3 were septic and 2 toxic.

The Fatality Rate, as calculated on the discharges, was 1·2 per cent.

Of the 5 deaths, 3 were males and 2 females. The average day of disease was 6·2 days and the average residence 47 days. The type of disease was mild in 1, and severe in 4. The mild case was a baby suffering from marasmus following whooping cough. The toxic case was a girl, aged 4 years, who failed to respond to scarlet fever antitoxin although administered within 48 hours of the onset. The other 3 fatal cases were of the septic type. One of these was a girl, aged 7 years, who was being treated at home. Although not ill at the onset, she developed a double otitis media, which was more or less neglected until a left mastoiditis made its appearance. On the 14th day of disease she was sent to hospital suffering from a streptococccal septicæmia following the mastoiditis. Septic arthritis developed in the hip and knee joints. She died from pyæmia after a residence of 123 days.

Corrected Diagnoses.—Of the cases notified as scarlet fever, 67, or 14·2 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed. These were :—Boils, 1; chickenpox, 2; chronic otitis media, 2; chronic rhinitis, 6; diphtheria, 2; doubtful, 17; erythema, 7; large tonsils, 2; measles, 3; naso-pharyngitis, 2; negative 13; nephritis, 1; puerperal sepsis, 1; septicæmia, 1; septic sores, 1; sore throat, 3; suppurative adenitis, 1; tonsillitis, 2.

Cases which proved to be Scarlet Fever on observation were admitted to hospital as :—Adenitis, 1; pneumonia, 2.

Complications.—153, or 38·05 per cent., of the cases discharged had one or more complications.

Glands.—58, or 14·4 per cent., of the cases discharged showed glandular enlargement. These were :—Non-suppurative adenitis, 53; suppurative adenitis, 5. All degrees of glandular involvement are included.

Ear.—25, or 6·2 per cent., developed otitis media. 3 cases developed mastoiditis.

Heart.—In 4 cases transient murmurs developed. In 1 organic disease resulted. In addition, arrhythmia was noted in 4 instances.

Nose.—26, or 6·4 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Joints.—In 4, or 0·9 per cent., transient arthritis was present.

Kidney.—16, or 3·9 per cent., had true nephritis; and in 9 transient albuminuria developed during the course of the disease.

Lungs.—Bronchitis, 2; empyema, 1; pneumonia, 3.

Eye.—Blepharitis, 3; conjunctivitis, 2; orbital cellulitis, 1.

Skin.—Boils, 2; dermatitis, 1; erythema, 2; impetigo, 1; purpuric rash, 1.

Sepsis.—Abscesses and septic sores, 12; paronychia, 4; pyæmia, 1.

Others.—Enteritis, 2; pharyngitis, 1; positive swab (diphtheria bacilli), 10; tonsillitis, 2; vaginitis, 8.

Other Conditions present on Admission.—Abscess, 1; adenitis, 55; albuminuria, 1; anæmia, 1; appendix wound, 1; arthritis, 2; boils, 5; burns, 4; cardiac disease, 1; chronic otitis media, 6; fractured clavicle, 1; herpes, 1; impetigo, 2; marasmus, 1; rhinitis, 36; scabies, 2; septic fingers, 3; septic heel, 1; threadworms, 1; tuberculosis of bones, 2; vaginitis, 6.

The two following tables show the age-periods and week of illness at which the complications occurred:—

AGE.	CERVICAL ADENITIS.		OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA.			CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS.		Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.				
Under 1 Year, -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-2 ,, -	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
-3 ,, -	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
-4 ,, -	1	5	2	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
-5 ,, -	2	6	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
-6 ,, -	—	10	1	2	1	—	2	5	1	1	1
-7 ,, -	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4
-8 ,, -	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
-9 ,, -	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
-10 ,, -	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
-15 ,, -	—	7	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	4
-20 ,, -	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 20 ,, -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total, -	5	53	11	11	3	1	4	26	3	4	16

Week of Illness.	Cervical Adenitis.		Otitis Media Purulenta.			Cardiac Complications.					
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Left.	Right.	Double.	Organic.	Functional.	Rhinitis.	Mastoiditis.	Arthritis.	Nephritis.
First, - -	—	9	—	4	1	—	—	6	—	4	—
Second, - -	3	13	2	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
Third, - -	—	13	4	2	2	—	3	2	1	—	8
Fourth, - -	1	11	3	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	3
Fifth, - -	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1
Sixth, - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh, - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Eighth, - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tenth, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ·	5	53	11	11	3	1	4	26	3	4	16

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—During the year 56 patients received 10 c.c. to 70 c.c. of antitoxin intramuscularly. The average amount given was 20 c.c. The percentage of complications in the serum cases showed a slight increase as compared to the non-serum cases. The serum treated cases, on the other hand, were discharged 3 days earlier. Serum rashes occurred in 8, or 14·2 per cent.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—15 patients received, on an average, 9,800 units of diphtheria antitoxin.

Pneumococcal Serum.—1 patient, with concurrent pneumonia, received 10 c.c. of Felton's serum intravenously with no marked improvement. The child later developed an empyema.

Mixed Infections.—Chickenpox, 3; whooping cough, 2.

Cross Infections.—2 patients, incubating chickenpox, infected 1 other; and 1, incubating whooping cough, infected 3 others. In 1 instance a child was incubating measles, but no secondary case arose.

"RETURN" CASES.—28 days is taken as the period within which a case is regarded as a "return." In the following figures, cases, which proved on observation not true scarlet fever, have been disregarded. 14 cases discharged from hospital presumably infected 16 others. Of the "infecting" cases, 3 had adenitis, 2 rhinitis, 1 otitis media, and 1 paronychia while in hospital. The others were apparently "clean" cases. 2 of the "infecting" cases had antitoxin while in hospital. The average duration of residence of the "infecting" cases was 38·2 days.

The infectivity rate is 3·5 per cent. of all true cases discharged.

SWABS FROM SCARLET FEVER THROATS ON DISMISSAL.—During the year swabs were taken from the scarlet fever cases on discharge, with the object of determining whether patients discharged with hæmolytic streptococci in the throat gave rise to more "return" cases than those with negative throats. Of 397 throat swabs, 20 were positive on discharge. All the "infecting" cases were negative on discharge. Nasal swabs were not taken.

Summary of the most important statistics relating to scarlet fever during the past six years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of scarlet fever patients discharged recovered, -	757	712	1,081	1,184	872	397
Number of presumably infectious cases discharged, - - -	3	4	28	33	32	14
Infectivity rate, - - -	0·39	0·56	2·5	2·7	3·6	3·5
Number of deaths from scarlet fever, - - - -	3	2	10	7	9	5
Fatality rate, - - - -	0·3	0·28	0·9	0·5	1·02	1·2
Average duration in days of the cases discharged, - - -	32·9	36·4	40·1	36·5	40·5	40·2

SCHICK TEST IN SCARLET FEVER

AGE PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	Total.
Positive,	4	24	30	28	36	21	16	21	9	9	22	220
Negative,	3	8	22	19	16	17	9	10	12	14	50	180
Total,	7	32	52	47	52	38	25	31	21	23	72	400

152 of the susceptibles were fully immunised with toxoid-antitoxin floccules, while 57 were discharged before completing immunisation.

PROPHYLAXIS IN OTHER DISEASES.

Children admitted to hospital suffering from other diseases, like measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, &c., as far as possible had the Dick Test performed, and the susceptibles were immunised.

Of 204 cases, 28 were positive, and of these, 2 were fully immunised against scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

At the beginning of the year 51 patients were in residence, and 344 were admitted as diphtheria. The diagnosis was revised in 158. 5 others proved to be cases of diphtheria. Of these 242 patients, 193 were discharged well, 15 died, and 34 were in hospital at the end of the year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out within the first three days of illness in 60·09 per cent. of the cases.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases was 3·6 days, and 4·1 days in the fatal cases.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 35·5 days; of recovered cases, 37·6 days; and of fatal cases, 8·2 days. 3 of the fatal cases died within 24 hours of admission and other 2 within 48 hours.

TYPE OF DISEASE,

The following table summarises the sites of membrane and the degree of toxæmia in the total cases discharged :—

SITE OF MEMBRANE.	MILD.		MODERATE.		SEVERE.		TOTAL.		Percentage of Total Cases.
	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	
Faucial, - - - -	121	—	48	—	13	7	182	7	90·8
Laryngeal, - - -	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	2	2·8
Faucial and laryngeal, -	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	2	2·4
Faucial and nasal, - -	—	—	2	—	1	4	3	4	3·3
Aural, - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0·4
	123	—	52	—	18	15	193	15	

The classification of the disease is according to the site of the membrane and the degree of toxæmia. In the mild cases the membrane or exudate was small and unaccompanied by toxæmia; in the moderate group the membrane was more extensive and the toxæmia considerable; and in the severe type the membrane was extensive and the toxæmia profound.

Bacteriological cases and those with deposits of mucus due to other organisms are excluded from the figures.

Faucial Diphtheria (189 or 90·8 per cent.).—A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows a decrease of approximately 5 per cent. in the mild group, an increase of 7 per cent. in the moderate group, and a decrease of 1 per cent. in the severe group. Of the total faucial cases, 64 per cent. were mild, 25·3 per cent. moderate, and 10·5 per cent. severe. Serum was administered previous to admission in 23 cases. The average amount of serum administered in hospital was 27,900 units as compared with 24,400 units for the previous year. 33 patients had, in addition, on an average 18 c.c. of scarlet fever antitoxin. 31 patients developed one or more complications. 10 showed paralysis in some form, and 28 had serum rashes. The fatality rate in the pure faucial group was 3·7 per cent.

Laryngeal Diphtheria (6).—In 6, or 2·8 per cent. of the total clinical diphtherias, the larynx was solely involved. The disease was mild in 1, moderate in 1, and severe in 4. Tracheotomy was performed on the 4 severe cases, with 2 recoveries. The average amount of serum administered in the laryngeal cases was 20,600 units. Of the 2 fatal cases, 1 died from broncho-pneumonia and the other a hæmorrhage from the wound.

Faucial and Laryngeal Diphtheria (5).—In 5, or 2·4 per cent. of the cases, the faucial and laryngeal regions were involved. The average amount of serum administered was 45,600 units. In this group, 2 patients died, and tracheotomy was performed in 3 with 2 recoveries.

Faucial and Nasal Diphtheria (7).—In 7, or 3·3 per cent., the faucial and nasal regions were involved. 2 were moderately ill and 5 very severe. A fatal issue resulted in 4 patients. The average amount of antitoxin given was 52,000 units. In addition, an average of 32 c.c. of streptococcal antitoxin was given to each case. One of the fatal cases died from a generalised paralysis.

AURAL DIPHTHERIA.—A boy, aged 12 years, had had a discharging ear for 5 weeks. Although the organism proved to be a virulent diphtheria bacillus, the child was not ill. With local treatment the ear cleared up rapidly. No diphtheria antitoxin was given.

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.—12, or 5·7 per cent., of the clinical cases developed one or more forms of paresis. The varieties were:—Palate, 6; palate and legs, 1; legs, 1; cardiac, 3 (fatal); palate, pharyngeal, diaphragmatic and cardiac, 1 (fatal).

COMPLICATIONS.—37, or 17·7 per cent., of the clinical cases developed one or more complications. This figure does not include serum rashes. These were:—Abscesses, 2; adenitis, 5; albuminuria, 5; arrhythmia, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 1; carrier, 7; conjunctivitis, 1; hæmorrhage, 1; herpes 1; myocarditis, 1; nephritis, 1; otitis media, 4; paralysis, 12; paronychia, 3; rhinitis, 2; tonsillitis, 1.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Anæmia, 1; boils, 1; chronic adenitis, 1; enteritis, 1; ichthyosis, 1; impetigo, 1; scabies, 2; tinea, 1; vaginitis, 2.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—1 patient had diphtheria with concurrent chickenpox.

ANTITOXIN.—In 26, or 12·5 per cent., a history was obtained of previous administration of serum. The average in all cases was 31,400 units; in recovered cases, 25,500 units; and in fatal cases, 107,300 units. In 32 patients the serum was given intravenously and in 2 intraperitoneally.

After-effects.—30, or 14·4 per cent., had serum rashes. All were urticarial.

SCARLET FEVER ANTITOXIN.—43 patients had, on an average, 21 c.c. of scarlet fever antitoxin. These were cases where sepsis of the naso-pharynx accompanied the diphtheria.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—158, or 43·1 per cent., of the cases discharged were wrongly diagnosed:—Bronchitis, 1; cervical adenitis, 1; enteritis, 1; impetigo, 1; large tonsils, 4; laryngitis, 7; measles, 2; mongolism, 1; negative, 30; nephritis (chronic), 1; pneumonia, 2; positive swab, 24; rhinitis, 10; septicæmia, 1; septic naso-pharyngitis, 3; septic sores, 1; septic tonsils, 25; tonsillitis, 41; tuberculosis, 1; whooping cough, 1.

Fatality Rate.—15, or 7·2 per cent., of the clinical cases were fatal.

Fatal Cases.—Of the 15 deaths, 6 were males and 9 females. The average age was 6 years; the average duration of illness prior to admission was 4·1 days; and the average duration of residence in hospital was 8·2 days. 3 patients were admitted moribund and died within 24 hours and 2 others within 48 hours. The average dose of serum was 107,300 units. Only 2 cases had serum before admission.

Operative Treatment.—Tracheotomy was performed in 7 cases, 3 of which were fatal. Suction was usually tried in the cases with severe obstruction.

Fatal Hæmorrhage after Tracheotomy.—This rare complication occurred in a child aged 2 years. The patient was admitted on the fifth day of disease suffering from marked laryngeal obstruction. Direct examination of the larynx revealed considerable œdema and redness of the glottis, but no membrane. As aspiration failed to relieve the child, tracheotomy was performed. Swabs from the throat and trachea were positive (bacillus diphtheria). As the child developed a broncho-pneumonia and was coughing up much mucus, the tube was not finally removed for six days. During the second week of residence the child improved markedly, but the wound was still open and discharging. Suddenly, on the 17th day of residence, a fatal arterial hæmorrhage occurred from the tracheotomy wound. On dissection, a pin hole opening was detected in the innominate artery. Whether this was due to suppuration or some other cause was not clear.

A similar case occurred in 1915. A child, aged 1½ years, had a tracheotomy done for laryngeal obstruction. The tube was out in a few days, but the wound was still discharging 15 days after the operation. A sudden arterial hæmorrhage carried off the child in a few seconds. On dissection, a small process of granulation tissue was traced down to the left common carotid artery. A pin hole perforation was clearly detected underneath the granulation tissue.

TREATMENT.—In addition to moderate doses of antitoxin, glucose and continuous saline were extensively used in the more toxic cases.

DICK TEST.

Diphtheria cases had the Dick Test performed as a routine, and the susceptibles were immunised. Of 265 notified patients, 100 were positive. 11 were fully immunised and 55 were partially immunised against scarlet fever before dismissal.

AGE-PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	Total.
Positive,	1	3	5	9	10	10	11	9	5	6	31	100
Negative,	4	4	8	13	8	12	14	14	11	8	69	165
Total,	5	7	13	22	18	22	25	23	16	14	100	265

ENTERIC GROUP.

One case was in hospital at the beginning of the year, 48 were admitted, and the diagnosis was revised in 25. 4 others proved to be cases of enteric fever. Of these 28 patients, 21 recovered and 7 died.

SEX.—Male, 13; female, 15.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 25·4 years. 3 were under 10 years of age, 8 between 11 and 20 years, 7 between 21 and 30 years, 5 between 31 and 40 years, 4 between 41 and 50 years, and 1 over 50 years of age.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL was carried out during the first week of illness in 8, or 28·5 per cent.; during the second week in 10, or 35·7 per cent.; during the third week in 9, or 32·1 per cent.; and during the fourth week in 1, or 3·5 per cent.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 11·5 days, and the average residence, 35·8 days.

FATALITY RATE.—7, or 25 per cent., were fatal.

Type of Disease.—The infection was true typhoid in 20 and paratyphoid B. in 8. The disease was mild in 13; moderate, 6; severe, 9.

Table showing type of disease and time of admission to hospital:—

Week of Illness.	Mild.		Moderate.		Severe.				Total Cases and Week of Illness.	
					Recovered.		Died.			
	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Percentage.
First	4	30·7	2	33·3	—	—	2	28·5	8	28·5
Second	4	30·7	3	50·0	—	—	3	42·8	10	35·7
Third	5	38·4	1	16·6	2	100·0	1	14·2	9	32·1
Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14·2	1	3·5
Total	13	46·4	6	21·4	2	7·1	7	25·0	28	

Complications.—Albuminuria, 2; mastitis, 1; myocarditis, 1; perforation, 1; pneumonia, 4; relapse, 3.

Corrected Diagnoses.—Albuminuria, 1; anæmia, 1; appendix abscess, 2; cold, 1; colitis, 4; constipation, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; influenza, 1; mediastinal tumour, 1; negative, 2; positive Widal, 9.

Others which proved to be of the Enteric Group on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Continued fever, 1; pneumonia, 3.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

At the beginning of the year 8 patients were in residence, 127 were admitted as puerperal sepsis or pyrexia, in 22 the diagnosis was revised, and 2 others proved to be cases of puerperal sepsis. Of these 115 cases, 80 recovered, 16 died, and 19 were in hospital at the end of the year.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 41; moderate, 26; severe, 29.

Of the 96 cases, the infection was localised in the uterus in 54; 17 were septicæmic; peritonitis was present in 6; 6 had pelvic cellulitis; 12 thrombosis of veins; and 1 pyelitis.

THE AVERAGE AGE of the patients was 29·7 years; 5 were under 20 years of age, 25 between 21 and 25 years, 19 between 26 and 30 years, 26 between 31 and 35 years, 15 between 36 and 40 years, and 6 were over 40 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF ILLNESS of all cases prior to admission was 4·2 days; of recovered cases, 4·1 days; and of fatal cases, 5 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 42·8 days; of recovered cases, 49·1 days; and of fatal cases, 11·2 days.

ATTENDANCE AT BIRTH.—Doctor, 4; midwife, 17; doctor and midwife, 48; hospital cases, 21; nil, 6.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER AUTHORITY CASES.

	Hospital Cases.			Other Authorities.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Total.
Airdrie, ...	1	—	1	6	—	6
Bellshill (County),	14	3	17	—	—	—
Coatbridge, ...	—	—	—	4	2	6
Dunbartonshire,...	—	—	—	12	2	14
Hamilton, ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Nursing Home, ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total, ...	17	4	21	24	4	28

Note.—Bellshill is the County Maternity Hospital. 3 cases from a Nursing Home were County of Lanark patients. 1 Coatbridge Burgh case was sent from Airdrie Maternity Hospital.

COUNTY OF LANARK CASES.—68. 56 recovered, 12 died. These figures include the cases from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and the Nursing Home.

THE FATALITY RATE was 16·6 per cent. In the hospital cases it was 19 per cent., and in cases delivered at home, 16 per cent.

Complications at Birth.—Abortion, 9; abnormal tearing, 22; fracture of pubis, 1; instrumental delivery, 34; miscarriage, 2; prematurity, 1; retroversion of uterus, 1; still birth, 5; vesico-vaginal fistula, 1.

Other Conditions Present at Birth.—Abscesses, 3; albuminuria, 3; anæmia, 3; arthritis, 1; bed sores, 2; bronchitis, 6; cellulitis, 1; cystitis, 6; fractured rib, 1; herpes, 1; jaundice, 1; laryngitis, 1; mastitis, 3; nephritis (chronic), 1; pelvic cellulitis, 2; phlegmasia, 6; salpingitis, 1.

Number of Pregnancy at which disease occurred :—

	No. of Cases.		Instrumental Delivery.	
Pregnancy.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
1	30	5	19	4
2	11	4	3	1
3	11	—	2	—
4	8	4	1	1
5	3	—	1	—
6	8	—	—	—
7	3	—	1	—
8	1	1	—	—
9	2	1	1	—
10	1	—	—	—
12	1	1	—	—
16	1	—	—	—
Total, - -	80	16	28	6
	96		34	

Complications During the Fever.—Abscesses, 8; anæmia, 16; arthritis, 2; cystitis, 6; empyema, 1; myocarditis, 1; pelvic cellulitis, 4; peritonitis, 6; phlegmasia, 7; pleural effusion, 1; pyelitis, 3; stomatitis, 1; tonsillitis, 2.

Corrected Diagnoses. — 22, or 18·6 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed :—Abortion, 8; anæmia, 1; bronchitis, 1; debility, 1; incomplete miscarriage, 1; mastitis, 3; pelvic cellulitis, 2; perinephritic abscess, 1; pneumonia, 1; pyelitis, 1; subinvolution, 2.

Cases which proved to be Puerperal Sepsis on observation were admitted to hospital as :—Pelvic cellulitis, 1; scarlet fever, 1.

Blood Cultures.—Of 113 blood cultures taken, only 13 were positive—hæmolytic streptococci, 4; B. coli, 8; diphtheroid bacillus, 1.

Anærobic Cultures.—In 5 a coliform organism grew, and 43 were negative.

Wassermann Test.—11 were positive, 3 doubtful, and 92 negative.

Dick Test.—Of 89 tests, all were negative.

Throat Swabs.—Hæmolytic streptococci, 15; negative, 87.

Post-Puerperal Conditions, arising after a month from confinement, are not included in the true puerperal figures. These were:—Phlegmasia, 1; suppurative mastitis, 11.

Treatment.—The general lines of treatment throughout the year were:—Postural drainage aided by glycerine and proflavine, glucose and saline, with large doses of various iron preparations for severe anæmia. 15 patients had blood transfusions. 2 others had blood transfusions before admission.

5 patients had streptococcal antitoxin, 3 anti-gas gangrene serum, and 1 diphtheria antitoxin.

5 of the hospital cases had streptococcal serum before admission, and 4 of these recovered.

ERYSIPELAS.

One patient was in hospital at the beginning of the year; 57 were admitted as erysipelas; 14 were wrongly diagnosed; and 2 others proved to be cases of erysipelas. Of these 46 patients, 43 were discharged well, 2 died, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

Sex.—Male, 22; female, 23.

Type of Disease.—Mild, 25; moderate, 16; severe, 4.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 34; face and scalp, 1; shoulder and neck, 1; leg, 9.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 38·8 years; 1 was under 1 year of age; 1 between 1 and 10 years; 5 between 11 and 20 years; 8 between 21 and 30 years; 6 between 31 and 40 years; 16 between 41 and 50 years; and 8 were over 50 years of age.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE was 3·8 days, and the average residence, 22·1 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 4·4 per cent. of the cases discharged. The fatal cases died from:—Hypostatic congestion, 1; toxæmia, 1.

COMPLICATIONS.—No case developed complications.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION.—Burn, 1; carbuncle, 1; glycosuria, 1; otitis media, 1; tubercular sinus of hip, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES. — 14, or 23·7 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed:—Abscess, 1; cellulitis, 3; conjunctivitis, 1; dermatitis, 2; erythema, 1; gangrene of foot, 2; impetigo, 1; negative, 1; septic nipples, 1; thrombo-phlebitis, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE ERYSIPELAS on observation were admitted to hospital as:—Observation, 2.

RELAPSES.—No relapses were noted throughout the year.

TREATMENT.—All suitable cases were irradiated with ultra-violet light.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT AND SERUM TREATED CASES.

The following table has been drawn up to give as fair a comparison as possible of the cases treated by light with those who had anti-streptococcal serum. Patients treated with local applications and those with mixed forms of treatment have been disregarded, as they comprised the mildest cases.

	Ultra-violet Light 1934-35.	Serum 1931-33.
Number of Cases, ...	92	99
Average day of disease, ...	4 days.	4·6 days.
Average residence (recovered), ...	21·7 days.	24·2 days.
Average duration of pyrexia, ...	3·7 days.	5·8 days.
Percentage of complications, ...	8·6 per cent.	24·2 per cent.
Fatality rate, ...	5·4 per cent.	12·1 per cent.
Relapses or further attacks, ...	4·3 per cent.	3 per cent.
Situation of lesion—Face, ...	83·6 per cent.	84·7 per cent.
Limbs, ...	16·3 per cent.	8 per cent.
Wandering, ...	—	7 per cent.
Type of disease—Mild, ...	40·2 per cent.	21·2 per cent.
Moderate, ...	46·7 per cent.	48·4 per cent.
Severe, ...	13 per cent.	30·3 per cent.
Average exposures or serum, ...	3 exposures.	99·3 c.c. serum.

The figures compared are from different years and, therefore, are not strictly comparable. Throughout 1935, scarlet fever, another streptococcal disease, has dropped very considerably. It is, therefore, possible that other streptococcal infections were also mild. The percentage of cases classified as severe in the serum group was 30·3 per cent. as compared with 13 per cent. for the light treated cases.

In spite of these possibilities, the results are of considerable interest, and point to the value of light treatment for uncomplicated cases of erysipelas. The duration of pyrexia was reduced and thereby the comfort of the patient enhanced. The number of complications, particularly cellulitis, was markedly reduced. The fatality rate was also reduced by more than half.

To the hospital the saving was more than considerable in dressings. Patients were discharged about 3 days sooner than the serum treated cases. The greatest saving was, however, in the cost of serum. The 99 cases received, on an average, approximately 100 c.c. of serum. The total cost of the various types of serum used was over £300.

In examining the case sheets again a curious fact has come to light, namely, that relapses are somewhat more common in the light treated cases. The term "relapse" has been used in its wider sense to include second attacks occurring after the patient had been dismissed from hospital. In the light group no true relapse occurred while the patient was in hospital, but 4 cases were readmitted from one to four weeks with a second attack. It may be that, although light clears up the lesion rapidly, it may not produce any lasting immunity.

The technique employed was to irradiate the whole surface wide of the spreading margin with a dose of ultra-violet light to produce the maximum degree of erythema, short of vesication. Another point, considered to be of some value in the technique, was preliminary irradiation with infra-red rays to produce maximum dilatation of capillaries. The rapid reduction in toxæmia and the freedom from cellulitis rather confirms the value of first heating up the whole surface before exposure to ultra-violet light.

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the beginning of the year 1 patient was in residence, 143 were admitted, in 4 cases the diagnosis was revised, and 10 others proved to be cases of tuberculosis. Of these 150 patients, 139 were discharged in various stages of improvement and 11 died.

The following table shows the age-periods and sex of the cases discharged :—

Age.	Recovered.		Died.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
- 5 years, - -	—	—	3	1	3	1
- 10 ,, - -	—	2	1	1	1	3
- 15 ,, - -	—	2	1	—	1	2
- 20 ,, - -	3	27	1	1	4	28
- 25 ,, - -	18	55	—	—	18	55
- 30 ,, - -	11	9	—	—	11	9
- 35 ,, - -	1	1	—	1	1	2
- 40 ,, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 40 ,, - -	8	2	1	—	9	2
	41	98	7	4	48	102

Sex.—Male, 48; female, 102.

The Average Age was 28·3 years and the average residence was 8·1 days.

Classification of Cases.

Pulmonary, 136 (pneumothorax, 119).

Glandular, 1. Genito-urinary, 2.

Meningeal, 11.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—136. 119 represent the readmissions of 16 pneumothorax cases for refills. Of the other 17 cases, 8 were tubercular pleural effusions; 1, notified as diphtheria, proved to be pulmonary tuberculosis; 1 pulmonary case was admitted with an ischio-rectal abscess; 1 for lipiodol injection; 2 for barium meals; 2 for barium enemata; and 2 with tubercular empyemata.

Glandular Tuberculosis.—1. This patient was admitted with a tubercular cervical abscess for operation.

Genito-urinary Tuberculosis.—2. These 2 patients were notified as gonorrhœa, but proved to be tubercular epididymitis.

Meningeal Tuberculosis.—11. Males, 7; females, 4. Of those, 2 were adults. All were fatal.

Fatal Cases.—11. Meningeal, 11.

Corrected Diagnoses.—4. Abdominal adhesions, 1; bronchitis, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1.

Others which Proved on observation to be Tuberculosis.—Diphtheria, 1; empyema, 3; encephalitis, 1; gonorrhœa, 2; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 1; rectal abscess, 1.

PNEUMONIA.

48 patients were in residence at the beginning of the year, 305 were admitted, in 117 the diagnosis was revised, and 9 others proved to be cases of pneumonia. Of these 245 cases, 160 recovered, 61 died, and 24 were in hospital at the end of the year.

The following table shows the age-periods and the sex of the cases discharged :—

AGE.	RECOVERED.		DIED.		TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	of Total.	Deaths.
- 1 year, - -	4	2	—	4	4	6	4·5	6·5
- 2 years,- -	12	11	5	5	17	16	14·9	16·3
- 3 „ - -	7	7	2	1	9	8	7·6	4·9
- 4 „ - -	5	1	1	1	6	2	3·6	3·2
- 5 „ - -	4	—	—	—	4	—	1·8	—
6 - 10 „ - -	10	9	—	—	10	9	8·5	—
11 - 15 „ - -	9	7	3	1	12	8	9·0	6·5
16 - 20 „ - -	20	4	2	1	22	5	12·2	4·9
21 - 25 „ - -	12	4	3	1	15	5	9·0	6·5
26 - 30 „ - -	2	2	2	3	4	5	4·0	8·1
31 - 35 „ - -	9	1	1	3	10	4	6·3	6·5
36 - 40 „ - -	2	—	2	2	4	2	2·7	6·5
Over 40 „ - -	11	5	11	7	22	12	15·3	29·5
	107	53	32	29	139	82		

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE. — Acute lobar pneumonia, 135; broncho-pneumonia, 79; influenzal pneumonia, 2; hypostatic pneumonia, 3; fibrotic pneumonia, 1; tubercular pneumonia, 1.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—Mild, 64; moderate, 76; severe, 81.

THE SITUATION OF THE LESION in the lobar cases was as follows :—Double, 9. Right side.—Base, 41; apex, 11; whole, 6; middle, 3. Left side.—Base, 43; apex, 10; whole, 10; central, 2.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE of all cases on admission was 5·4 days; of recovered cases, 5·1 days; and of fatal cases, 6·2 days.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE of all cases was 29 days; of recovered cases, 37·4 days; and of fatal cases, 7·2 days.

THE FATALITY RATE was 27·6 per cent. 9 cases died within 24 hours of admission and 7 others within 48 hours. In lobar pneumonia the fatality rate was 27·4 per cent.; right side lobar pneumonia, 22·9 per cent.; left side lobar pneumonia, 23 per cent.; double lobar pneumonia, 88·8 per cent.; broncho-pneumonia, 24 per cent.

COMPLICATIONS.—46, or 20·8 per cent., of the discharges developed one or more complications. These were:—Abscesses, 9; adenitis, 5; arthritis, 2; colitis, 1; convulsions, 1; empyema, 10; enteritis, 7; fistula (bronchial), 1; laryngitis, 1; meningitis, 1; myocarditis, 1; nephritis, 2; otitis media, 6; paronychia, 2; peripheral neuritis, 1; pleural effusion, 3; rhinitis, 3; tonsillitis, 4; transient deafness, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSES.—117, or 34·6 per cent., of the cases discharged were wrongly diagnosed:—Anæmia, 1; bronchitis, 57; chronic nephritis, 4; constipation, 1; empyema, 4; endocarditis, 2; enteric fever, 3; gastro-enteritis, 1; leukæmia, 1; measles, 1; meningitis, 1; meningismus, 1; mental case, 1; negative, 5; pericarditis, 1; phlebitis, 1; pleural effusion, 6; pleurisy, 5; positive swab (B. diphtheria), 1; pulmonary abscess, 2; pulmonary fibrosis, 5; rheumatism, 1; scarlet fever, 2; senility, 1; simple ophthalmia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; whooping cough, 7.

CONCURRENT DISEASES.—Incubating enteric fever, 1; parotitis, 2; whooping cough, 7.

OTHER CONDITIONS PRESENT ON ADMISSION. — Albuminuria, 3; anæmia, 2; asthma, 2; burns, 2; cardiac disease, 2; chronic otitis media, 2; conjunctivitis, 2; discharging mastoid sinus, 1; exophthalmic goitre, 1; gangrene of toes, 1; interstitial keratitis, 1; marasmus, 3; nephritis, 2; pregnancy, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; rhinitis, 4; scabies, 1; ulcer of cornea, 1.

CASES WHICH PROVED TO BE PNEUMONIA on observation were admitted to hospital as:— Diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; meningitis, 5; puerperal sepsis, 1.

EMPYEMA.—In 10 patients, empyema followed the primary pneumonia. All were pneumococcal. In 7, rib resection, after varying periods of aspiration, was necessary. 6 recovered. In 3 others, of whom 2 were fatal, aspiration only was performed.

TYPE OF ORGANISM.—In 10 type I was present, no deaths; in 22 type II, 3 deaths; in 1 type III, no deaths; and in 8 type "X," 2 deaths.

Treatment.—Pneumonia patients were treated on general lines—rest, nursing, and oxygen. Multivalent serum was used in 5 cases, with 2 recoveries. The average day of disease was 4·2 days, and the average amount of serum given was 70 c.c.

Felton's Serum (Parke, Davis & Co.) was used in 12 patients, 10 of whom recovered. In 1 case the organism was type I; in 3 type II; in 1 type III; in 1 type "X"; and in 6 the type of organism was indefinite. Of the 2 fatal cases receiving Felton's Serum, 1 was dying on admission, and the other was aged 73 years. The average day of disease was 3 days, and the average amount of serum given was 30,000 units.

EMPYEMA.

7 patients were admitted with the diagnosis of empyema, 4 were wrongly diagnosed, and 4 others proved to be cases of empyema. The 7 proved cases recovered. These were in addition to those occurring as a complication in the various infections.

Sex.—All were males.

The Average Age was 12·8 years and the average residence in hospital 101·2 days.

Type of Infection.—Pneumococcal, 5; staphylococcus aureus, 1; streptococcal, 1.

In 3 cases, in which the organism was typed, it proved type I.

Aspiration was sufficient in 2. In 1 case a tube was inserted through an intercostal space. Resection of rib was necessary in 4, one patient requiring two operations.

One patient developed pericarditis with effusion, but the condition ultimately cleared up.

MENINGITIS.

One case of meningitis was in hospital at the beginning of the year, and 37 were notified as meningitis. The original diagnosis was revised in 26, and 1 other proved to be a case of meningitis. Of those 13 patients, 12 were fatal, and 1 was in hospital at the end of the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—The 6 proved cases died. The average day of disease was 7·5 days, and the average residence, 12 days.

The average age was 5·6 years; 4 under 1 year old; 1 was aged 10 years; and 1, 20 years of age.

Treatment.—The average amount of serum administered was 175 c.c. by the cisternal, intravenous, and intraperitoneal routes.

Pneumococcal Meningitis.—4 males died from pneumococcal meningitis. The average day of disease was 3·5 days, and the average residence, 2·5 days. 3 were children under 1 year, and the other was an adult aged 46 years. Large doses of pneumococcal serum failed to have any beneficial effect.

Meningitis (Gram Negative Bacillus).—In 2 children, admitted moribund, a Gram negative bacillus was isolated from the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Corrected Diagnoses.—Cerebral thrombosis, 1; constipation, 2; convulsions, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysmenorrhœa, 2; encephalitis, 1; enteritis, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; influenza, 1; negative, 5; nuchal fibrositis, 1; pachymeningitis hæmorrhagica, 1; pneumonia, 5; poliomyelitis, 1; whooping cough, 1.

MEASLES.

5 cases were notified as measles, 4 were wrongly diagnosed, and 6 others proved to be cases of measles. Of those 7 patients, 5 recovered and 2 were fatal.

Sex.—Male, 4; female, 3.

Type.—Mild, 2; moderate, 4; severe, 1.

The Average Day of Disease was 3·8 days; the average age, 5·1 years; and the average residence, 28·5 days.

Both fatal cases died from broncho-pneumonia.

WHOOPING COUGH.

One patient was in hospital at the beginning of the year, 6 were admitted, 2 were wrongly diagnosed, and 9 others proved to be cases of whooping cough. Of those 14 patients, 13 recovered and 1 died.

Sex.—Male, 8; female, 6.

The Average Day of Disease was 8·7 days; the average age, 2·3 years; and the average residence, 47·4 days.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

At the beginning of the year 8 cases were in residence. Throughout the year 108 patients were admitted for indoor treatment. Of these, 59 were wrongly diagnosed. Of 57 cases, 50 were discharged in varying stages of improvement, 1 died, and 6 were in hospital at the end of the year.

Sex.—Male, 24; female, 27.

Age.—1 to 10 years, 15; 11 to 20 years, 3; 21 to 30 years, 19; 31 to 40 years, 11; 41 to 50 years, 1; over 50 years, 2.

The average age of the proved cases was 21·1 years, and the average duration of residence, 34·9 days.

The indoor cases were:—Syphilis, 22 (congenital 8); gonorrhœa, 16; syphilis and gonorrhœa, 2; septic balanitis, 1; gonorrhœal arthritis, 2; ophthalmia neonatorum, 8.

Corrected Diagnoses.—Cervicitis, 1; conjunctivitis, 8; cystitis, 1; extravasation of urine, 1; impetigo, 1; labial abscess, 1; negative, 7; ophthalmia (simple), 18; phagædenic ulceration, 3; pregnancy, 1; retention of urine, 1; rhinitis, 1; sarcoma, 2; scabies, 1; tubercular epididymitis, 2; ulcer of leg, 1; vaginitis, 3; varicose ulcer, 1; with baby, 4; with mother, 1.

Complications and Reasons for Indoor Treatment.—Abortion, 1; anæmia, 1; arthritis, 2; balanitis, 1; boils, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; dermatitis, 1; epididymitis, 6; keratitis, 2;

periostitis, 1; peri-urethral abscess, 1; phimosis, 2; phagædenic ulceration, 2; pleural effusion, 1; pregnancy, 1; recto-vaginal fistula, 1; rhinitis, 1; scabies, 2; scrotal abscess, 1; septic thumb, 1; tonsillitis, 2; ulceration of knee, 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were 8 gonococcal cases. 4 were mild, 1 moderate, and 3 severe.

One severe case had corneal ulceration of the right eye with almost complete loss of vision. Another child, admitted with a corneal ulcer of left eye, had still an opacity on dismissal.

Fatal Case. — This was a congenital patient, who died from a broncho-pneumonia.

The number and nature of the cases attending at the outdoor clinic and the areas from which they came are shown in the following table. 254 new cases were registered—191 males and 63 females:—

Venereal Diseases, 1935.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.	Soft Sore.	Others V. D.	Others Non V. D.	Total.	Indoor Cases.	Indoor Days.	Outdoor Attendances.
County of Lanark,	58	103	8	1	3	78	251	79	2,116	3,128
Airdrie, - -	2	1	—	—	—	3	6	3	126	11
Coatbridge, - -	3	1	—	—	—	1	5	2	48	13
Hamilton, - -	13	15	3	—	1	4	36	7	241	805
Lanark, - -	4	4	—	—	2	5	15	2	31	73
Motherwell and Wishaw, -	21	46	1	—	2	16	86	9	313	1,747
Rutherglen, -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	17
Glasgow, - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	1
Dunbartonshire, -	—	1	—	—	—	6	7	7	126	—
West Lothian, -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Total, - -	102	172	12	1	8	114	409	110	3,015	5,798

The following is a synopsis of the venereal diseases work since 1928 :—

	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New Cases :—	231	95	212	75	227	67	193	86	141	88	153	58	186	83	191	63
Syphilis, - -	41	16	62	22	46	16	33	26	29	17	22	16	31	21	20	12
Gonorrhœa, -	106	43	83	28	107	25	92	32	67	34	77	19	99	24	95	11
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	4	4	3	2	6	9	5	5	—	—	3	1	3	3	3	2
Soft Sore, -	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Others V.D., -	14	2	6	—	10	1	14	2	4	—	2	—	6	—	5	—
Others Non V.D.,	66	30	57	23	58	16	45	21	40	37	49	22	46	35	68	38
Cases treated during Year :—																
Syphilis, - -	124	52	104	41	102	42	90	49	78	39	115	65	69	42	60	42
Gonorrhœa, -	160	55	120	39	142	39	135	46	104	46	108	26	135	33	150	22
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, -	11	4	5	3	10	11	8	7	4	3	3	1	6	3	7	5
Soft Sore,	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Others V.D., -	28	2	7	—	11	1	14	2	4	—	3	—	6	—	8	—
Others Non V.D.,	66	30	64	23	55	20	46	22	40	39	51	25	55	37	71	43
Outdoor Attendances, - -	3673	608	2973	890	4056	1218	3808	815	2555	544	3153	502	4143	745	5296	502
Indoor Cases, -	79	78	67	43	70	56	55	52	54	75	47	52	71	69	49	61
Indoor Days, -	1783	1786	1432	1331	1665	1672	1111	1694	1598	2168	1226	1376	1705	2260	1351	1664
Salvarsan Substitute Injections, - -	1024	379	1489	554	1716	655	1377	764	1241	615	922	495	1185	670	1153	502
No. of Operations	15	1	17	2	18	1	9	1	5	3	13	3	23	3	10	5
,, Wassermann,	294	81	257	117	284	89	281	116	259	97	297	118	282	113	198	108
,, Smears Spirochætes,	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	11	—	7	—
,, ,, Gonococci.	115	77	83	63	116	89	116	76	107	82	101	62	165	117	148	155

Note.—Included under Salvarsan Substitute Injections are 961 Bismuth Injections.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1935.

	REC.	DIED.
Abscesses, ...	8	—
Alopecia areata, ...	1	—
Anæmia, ...	—	2
Appendicitis, ...	1	—
Bronchiectasis, ...	1	—
Bronchitis, ...	5	2
Bursitis, ...	4	—
Cardiac disease, ...	—	4
Cellulitis, ...	—	1
Cerebral haemorrhage,	—	1
Cerebral thrombosis,	1	—
Cerebral tumour, ...	—	1
Cervical adenitis, ...	2	—
Chickenpox, ...	7	—
Chorea, ...	1	—
Cold, ...	6	—
Conjunctivitis, ...	3	—
Constipation, ...	2	—
Convulsions, ...	—	1
Dermatitis, ...	2	—
Diabetes, ...	3	2
Diarrhoea, ...	1	—
Dysmenorrhoea, ...	1	—
Eczema, ...	1	—
Encephalitis, ...	1	—
Enteritis, ...	4	3
Extravasation of urine,	—	1
Fractured forearm,	1	—
Furunculosis, ...	4	—
Gangrene of toes, ...	—	1
Herpes zoster, ...	1	—
Hydrocephalus, ...	—	1
Impetigo, ...	3	—
Influenza, ...	4	—
Joint pains, ...	1	—
Laryngitis, ...	2	—
Mediastinal tumour, ...	—	1
Menorrhagia, ...	2	—
Mental case, ...	1	—
Mongolism, ...	—	1
Naso-pharyngitis, ...	1	1
Negative, ...	11	—
Nephritis, ...	1	2
Pachymeningitis haemorrhagica, ...	—	1
Parotitis, ...	—	1
Pleural effusion, ...	7	1
Pleurisy, ...	5	—
Poliomyelitis, ...	3	—
Pulmonary fibrosis, ...	3	—
Renal glycosuria, ...	1	—
Rheumatism, ...	1	—
Rhinitis, ...	1	—
Scabies, ...	16	—
Senility, ...	—	1
Septicæmia, ...	—	4
Septic feet and fingers,	10	—
Septic thrombo-phlebitis, ...	—	1
Sore throat, ...	13	—
Tinea, ...	1	—
Tonsillitis, ...	4	—
Tracheotomy wound, ...	1	—
Ulcerative colitis, ...	—	1
Ulcer of leg, ...	1	—
Undulant fever, ...	1	—
Varicose veins, ...	1	—
Others, ...	9	—

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the year, 1,777 cases were photographed. These were :—Chest, 1,673; chest and abdomen, 2; chest and clavicle, 1; chest and knees, 3; chest and ribs, 1; chest and shoulder, 1; chest and spine, 5; chest and wrist, 1; abdomen, 3; pelvis, 15; skull, 4; spine, 9; bones (injury), 40; bones (disease), 9; kidneys and bladder, 3; barium meal and enema, 3; barium enema, 4.

The sources from which the 1,777 cases came were as follows:—

Centres and Dispensaries.		Institutions, &c.	
Airdrie,	2	County Hospital, M'well,	475
Bellshill,	161	Bellshill Hospital,	4
Blantyre,	65	Douglas Hospital,	1
Cambuslang,	110	Lanark Hospital,	20
Chapelhall,	3	Lightburn Hospital,	2
Coalburn,	1	Roadmeetings Hospital,	194
Larkhall,	47	Calderbank House,	2
Mossend,	1	Longriggend Sanatorium,	142
Newarthill,	4	Shotts do.,	170
Newmains,	5	Airdrie Burgh,	30
Shotts,	80	Hamilton Burgh,	4
Strathaven,	2	Medical Practitioners,	87
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic,	1	Public Health Department,	144
L'shire Orthopædic Clinic,	20		

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined during the year by the County Laboratory and the Hospital Laboratory.

	County Laboratory.	Hospital Laboratory.	Total.
Throat and Nose Swabs (B. diphtheria),	3,144	385	3,529
Swabs for virulence,	35	—	35
Agglutinations (enteric),	120	—	120
Blood cultures (enteric),	71	—	71
Urines (enteric),	147	—	147
Faeces (enteric),	160	—	160
Blood cultures (Hæm. streptococci, &c.),	258	—	258
Cervical swabs (puerperal),	140	120	260
Blood counts,	—	409	409
Cerebro-spinal fluid,	73	52	125
Throat Swabs (Hæm. streptococci, &c.),	3,330	—	3,330
Sputa,	147	17	164
Miscellaneous,	27	34	61
Pleural effusion,	63	34	97
Wassermann,	497	—	497
Cultures, etc. (gonorrhœa),	89	—	89
Urethral and Cervical smears (gonorrhœa),	—	161	161
Eye smears (gonorrhœa),	—	46	46
Pus,	72	42	114
Urine (cultures, &c.),	10	103	113
Tinea,	1	—	1
Pathological specimens,	66	—	66
Totals,	8,450	1,403	9,853

OPERATIONS.

During the year the following operations were performed in the hospital :—

Disease.		Operation.	Recovered.	Died.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	Abscesses	Opening	12	4	16
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	2	1	3
	Cellulitis	Incision	1	—	1
	Supp. adenitis	Incisions	5	—	5
	Empyema	Rib resection	1	—	1
	Caries teeth	Extraction	1	—	1
	Septic arthritis	Arthrectomy	—	1	1
Diphtheria	Laryngeal stenosis	Tracheotomy	4	3	7
	Carriers	Tonsillectomy	7	—	7
	Abscesses	Opening	2	—	2
Enteric Fever	Perforation	Laparotomy	—	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis	Abscesses	Opening	14	1	15
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	3	3	6
	Mastitis	Opening	3	—	3
	Pelvic cellulitis	Incisions	4	—	4
Tuberculosis	Ischio-rectal abscess	Opening	1	—	1
	Bronchietasis	Lipiodol injection	1	—	1
	Gland abscess	Opening	1	—	1
	Empyema	Rib resection	2	—	2
Pneumonia	Abscesses	Opening	8	1	9
	Empyema	Aspiration	1	2	3
		Rib resection	6	1	7
Venereal Diseases	Abscesses	Opening	11	—	11
	Sarcoma	Excision of slough	1	—	1
	Phagaedenic ulcer	Excision of slough	1	—	1
	Phimosis	Circumcision	2	—	2
		Dorsal slit	1	—	1
Others	Appendix abscess	Appendicectomy	3	—	3
	Abscesses	Opening	15	4	19
	Mastitis	Opening	14	—	14
	Septic finger	Incisions	3	—	3
	Carbuncle	Incision	1	—	1
	Empyema	Rib resection	5	—	5
		Tube inserted	1	—	1
	Pulmonary abscess	Rib resection	1	—	1
		Exploration of pleural cavity	1	—	1
	Bursitis	Incision	1	—	1
	Septic tonsils	Tonsillectomy	3	—	3
	Mastoiditis	Mastoidectomy	—	1	1
	Dacryocystitis	Opening	1	—	1
	Laryngitis	Tracheotomy	1	—	1
	Supp. adenitis	Incisions	5	—	5
	Bronchiectasis	Lipiodol injection	2	—	2
	Septicaemia	Incision	—	1	1
	Cellulitis	Incisions	—	4	4
	Peritonitis	Laparotomy	—	1	1
			152	29	181

In addition, there were 259 aspirations, 126 lumbar or cisternal punctures, 119 pneumothorax refills, and 16 blood transfusions.

The following operations and consultations were undertaken by the consulting staff:—

Consulting Surgeon.—Appendicectomy, 3; incision, 1; laparotomy, 3; consultation, 1.

Consulting Gynæcologist.—Incisions, 2; laparotomy, 2; consultations, 4.

Consulting Otologist.—Mastoidectomy, 3; tonsillectomy, 3.

Consulting Ophthalmologist.—Opening orbital cellulitis, 1; eye examinations, 8.

Consulting Physician.—Consultations, 12.

Consulting Dermatologist.—Consultation, 1.

THE STAFF.

On 31st December, 1935, the indoor staff comprised 1 physician-superintendent, 2 assistant medical officers, 1 matron, 11 sisters, 62 probationers, and 34 maids.

The outdoor staff consisted of 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 1 gardener, 5 assistant gardeners, 2 chauffeurs, 1 V.D. attendant, 1 X-ray attendant, 2 clerks, 1 telephone operator, and 1 storekeeper.

The total staff numbered 129.

LECTURES.—From October till April lectures and demonstrations on elementary anatomy and physiology, hygiene, fevers, the theory and practice of nursing, and medical and surgical nursing, in accordance with the syllabus of the General Nursing Council, were given by the medical staff and matron. The course in cooking and dietetics was given by the Education Authority.

20 probationers passed the Final Examination and were granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing, whilst 10 others completed the Primary Examination under this scheme.

27 probationers were awarded cookery certificates by the Education Authority.

Staff Illnesses.—50 probationers and 17 maids were warded for the following illnesses:—Abscesses, 7; asthma, 1; backache, 1; bronchitis, 3; bursitis, 4; cold, 6; dermatitis, 1; diphtheria, 3; enteric fever 1; furunculosis, 1; glycosuria, 1; hæmorrhage from teeth sockets, 1; influenza, 4; joint pains, 1; keratitis, 1; laryngitis, 1; menorrhagia, 1; negative, 2; pneumonia, 1; septic fingers, 3; septic toes, 6; septic tonsils, 3; sore throat, 12; tonsillitis, 1; ulcer of leg, 1.

The sick staff lost 1,031 working days.

Inoculations. — 6 sisters, 46 probationers, and 3 maids were vaccinated with T.A.B. vaccine against the enteric group of diseases.

A probationer who had 1·35 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine in December, 1934, developed a fairly severe attack of enteric fever in July, 1935.

18 probationers were re-vaccinated against smallpox.

Immunisation.—Of 99 Schick Tests, 22 were positive, and these were immunised. One probationer and 2 maids developed diphtheria. The probationer, who had 3·5 c.c. of toxoid-antitoxin floccules in August, 1933, was Schick negative at the beginning of 1935. One of the maids was Schick negative and non-immunised, whilst the other took ill before immunisation had been completed.

Of 97 Dick Tests, 19 were positive. All the positives were immunised. No member of the staff developed scarlet fever.

X-ray Examination of Probationers, 1931-35.—In addition to the ordinary medical examination before taking on probationers and members of the permanent staff, an X-ray picture of the chest is taken. Of 154 nurses X-rayed, only in one instance was tubercle detected. The records are of value both to the prospective probationers and the Local Authority in determining if a tubercular lesion arose in the service of the Local Authority.

Swabs from Nurses' Throats.

Diphtheria Pavilions.—Of 94 nurses, a positive swab of the throat was obtained in 13·8 per cent. The average number of swabs taken from each was 6·7. In 7 of the 13 positives obtained, the swab was positive once. When a positive was obtained a second time, a virulence test was done. In 2 virulent cases the tonsils were removed.

Scarlet Fever Pavilions.—Of 101 nurses, the percentage of individuals showing hæmolytic streptococci in the throat was 61·3 per cent. The average number of swabs taken from each was 9·5. In 35 of the 62 nurses the swab was positive only once.

Puerperal Fever Pavilions.—Of 43 nurses, hæmolytic streptococci were present in the throat in 48·8 per cent. The average number of swabs taken from each was 9·9. Only in half of them was a positive obtained more than once.

AMBULANCE WORK.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Tuberculosis.	Disinfections.	Others.	Total.
Patients, -	1,543	822	639	—	12	3,016
Journeys, -	1,335	253	183	47	50	1,868
Mileages, -	21,478	7,540	6,387	566	446	36,417

STATISTICS.

Table I.—Admissions (as notified) and Discharges during 1935, with the Numbers in Hospital at the Beginning and End of the Year.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1935.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1935.	
					Recovered.		Died.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Scarlatina, - - - -	28	27	203	242	214	246	3	3	14	20
Diphtheria, - - - -	25	26	142	202	142	198	11	10	14	20
Enteric Fever, - -	—	1	24	24	19	22	5	3	—	—
Erysipelas, - - -	—	1	31	26	25	26	5	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever, - -	—	8	—	127	—	99	—	17	—	19
Tuberculosis, - -	—	1	44	99	37	96	7	4	—	—
Measles, - - -	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough, -	1	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases, -	4	4	49	59	48	59	1	2	4	2
Pneumonia, - - -	32	16	188	117	168	91	37	33	15	9
Others. - - - -	4	10	91	132	72	124	17	9	6	9
	94	94	778	1,033	732	965	86	83	54	79
	188		1,811		1,697		169		133	
	1,999				1,999					

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1935.

	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October	November.	December.	Total
Admitted, - -	207	149	198	143	194	134	113	129	130	124	132	158	1,811
Discharged—													
Recovered, -	184	163	160	158	147	180	113	104	108	129	114	137	1,697
Died, - -	17	16	31	14	17	13	12	7	9	8	14	11	169

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1935, WITH THE FATALITY RATE.

SCARLET FEVER.

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.
0-1,	2	1	33·3	1	—	—	3	1	25·0
-2,	9	—	—	6	—	—	15	—	—
-3,	16	—	—	18	—	—	34	—	—
-4,	19	2	9·5	18	1	5·2	37	3	7·5
-5,	19	—	—	29	—	—	48	—	—
-6.	27	—	—	26	—	—	53	—	—
-7,	19	—	—	16	1	5·8	35	1	2·7
-8,	10	—	—	19	—	—	29	—	—
-9,	12	—	—	15	—	—	27	—	—
-10,	8	—	—	14	—	—	22	—	—
-15,	27	—	—	33	—	—	60	—	—
-20,	5	—	—	12	—	—	17	—	—
Over 20,	5	—	—	12	–	—	17	—	—
Total, - -	178	3	1·6	219	2	0·9	397	5	1·2

TABLE III (*contd.*)—DIPHTHERIA.

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total		
	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.	Recovered.	Died.	Fatality per cent.
0-1,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-2,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
-3,	2	2	50·0	3	—	—	5	2	28·5
-4,	4	1	20·0	7	1	12·5	11	2	15·3
-5.	7	1	12·5	8	2	20·0	15	3	16·6
-6,	3	1	25·0	10	3	23·0	13	4	23·5
-7,	7	—	—	14	1	6·6	21	1	4·5
-8.	16	—	—	8	—	—	24	—	—
-9.	8	—	—	9	1	10·0	17	1	5·5
-10,	5	—	—	5	1	16·6	10	1	9·0
-20,	28	1	3·4	29	—	—	57	1	1·7
Over 20,	4	—	—	15	—	—	19	—	—
Total.	85	6	6·5	108	9	7·6	193	15	7·2

TABLE IV.—THE STAGE OF THE DISEASE IN WHICH PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN 1935 WERE ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Days of 1st Week.							Week of Illness.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	
Scarlet Fever, - -	32	147	117	55	22	6	5	384	13	4	1	402
Diphtheria, - - -	10	70	45	32	25	9	6	197	10	1	—	208
Pneumonia, - - -	2	23	44	38	38	26	15	186	28	4	3	221
Enteric Fever, - -	—	1	2	2	2	1	—	8	10	9	1	28

TABLE V.—COMPLICATIONS OBSERVED IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1935.

Scarlet Fever.	Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Non-Suppurative Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media Purulenta.	Rhinorrhœa.	Cardiac Complications.	Nephritis.	Arthritis	Mastoiditis.	Pulmonary Complications.	Skin Conditions.	Others.
In 397 Recovered Cases,	5	52	23	25	4	16	4	2	5	7	54
In 5 Fatal Cases, -	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
In 402 Cases, - -	5	53	25	26	5	16	4	3	5	7	55
Percentage, - -	1·2	13·1	6·2	6·4	1·2	3·9	0·9	0·7	1·2	1·7	13·6

TABLE V (*contd.*).

Diphtheria.	Adenitis	Rhinitis.	Otitis Media.	Pneumonia.	Paralysis, all Forms.	Nephritis.	Albuminuria.	Serum Rashes.	Others.
In 193 Recovered Cases, - - - -	5	2	4	—	8	1	5	29	19
In 15 Fatal Cases, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1
In 208 Cases. - - - - -	5	2	4	1	12	1	5	30	20
Percentage, - - - - - -	2·4	0·9	1·9	0·4	5·7	0·4	2·4	14·4	9·6

TABLE VI.—ADMISSIONS (AS NOTIFIED) SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Meningitis.	Venereal Diseases.	Tinea.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases	Total.
1897	19	70	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	104
1898	211	349	12	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	611
1899	235	571	21	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	849
1900	145	638	21	6	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	832
1901	291	621	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	964
1902	160	431	16	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	711
1903	174	187	22	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	417
1904	112	155	53	13	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	666
1905	300	114	66	12	4	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	93	613
1906	214	283	72	8	2	6	76	—	8	—	—	—	16	685
1907	99	317	283	4	9	2	106	—	94	—	—	—	16	930
1908	131	508	206	14	6	9	53	—	61	—	—	—	23	1,011
1909	109	834	164	11	10	3	1	—	10	—	—	—	9	1,151
1910	148	696	267	16	12	1	27	—	5	—	—	—	15	1,187
1911	122	670	248	16	12	4	—	—	7	—	67	—	47	1,193
1912	106	888	193	11	9	5	5	13	2	—	73	—	47	1,352
1913	126	838	246	12	6	2	16	37	7	2	61	—	15	1,368
1914	108	958	361	20	11	4	11	44	7	5	27	—	13	1,569
1915	115	750	286	25	12	4	18	65	29	4	26	—	30	1,364
1916	95	1,030	251	12	16	1	16	45	17	2	—	—	14	1,499
1917	92	642	191	17	13	22	3	120	26	99	4	—	26	1,255
1918	105	313	241	13	7	29	7	93	14	236	13	—	204	1,275
1919	118	595	280	16	28	24	11	87	24	111	6	—	155	1,455
1920	59	1,128	313	33	39	10	—	107	29	124	5	55	48	1,950
1921	107	1,047	250	38	54	1	—	156	12	123	19	51	50	1,908
1922	49	1,093	234	39	56	12	—	133	12	87	11	124	60	1,910
1923	61	931	254	47	56	7	11	122	9	91	5	87	67	1,748
1924	35	878	295	36	45	38	24	138	8	80	10	133	110	1,830
1925	25	922	285	44	44	5	24	84	2	106	11	123	96	1,771
1926	14	791	406	53	65	33	13	75	4	80	8	197	135	1,874
1927	9	452	419	47	88	11	7	62	5	105	16	259	193	1,673
1928	20	783	571	50	108	70	16	48	17	158	27	290	163	2,321
1929	11	732	643	60	111	4	8	28	10	111	14	347	214	2,293
1930	107	841	699	64	132	17	42	38	5	121	6	386	249	2,707
1931	13	824	555	57	132	22	58	25	5	111	5	383	240	2,430
1932	6	1,207	482	53	159	25	58	9	26	117	7	357	185	2,691
1933	63	1,353	497	81	160	—	63	15	32	99	2	257	163	2,785
1934	14	928	435	83	117	42	117	8	33	141	1	330	178	2,427
1935	48	445	344	57	127	5	130	13	37	108	1	305	191	1,811
	3976	26813	10213	1109	1656	459	944	1565	557	2221	425	3684	3568	57,190

TABLE VII.—DISCHARGES SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

Years.	Enteric Fever.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Erysipelas		Puerperal Fever		Measles.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Meningitis		Venereal Diseases.		Pneumonia.		Tinea.		Other Diseases.		TOTAL.	
	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.	Recd.	Died.
1897 ..	11	1	43	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	68	6
1898 ...	155	23	296	12	11	—	1	1	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	438	40
1899 ...	201	24	536	20	15	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	1	810	50
1900 ...	134	14	592	15	16	2	6	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	785	36
1901 ..	209	21	640	22	20	7	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	908	61
1902 ...	183	27	438	20	14	2	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	736	50
1903 ...	140	24	179	4	15	3	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	362	33
1904 ...	88	13	171	7	44	9	12	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347	6	664	36
1906 .	241	22	109	5	42	6	12	1	3	1	4	4	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	3	540	46
1906 ...	192	19	241	4	44	11	4	2	—	1	5	—	62	13	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2	815	67
1907 ...	91	9	313	9	192	16	9	1	3	—	2	1	77	19	—	—	28	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	6	806	119
1908 ...	107	13	425	6	170	17	12	3	3	2	9	2	55	10	—	—	21	30	—	—	·	—	—	—	58	6	858	91
1909 ...	99	3	781	24	129	16	10	1	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	6	1,089	66
1910 ...	117	6	878	16	226	22	13	1	5	8	7	—	28	—	·	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	10	1,127	62
1911 ...	78	11	617	18	232	18	18	—	5	5	3	—	1	1	10	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	61	—	115	7	1,141	62
1912 ...	58	10	748	22	136	16	11	—	3	5	6	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	76	—	226	6	1,270	60
1913 ...	87	5	724	15	150	13	10	1	2	4	1	1	11	3	41	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	228	8	1,316	56
1914 ...	75	10	833	27	228	38	15	4	9	2	2	1	5	4	37	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	205	11	1,437	102
1916 ...	82	10	641	20	214	29	18	6	9	1	5	3	15	5	47	4	11	9	—	—	—	—	36	—	148	10	1,226	97
1916 ...	82	10	1,017	23	214	27	13	—	8	7	1	—	6	6	63	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	1,491	84
1917 ...	77	14	563	19	185	25	14	1	7	3	20	1	2	1	109	2	6	13	98	—	—	—	4	—	111	11	1,196	90
1918 ...	42	15	269	11	135	18	11	4	3	3	29	7	7	2	83	10	1	4	231	—	—	—	13	—	334	35	1,158	109
1919 ...	82	11	450	12	180	14	13	—	15	10	27	4	7	4	94	3	6	10	104	1	—	—	6	—	301	38	1,285	107
1920 ...	39	3	985	10	191	19	24	4	25	11	16	3	—	—	103	7	1	13	124	—	33	17	5	—	226	18	1,772	106
1921 ...	76	14	997	19	167	22	31	7	41	13	2	—	—	—	136	9	1	4	122	3	40	8	19	—	221	10	1,853	109
1922 ...	29	3	979	18	147	31	31	6	43	14	22	6	—	—	132	10	—	4	66	4	79	25	11	—	249	12	1,788	132
1923 ...	42	3	879	19	186	18	38	4	34	17	5	1	10	1	103	16	1	1	77	3	46	18	9	—	203	10	1,632	111
1924 ...	21	1	818	16	189	18	27	1	35	13	39	11	20	1	111	22	—	10	54	7	85	25	10	—	295	23	1,684	148
1925 ...	14	3	800	16	179	11	39	4	31	14	6	1	20	4	90	7	—	2	93	1	70	19	11	—	297	30	1,650	112
1928 ...	13	2	707	7	237	13	41	7	33	20	39	2	10	3	60	10	1	3	61	2	114	31	8	—	377	35	1,701	135
1927 ...	1	1	466	3	280	7	41	4	56	24	8	1	6	1	47	13	—	6	76	3	135	41	16		470	38	1,599	142
1928 ...	12	2	661	5	353	20	40	4	73	31	78	5	13	3	41	15	1	7	114	2	144	52	27	—	677	32	2,134	178
1929 ...	9	1	676	2	325	12	46	6	87	22	14	—	8	2	22	9	6	4	88	2	197	69	14	—	669	40	2,149	189
1930 ...	71	2	757	3	353	21	51	4	92	25	24	8	42	3	17	20	1	4	97	3	217	77	8	—	789	42	2,497	212
1931 ...	7	3	712	2	277	10	36	4	104	21	21	4	58	—	18	10	2	3	76	4	205	71	6	—	681	41	2,200	173
1932 ...	—	—	1,081	10	339	24	45	3	95	18	41	7	55	3	7	12	8	5	76	2	192	57	7	—	697	24	2,542	165
1933 ...	42	—	1,184	7	274	25	64	8	137	22	—	—	79	6	8	16	3	9	57	—	125	35	2	—	607	34	2,672	162
1934 ...	6	—	872	9	258	16	77	5	76	25	41	5	117	—	6	10	8	7	90	2	187	43	1	—	692	41	2,328	163
1935 ...	21	7	397	5	193	15	43	2	80	16	5	2	136	—	3	11	—	12	60	1	160	61	1	—	608	37	1,697	169
Total ...	3,033	359	24,274	486	6,560	596	900	103	1,127	361	518	86	872	97	1,390	227	114	236	1,753	40	2,008	649	436	—	10,188	639	63,173	3,879
Fatality per cent.	10·6		1·9		8·3		10·2		24·2		14·2		10·0		14·0				2·2		24·4		—		6·9		6·7	

LIGHTBURN JOINT-HOSPITAL.

Annual Report, 1935.

Physician-Superintendent—A. W. M. Battersby, L.R.C.P. &. S (Ed.), D.P.H.

Matron—Miss M. Townsend, R.R.C.

The admissions and discharges during the year, classified according to the disease notified, and to the constituent authority, are shown in Table A and in Table B respectively.

Table A.

Disease.	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1935.	Admitted.	Discharged. Recovered.	Discharged. Died.	In Hospital. 31st Dec., 1935.
Scarlatina, ...	34	284	283	1	34
Diphtheria, ...	24	219	212	9	22
Pneumonia, ...	20	177	152	30	15
Erysipelas, ...	2	34	30	1	5
Meningitis, ...	—	3	2	1	—
Enteric Fever, ...	—	2	2	—	—
*Other Diseases, ...	—	2	1	—	1
	80	721	682	42	77

* 1, Influenza, 1, Continued Fever (in Hospital 31/12/35).

Table B.

Disease.	County of Lanark.	City of Glasgow.
Scarlatina, ...	262	22
Diphtheria, ...	194	25
Pneumonia, ...	139	38
Erysipelas, ...	29	5
Meningitis, ...	3	—
Enteric Fever, ...	1	1
Other Diseases, ...	2	—
	630	91

General.

Compared with last year's figures, there was a decrease of 55 in the total number of cases admitted, there being a decrease in the scarlet fever cases to the extent of 99. Diphtheria, pneumonia and erysipelas cases increased by 39, 5 and 4 respectively. Meningitis and other diseases decreased by 2 and 5 respectively. Two cases of enteric fever in hospital during the year; no cases in hospital in 1934.

At commencement of the year there were 80 cases in residence. The number of admissions was 721, making a total of 801 cases. Of these, 682 were discharged well, and 42 died, leaving 77 cases in hospital on 31/12/35.

The fatality rate, calculated on all cases discharged, was 6 per cent., a decrease of 2 per cent. compared with the rate for 1934 (8 per cent.). This figure includes all cases dying in hospital, including cases which on admission were moribund and died within a few hours.

The average monthly rate of admission was 60, the lowest number of admissions occurring in July and the highest number in March, the figures being 42 and 79 respectively.

The average number of patients resident was 64, with an average residence of 35 days.

The highest daily number was 95 (on 27th December), and the lowest daily number was 46 (on 19th June).

Lack of proper isolation accommodation is still keenly felt and adds difficulties to the administration of the hospital. I feel that the provision of a modern isolation block should receive careful consideration.

3 operations were performed under a general anæsthetic, and 20 under local anæsthetics.

One post-mortem examination was performed.

One case of laryngeal diphtheria required to have a tracheotomy performed; the patient made a good recovery.

Scarlet Fever.

34 cases of scarlet fever were in hospital at the beginning of the year. The number of cases admitted was 284. In 4 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of the true scarlet cases, 283 were discharged well, 1 died, leaving 34 cases in residence at end of year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out in 95·5 per cent. of cases in the first week of illness, 2·9 per cent. in the second week, and 1·6 per cent. in the third week or later. The average duration of disease on admission was 3·4 days.

The Average Duration of Residence of mild cases was 37·5 days; of moderate cases 40·9 days; of severe cases 61·7 days; of septic cases 116 days; and of fatal cases 5 days.

Revised Diagnosis.—Diagnosis revised in 4 cases as follows—Erythema, 3; lobar pneumonia, 1. All discharged well.

Type of Disease.—The disease was similar in type to that for 1934. Of cases discharged, 56·02 per cent. were classified as mild. 39·8 per cent. as moderately severe, 3·12 per cent. as severe, and 1·06 per cent. as septic.

The Fatality Rate (calculated on discharges) was 0·3 per cent.

Complications.—128 cases, or 45·2 per cent. of discharges, developed one or more complications as follows:—

Adenitis.—128 cases, or 45·2 per cent. of discharges, had glandular enlargement. In three cases suppuration resulted, and required incision.

Otorrhœa.—17 cases, or 6·0 per cent., developed otitis. 1 case required a radical mastoid operation, and made a good recovery.

Rhinitis.—12 cases, or 4·2 per cent., developed rhinitis.

Arthritis.—4 cases, or 1·4 per cent., developed joint pains.

Renal Complications.—(*a*) 15 cases, or 5·3 per cent., developed albuminuria; (*b*) 2 cases, or 0·7 per cent., developed nephritis.

Cardiac Involvement. — 4 cases, or 1·4 per cent., developed endocarditis.

Sepsis.—Septic fingers, 2; boils, 2; abscesses (thigh), 2; alveolar abscess, 1.

Other Complications.—Croupy cough, 5; Broncho-pneumonia, 2; tonsillitis, 6; blepharitis, 1; serum rash, 2; post nasal discharge, 2; bronchial catarrh, 2.

COMPLICATIONS ON ADMISSION.—Burns, 3; strabismus, 1.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Chickenpox, 2; whooping cough, 1; ? measles, 1; diphtheria, 4; nasal diphtheria, 1.

ANTITOXIN.—Many cases were given scarlet fever antitoxin (Parke, Davis & Co.). The dose varied with the severity of the disease. A prophylactic dose was given to the cases where the diagnosis was altered. The amounts injected were as follows:—7 cases got 5 c.c.; 26 cases got 10 c.c.; 4 cases got 15 c.c.; 9 cases got 20 c.c.; 10 cases got 30 c.c. The only fatal case got 60 c.c.

Two cases developed a serum rash, or 3·5 per cent. of cases which were given serum.

Many cases were also given anti-diphtheria serum (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) in treatment of the disease and to clear up discharges:—2 got 4,000 units; 5 got 8,000 units; 2 got 10,000 units; 2 got 12,000 units; 1 got 16,000 units; 2 got 32,000 units.

A number of cases received only anti-diphtheria serum (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.) in treatment of the disease and to clear up discharges:—6 got 8,000 units; 3 got 10,000 units; 1 got 12,000 units; 3 got 16,000 units; 2 got 20,000 units; 1 got 24,000 units; 3 got 30,000 units; 1 got 40,000 units.

Diphtheria.

24 cases of diphtheria were in the hospital at the beginning of the year. 219 cases were admitted, of whom 2 were diagnosed wrongly. Of the proved cases, 212 were discharged well, 9 died, leaving 22 in residence at the end of year.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL.—This was carried out within the first three days of illness in 58·6 per cent. of cases, and 41·4 per cent. of cases were removed after third day.

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE.—In the recovered cases the residence was 40·7 days; in the fatal cases the residence was 6·3 days.

The average number of days before removal to hospital was 3 days in the recovered cases, and 3·6 days in the fatal cases.

ALTERED DIAGNOSES.—In 2 cases the diagnosis was altered as follows:—Tonsillitis, 1; typhoid, 1 (bacteriologically proved). Both cases recovered.

TYPE OF DISEASE.—The virulence of infection appears to vary, and the type of case admitted in the summer months appears to be more virulent.

FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA.—In 170 cases, excluding the fatal cases, the site of the lesion was the fauces.

Mild.—61 cases were of a mild type, with little toxæmia. The average amount of antitoxin given was 15,000 units, and the average residence was 37·5 days.

> *Complications.*—Adenitis, 37; serum rash, 4; abscesses, 2 (1 spontaneous rupture, 1 incised).

Moderate.—86 cases were classified as moderate, associated with some toxæmia. The average amount of antitoxin given was 20,250 units and the average period of residence was 38·3 days.

> *Complications.*—Adenitis, 64; serum rash, 14; cardiac irregularity, 5; otitis media, 4; laryngitis, 2; albuminuria, 1; tonsillitis, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; ciliary paralysis, 1; arthritis, 1; rhinitis, 1.

Severe.—23 cases were classified as severe—extensive local lesion and profound toxæmia. Amount of antitoxin given was 61,000 units. Average duration of residence was 63·7 days.

> *Complications.*—Paralysis, 11 (skeletal, 1; palatal, 3; ciliary, 4; nasal, 3); serum rash, 5; rhinitis, 3; albuminuria, 2; croupy cough, 1; cardiac irregularity, 3; glands, 19.

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.—Excluding fatal cases, 1 case showed the larynx alone involved, and 1 case had laryngeal lesion plus other lesion. The average amount of antitoxin given was 20,000 units, and the duration of residence was 38 days.

TRACHEOTOMY for obstruction in laryngeal diphtheria was performed in 1 case—recovered.

NASAL CASES numbered 5.—The average dose of antitoxin given was 10,000 units and duration of residence was 33 days.

NASAL AND FAUCIAL CASES numbered 4. All died. (See fatal cases).

POSITIVE SWAB CASES numbered 27. This appears to be much above the average number. Average amount of antitoxin given was 9,400 units and average duration of residence was 34·8 days.

FATAL CASES numbered 9—faucial 5; nasal and faucial 4. Average amount of antitoxin given was 53,000 units and the average duration of residence was 7·3 days.

THE FATALITY RATE (calculated on clinical cases) was 4·3 per cent.

MIXED INFECTIONS.—Scarlet fever, 3; broncho-pneumonia and nasal diphtheria, 1—died (broncho-pneumonia apparently cause of the death).

ANTITOXIN.—Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s diphtheria antitoxin used. Average amount given to cases discharged well was 22,600 units. 23 cases had a serum rash, but this faded in a day or so.

Pneumonia.

20 cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 177 cases were admitted, of whom 11 cases were wrongly diagnosed. Of the true cases, 141 were discharged well; of the wrongly diagnosed cases, 7 were discharged well and 4 died; making a total of 152 (see table A). 30 cases (true) died and 15 cases remained at the end of the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE IN TRUE CASES DISCHARGED WELL.—

(*a*) Acute lobar pneumonia, 59.
(*b*) Broncho-pneumonia, 68.
(*c*) Influenzal pneumonia, 4.
(*d*) Pneumonia and whooping cough, 2.
(*e*) Empyema, 5 (3 of whom had rib resection). All recovered.
(*f*) Broncho-pneumonia and myocarditis, 3.

THE AVERAGE DAY OF DISEASE on admission of true cases was:—Broncho-pneumonia, 6th day; lobar pneumonia, 4th day.

THE FATALITY RATE, calculated on discharges, was 18·4 per cent. (2·5 per cent. decrease from 1934).

Complications.—Empyema was present in 5 cases, 3 required rib resection, with good result on recovery; otitis media, 1; enteritis, 1.

CORRECTED DIAGNOSIS numbered 11.—Typhoid, 1 (died); phthisis, 2 (1 died); tubercular meningitis, 1 (died); bronchitis and emphysema, 1 (died); albuminuria associated with pregnancy, 1; no apparent lung disease, 1; chronic bronchitis, 2; axillary abscess, 1; chronic pleurisy, 1.

DEATHS numbered 30.—Lobar pneumonia, 17; broncho-pneumonia, 9; broncho-pneumonia and nasal diphtheria, 1; broncho-pneumonia and meningitis, 2; broncho-pneumonia and chronic myocarditis, 1.

ALTERED DIAGNOSIS DEATHS numbered 4.—Enteric fever, 1; bronchitis and emphysema, 1, tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis, 1.

Erysipelas.

Two cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 34 cases were admitted, no cases altered in diagnosis. Of the true cases, 30 were discharged well, 1 died, and 5 cases were left in hospital at the end of the year.

THE AVERAGE AGE was 30·6 years.

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE was 23 days.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.—Face, 29; ear, 4; leg, 3.

FATAL CASE.—1.

Complications.—Sub-cutaneous abscess, 1 (spontaneous rupture).

Meningitis.

No cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. 3 cases were admitted. 2 recovered (1 true case, 1 altered diagnosis), and 1 died (true case), leaving no cases in hospital at the end of the year. 1 case was altered to lobar pneumonia (recovered).

FATAL CASE.—Meningococcal meningitis. Died on 4th day. Had 28 c.c. of serum.

Three cases admitted as pneumonia: one case was altered to tubercular meningitis (this patient died); the other two had a pneumococcal meningitis and broncho-pneumonia (both died).

Typhoid.

No cases in hospital at the beginning or end of the year. 2 cases admitted; in one, the diagnosis was revised to debility. Both cases recovered. They were in hospital for 85 and 22 days respectively.

One case admitted as pneumonia was revised to typhoid; this case died within 24 hours, and had a post-mortem examination performed. Typhoid ulceration found.

In 1 case admitted as diphtheria the diagnosis was altered to typhoid. This case was in hospital for 44 days and recovered.

Other Diseases.

There were two cases. 1 case of influenza was discharged well; the other case, continued fever, was in hospital at the end of the year.

Ambulance Work.

Admissions to Lightburn, ...	5,700
,, ,, Motherwell, ...	561
,, ,, other Institutions*, ...	734
Transfers†, ...	76
Discharges, ...	2,874
Other runs, ...	1,705
Total, ...	11,650

---

* Longriggend, Hairmyres, Shotts, Stonehouse, Omoa, Duntocher and Ruchill.

† Shotts and Motherwell.

Buildings and Grounds.

Painter work was carried out in the interior of the nurses' dining room and the maids' dining room, as well as in sewing room, pantry, store and corridors. 13 nurses' bedrooms were papered and painted. The plaster work in the nurses' dining-room was replaced with wood panelling, and certain repairs were carried out on a ward calorifier and laundry machinery.

Staff.

The staff at the end of the year comprised—1 physician-superintendent, 1 matron, 6 sisters, 2 staff nurses, 21 probationer nurses.

The domestic staff consisted of—1 cook, 2 kitchen maids, 4 laundry maids, 5 home maids, 4 ward maids.

The outdoor staff comprised—1 foreman mechanic, 2 firemen, 1 chauffeur, 1 handyman.

Staff Illness.—2 nurses were warded with diphtheria, and 2 with scarlet fever, while a member of the outdoor staff was incapacitated for 12 weeks with rheumatic fever.

Examinations (Nurses') for 1935.—Six probationer nurses passed the Preliminary Examination, held by the General Nursing Council.

Six probationer nurses passed the Final Examination and were then granted the General Nursing Council Certificate for Fever Nursing.

ALEX. W. M. BATTERSBY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, ROADMEETINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT BY PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

Resident Physician-Superintendent—J. C. MACARTHUR, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron—Miss RAMSAY.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

1935.

On the 1st January, 1935, 65 patients were in residence. During the year, 478 were admitted, making a total of 543. Of these, 479 were discharged well, 19 died; and 45 were in residence at the end of the year.

The details of these admissions and discharges are summarised in the following table :—

	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1935.		Admitted.		Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital 31/12/35.	
					Recovered.		Died			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever, ...	27	19	131	147	144	151	1	1	13	14
Diphtheria, ...	3	5	44	51	46	53	—	1	1	2
Pneumonia, ...	7	2	37	21	35	14	7	3	2	6
Enteric, ...	—	—	8	6	8	6	—	—	—	—
Others, ...	—	2	15	18	11	11	2	4	2	5
	37	28	235	243	244	235	10	9	18	27
	65		478		479		19		45	
	543				543					

The total admissions for this year are down by 185 as compared with last year. This decrease is wholly accounted for by the decrease in the admission of cases of scarlet fever during the latter half of the year. The admissions in other diseases remained about the same level as last year. The accommodation of the hospital continues to be fully utilised, and observations made in previous reports still apply.

Scarlet Fever.—There has been a considerable fall in the admissions as compared with last year, there being a decrease of 177 cases as compared with 1934. This was, however, to be expected, considering the high incidence of this disease during the last few years. The disease, on the whole, remains of a mild type, less than 1 per cent. of the cases being of the septic or toxic variety. The death-rate recorded was 0·7 per cent., the same percentage as last year.

Diphtheria.—The total admissions were only slightly lower than last year, 95 as compared with 108. The disease continued to be of the same mild type noted last year, and the death-rate was further reduced to 1·5 per cent. There were no cases requiring tracheotomy.

Pneumonia.—The admissions of pneumonia remain at the same level. The death-rate over all was 21·7 per cent., an increase of 3·4 per cent. from last year. It is pleasing to note that the decrease in the number of cases admitted in a moribund condition and dying within 24 hours, noted last year, has continued.

The total number of admissions over all was greatest during January, the total for that month being 58.

The average duration of residence of all cases discharged was 36·5 days; of all recovered cases 37 days; and of fatal cases 8·7 days.

The fatality rate as calculated on all cases discharged was 3·8 per cent.

The following table summaries the admissions and discharges for each month of the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Admitted, ...	58	49	48	51	52	39	41	30	37	29	28	16
Discharged—												
Recovered,	42	47	53	40	42	64	40	44	41	24	23	19
Died,	2	2	3	1	4	—	2	2	1	1	—	1

Corrected Diagnosis.—The diagnosis was revised in 62 cases, or 12·5 per cent. of the total cases discharged.

Sanatorium.—The operative treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continues to be carried out in all suitable cases with successful results. The numbers of such cases admitted to the Sanatorium remain, however, comparatively small, and it is again emphasised that, to obtain good results, the patients should be admitted to hospital as soon as the diagnosis of Phthisis is established or even suspected. It is the early cases who respond best, and in whom modern methods of treatment can effect a cure. Immediate admission of these patients is advocated, not only on medical grounds, but also as a sound economic policy. In too many patients the disease is so far advanced before they reach hospital that only conservative treatment can be adopted, resulting, at the best, in a temporary improvement while living under the Sanatorium regime, but followed too often by a subsequent relapse on returning to a working environment.

The observations made in successive reports with reference to the need for the installation of an X-Ray apparatus still apply. The inconveniences of the present system, together with the limitations which it imposes, greatly retard the work and prevent any further progress.

The following table gives the admissions annually since the opening of the hospital in 1928 :—

Year.	Total Number of Cases Admitted.
1928, ...	62
1929, ...	349
1930, ...	393
1931, ...	464
1932, ...	679
1933, ...	619
1934, ...	663
1935, ...	478

SCARLET FEVER.

46 cases of Fever Scarlet were in hospital at the beginning of the year. During the year 278 patients were admitted. The diagnosis was revised in 8 cases. Of the remaining 316 cases, 287 were discharged well, 2 died, and 27 were in Hospital at the end of the year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out in 97·3 per cent. of the cases in the first week of illness, 1·7 per cent. in the second week, and 1·04 per cent. in the third week or later.

The Average Day of Disease of all cases was 3·4 days.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence of all cases was 37·7 days; of recovered cases, 37·9 days; and of fatal cases, 7·5 days.

Type of Disease.—The cases have been, as usual, classified as mild, moderate, or severe, depending on the severity of the initial attack, and the degree of toxæmia present, and not in relation to the complications which may have developed.

248, or 85·8 per cent. of total cases discharged, were classified as mild.

36, or 12·5 per cent. of total cases discharged, were classified as moderate.

*5, or 1·7 per cent. of total cases discharged, were classified as severe.

Fatality Rate.—2 cases, or ·7 per cent. of the cases discharged. died.

Fatal Cases.—One of the fatal cases died from toxic Scarlet Fever, the other one owing to some intervening complication.

(1) Female, aged 3 years, suffering from a toxic Scarlatina, died on the 5th day.

(2) Male, aged 4 years, in which the attack of Scarlet Fever was complicated by a Broncho-Pneumonia, died on the 12th day of disease.

---

* Included in this group were :—

(*a*) 2 cases of true septic scarlet fever (one of which was further complicated by a pneumonia followed by an empyema); both of which responded to treatment.

(*b*) 1 case of true toxic type which died on the 5th day.

Corrected Diagnosis.—Of the cases notified as Scarlet Fever, 8, or 2·9 per cent., were wrongly diagnosed. These were:—Meningitis, 1; erythema, 2; burn of leg, 1; abscess of neck, 1; doubtful, 3.

Complications.—113 patients, or 39·1 per cent. of the cases discharged, developed one or more of the following complications. As before noted, the severity or otherwise of the initial attack bears no proportionate relation to the degree or type of the complications which may develop.

Glands.—50, or 17·3 per cent., showed some degree of cervical adenitis. The majority were mild, but all have been included. Suppurative adenitis, 1; non-suppurative adenitis, 49.

Ears.—27, or 9·3 per cent., developed otitis media, and of these, 4 developed suppurative mastoiditis and required operation.

Nose.—48, or 16·6 per cent., developed rhinorrhœa.

Joints.—6, or 2·1 per cent., developed joint pains. They have been classified as follows, according to duration and severity of symptoms.—Acute rheumatism, 2; sub-acute rheumatism, 4.

Kidneys.—14, or 4·8 per cent., developed acute nephritis; 7, or 2·4 per cent., developed transient albuminuria.

Heart.—No organic lesions occurred. There were 2 cases of transient tachycardia.

Sepsis.—Septic finger, 2; abscesses, 4; boils, 3; quinsy, 6; septic toe, 1.

Other Complications.—Blepharitis, 1; cystitis, 1; enteritis, 3; broncho-pneumonia, 2; pneumothorax, 1; empyema, 1.

Other Conditions present and not related to Scarlet Fever.—Scabies, 10; burns, 5; psoriasis, 1; impetigo, 7; leucorrhœa, 2; chronic otitis media, 2; hydrocephalus, 1.

The following table summarises all the complications of scarlet fever :—

Scarlet Fever.	Cervical Adenitis.					Joints.			Kidney.			
	Suppurative.	Non-Suppurative.	Otitis Media.	Mastoiditis.	Rhinorrhœa.	Acute Rheumatism.	Sub-Acute Rheumatism.	Transient Tachycardia.	Acute Nephritis.	Albuminuria.	Sepsis.	Others.
In 287 cases discharged well, ...	1	49	27	4	48	2	4	2	14	7	16	9
In 2 fatal cases, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
In 289 cases, ...	1	49	27	4	48	2	4	2	14	7	16	10
Percentage, ...	17·3		9·3	1·3	16·6	2·1		0·7	4·8	2·4	5·5	3·5

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—The following table summarises the results of scarlet fever antitoxin given during the year. The figures again show that the percentage of complications in "serum-treated" cases is considerably less than in cases where no serum was given. The former group also naturally includes those cases in which the initial attack was most severe. The average day of disease on admission of cases treated with serum was 2·8 days. The average amount of serum given was 27 c.c., the maximum dose to any one case being 90 c.c.

					Complications	
	Mild.	Mod.	Sev.	Total.	No.	%
Cases treated with serum,	58	34	5	97	27	27·8
Cases not treated with serum, ...	190	2	—	192	86	44·8

Serum Rash.—12, or 12·4 per cent., of the cases treated with serum developed some form of serum rash. The majority of these were of a very mild type and did not give rise to any constitutional disturbance. The rashes were, in the main, urticarial.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—8 cases received diphtheria antitoxin. The average dose was 10,000 units.

Mixed Infections.—Scarlet fever and measles, 1; scarlet fever and chickenpox, 3; scarlet fever and whooping cough, 2.

Return Cases.—Taking 28 days as the arbitrary period within which a case is regarded as a "return," it was found that 5 cases presumably infected 6 others. The return cases occurred from 3 to 23 days after the dismissal of the "infecting cases." Of these, 3 were "clean" cases and 2 had had discharging noses while in hospital. The discharge, however, had ceased before dismissal, and in one case the adenoids had been removed for this purpose. The average duration of residence of the infecting cases was 50·8 days.

The Infectivity Rate.—The infectivity rate calculated on this basis is, therefore, 2·1 per cent.

The following table summarises the statistics relating to scarlet fever since the opening of the hospital in 1928:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of scarlet fever cases discharged recovered, ...	23	153	124	250	472	405	434	287
Number of return cases, ...	—	1	2	6	7	7	5	6
Infectivity Rate, ...	—	0·6	1·6	2·4	1·4	1·8	1·1	2·1
Number of deaths from scarlet fever, ...	—	2	1	—	3	4	3	2
Fatality Rate %, ...	—	1·3	0·8	—	0·63	0·9	0·7	0·7
Average duration of residence in days of the patients discharged, ...	—	44·6	44·8	44·9	33·6	38·9	37·6	37·7

Diphtheria.

8 cases of diphtheria were in residence on the 1st January, 1935. During the year, 95 cases were admitted; the diagnosis was revised in 32 cases. Of the 71 true cases, 67 were discharged well, 1 died, and 3 were in residence at the end of the year.

Removal to Hospital was carried out within the first 3 days of illness in 66·7 per cent. of the cases. In the fatal case, the duration of illness prior to admission was 5 days.

The Average Day of Disease of all cases on admission was 3·8 days.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence in hospital of all cases was 42 days; of recovered cases 42·5 days; and of the fatal case 7 days.

Type of Disease.—The cases have been classified according to the site and extent of the lesion, together with the degree of toxæmia present, as summarised in the following table:—

Site of the Lesion.	Mild.		Moderate.		Severe.		Total.	
	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died.	Rec.	Died
Faucial, ...	38	—	21	—	4	1	63	1
Faucial and Nasal, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Faucial and Laryngeal,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nasal, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	40	—	23	—	4	1	67	1

1. Faucial Diphtheria.—In 64 cases the faucial region of the throat alone was involved. They have been classified as mild, moderate, or severe.

(*a*) *Mild.*—In 38 cases, the disease was classfied as mild. The average amount of serum given was 9,700 units. There were no deaths; 3 patients had serum prior to admission.

Complications.—5 patients developed one or more of the following complications:—Septic finger, 2; cervical adenitis, 3; rhinorrhœa, 2.

Other conditions present but not relating to present illness.—V.D.H., 1.

Serum Rash.—3 patients developed serum rashes.

(*b*) *Moderate.*—21 cases were classified as moderate. In these the membrane was fairly extensive, and considerable toxæmia was present. The average amount of serum given was 28,000 units. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.—1 patient only had scarlet fever serum.

Complications.—4 patients developed one or more of the following complications:—Tachycardia, 2; palatal paresis, 1; otitis media, 1; rhinorrhœa, 1.

Serum Rash.—3 patients developed serum rashes.

(*c*) *Severe.*—5 patients were classified as severe. The average amount of serum given was 73,600 units.

Complications.—4 patients developed one or more of the following complications:—Palatal paresis, 2; albuminuria, 1; sub-acute rheumatism, 1; cervical adenitis, 1.

Serum Rash.—2 patients developed serum rashes.

Fatal Cases.—1 patient, classified as severe, died. The amount of serum given was 88,000 units; the duration of residence was 7 days.

2. FAUCIAL AND NASAL. 2 cases were classified as such, one mild, the other moderate. The average amount of serum given was 16,000 units.

Serum Rash.—1 patient developed a serum rash.

3. FAUCIAL AND LARYNGEAL.—In 1 patient the fauces and larnyx were both involved. The disease was classified as moderate; the amount of serum given was 32,000 units; and the duration of residence was 35 days.

4. NASAL.—1 patient was classified as such. The amount of serum given was 4,000 units; the day of disease on admission was the 3rd; the duration of residence was 50 days. The patient developed a palatal paresis.

Total Complications.—14 patients, or 20·6 per cent. of the clinical cases, developed one or more complications. They are summarised in the following table:—

	Cervical Adenitis.	Otitis Media.	Albuminuria	Tachycardia.	Rhinorrhoea	Paresis.	Sepsis.	Sub-Acute Rheumatism.
In 68 cases discharged.	4	1	1	2	3	5	2	1
Percentage,	5·9	1·5	1·5	2·9	4·4	7·4	2·9	1·5

Corrected Diagnosis.—32, or 33·7 per cent. of the total number of cases admitted, were wrongly diagnosed. The diagnosis in these cases was revised as follows:—Tonsillitis, 21; positive swab, 3; sore throat, 1; scarlet fever, 4; pneumonia 2; bronchitis, 1.

Mixed Infection.—Scarlet fever, 1.

Fatality Rate.—1 patient, or 1·5 per cent. of the clinical cases died. The day of disease on admission was the 5th day, and the duration of residence 7 days.

Antitoxin.—The average amount of serum given in all clinical cases discharged was 20,600, and in the fatal case 88,000 units. 12 patients also had scarlet fever antitoxin. 9 patients, or 13·2 per cent. of the clinical cases, developed serum rashes, which were, in the main, urticarial and of a mild type, 1 patient only developing an acute anaphylactic reaction which responded well to treatment.

Pneumonia.

9 cases were in residence at the beginning of the year. 58 cases were admitted during the year, and 4 others proved to be pneumonia. .In 17 cases the diagnosis was revised. Of the remaining 54 cases, 36 were discharged well, 10 died, and 8 were in residence at the end of the year.

Classification of Disease.—Lobar, 25; bronchial, 18; apical, 3.

The Average Day of Disease on admission of all cases was 4·7 days; of recovered cases, 4·5 days; and of fatal cases, 9·1days.

The Average Duration of Residence of all cases was 42·3 days; of recovered cases, 47·4 days; and of fatal cases 9·1 days.

The Fatality Rate.—10, or 21·7 per cent. of the cases discharged, died. Of these, however, 2 died within 24 hours of admission to

Hospital. The corrected rate is, therefore, 17·4 per cent. The fatal cases were classified as 6 lobar pneumonia and 4 broncho-pneumonia.

Complications.—11, or 23·9 per cent. of the cases discharged, suffered from one or more of the following complications :—Tonsillitis, 1; meningitis, 1; abscess of lung, 1; delayed resolution, 2; post pneumonic fibrosis, 1; enteritis, 4; empyema, 2.

Condition present but not related to Pneumonia.—Myocarditis, 4; arterio sclerosis, 1; sub-acute nephritis, 1.

Corrected Diagnosis.—17 of the patients admitted had the diagnosis of pneumonia revised as follows :—Carcinoma of the lung, 1; bronchitis, 3; pleurisy, 1; dementia, 1; acute pyogenic abscess of the lung, 1; general debility, 1; erysipelas, 1; influenza, 2; tuberculous pleurisy and Hilus disease, 1; empyema, 3; scarlet fever, 1; nil, 1.

Empyema.—During the year 8 cases of empyema were treated. 3 were admitted as such; in 3 cases admitted as pneumonia, the diagnosis was revised to empyema; and 2 cases developed this complication in hospital.

Sex.—Male, 5; female, 3.

Causal Organism.—The causal organism was found to be :—

(*a*) Pneumococcus in 6 cases.

(*b*) Streptococcus Hæmolyticus in 2 cases.

Treatment.—All 8 cases were treated by operation, after varying periods of preliminary treatment by aspiration. A resection of rib was performed under general anæsthesia alone in 4 cases, under regional anæsthesia with ether in 2 cases, and under regional anæsthesia only in 2 cases.

Results.—There was 1 death, in which the operation was one of emergency and not election. The other cases recovered, clinical and radiological examination showing complete expansion of the affected lung.

Enteric Group.

There were no cases in residence on the 1st January, 1935. During the year, 14 cases were admitted as belonging to this group. One other case, admitted as meningitis, was proved to be Paratyphoid B. Fever, and in one case the diagnosis was revised to Pyelitis and Cystitis. The 14 cases thus proved to belong to the enteric group were classified as follows:—

Typhoid Fever, ...	2
Paratyphoid B. Fever, ...	6
Paratyphoid B. Carriers, ...	6

True Clinical Cases.—This includes 2 cases of true typhoid and 6 cases of Paratyyphoid B.

Sex.—Male, 4; female, 4.

The Average Age was 15·9 years, the youngest being 8 months and the oldest 30 years of age.

The Day of Disease on admission varied from the 4th to the 22nd day.

The average Day of Disease on admission was 10·3 days.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence was 44·9 days.

There were no complications. All the cases recovered.

Carriers.—In all cases their general health was unaffected, but they were found to be secreting the virus. They were contacts of the true clinical cases and of each other.

Sex.—Male, 5; female, 1.

The average age was 28·7 years, the youngest being 4 years and the oldest 80 years of age.

Agglutination Reaction.—5 positive for B. Paratyphosus B. in dilution from 1/100-1/1000. 1 negative for the entire group.

Urine.— All negative for B. Paratyphosus B. 1 case showed an atypical B. Coli.

Stools.—All positive for B. Paratyphosus B.

Duration of Residence.—The average duration of residence was 34·2 days. In all 6 cases, the stools were negative on 4 consecutive examinations before the patients were discharged.

Miscellaneous Cases Discharged during 1935.

	Rec.	Died.
Baby admitted with Mother, ...	1	—
Gastro-Enteritis, ...	1	—
Acute Suppurative Mastoiditis, ...	1	—
Suppurative Adenitis,	1	—
Paraplegia, ...	1	—
General Debility, ...	2	—
Pleurisy with Effusion,	1	—
Miliary T.B., ...	—	1
Influenza, ...	1	—
Cerebral Tumour, ...	—	1

	Rec.	Died.
T.B. Meningitis, ...	—	2
Erysipelas, ...	1	—
Trachoma, ...	5	—
Pyelitis and Cystitis, ...	1	—
Malignant Tumour of the Lung, ...	1	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis, ... Incipient Bronchiectasis,	1	—
Pulmonary T.B., ... Hilus Disease, ...	1	—
Tuberculised, ...	1	—
Pulmonary T.B., ...	1	—

SANATORIUM.

On 1st January, 1935, there were 18 patients in residence, and during the year, 36 others were admitted. Of these 54 patients, 26 were discharged well, 5 died, and 23 were in residence at the end of the year.

Admissions and Discharges for 1935.

In Hospital, 1st January, 1935.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1935.
18	36	26	5	23

Sex and Classification.—There were 8 males and 23 females discharged. They were classified as:—Pulmonary, 22; non-pulmonary, 1; non-tuberculous, 8.

The following table gives the distribution according to age-groups, sex and type of disease :—

Age Groups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Non-TB.
– 5	1	1	2	—	1	1
– 10	—	1	1	—	—	1
– 15	1	1	2	2	—	—
– 20	2	5	7	6	—	1
– 25	—	7	7	6	—	1
– 30	1	1	2	2	—	—
– 35	—	1	1	1	—	—
– 40	2	2	4	3	—	1
– 45	—	1	1	—	—	1
– 50	1	1	2	1	—	1
– 55	—	1	1	—	—	1
– 60	—	1	1	1	—	—
	8	23	31	22	1	8

The following table gives the place of residence of the patients admitted during the year :—

Bellshill, ...	2	Lanark, ...	5
Blantyre, ...	1	Larkhall, ...	4
Cambuslang, ...	3	Newarthill, ...	1
Carluke, ...	4	Pettinain, ...	1
Chryston, ...	1	Plains, ...	2
Coalburn, ...	1	Shettleston, ...	1
Cobbinshaw, ...	1	Shotts, ...	1
Crossford, ...	1	Symington, ...	1
Douglas, ...	1	Uddingston, ...	1
Douglas Water, ...	2	Waterloo, ...	1
Forth, ...	1		

Duration of Residence.—The following table gives the duration of residence, in days, of all patients discharged during the year :—

Classification.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary, ...	1,213	3	236
Non-Pulmonary, ...	1,257	1,257	1,257
Non-Tuberculous, ...	174	40	108

Pulmonary.

There were 22 pulmonary cases discharged during the year, including 4 deaths.

Duration of Illness of all cases prior to admission is shown in the following table in three-monthly periods. The cases are classified according to the Turban-Gerhardt scale:—

Classification on Admission.	Months.						
	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
GI, - -	2	—	1	—	—	*4	7
GII, - -	1	1	2	—	—	2	6
GIII, - -	1	2	1	1	—	4	9
	4	3	4	1	—	10	22

*Including 3 re-admissions for the purpose of further treatment.

Fatal Cases.—4, or 18·2 per cent., of the pulmonary cases died.

Duration of Illness of Fatal Cases from date of onset of illness to that of death, recorded in monthly periods, was as follows:—

No. of Patients.	Record in Months.
2	12-18
2	Over 24.

Results of Treatment.—The general result in treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis is summarised in the following table:—

Classification on Admission.	Disease Arrested.	Very much Improved.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Died.	Total.
GI, - -	4	3	—	—	—	7
GII, - -	1	1	—	*3	1	6
GIII, - -	1	—	3	2	3	9

* These patients did not remain for treatment.

Bacteriological Examination of the Sputum.—The following table shows the results of sputum examinations on admission and on discharge:—

Classification on Admission.	No. of Patients.	Sputum Examinations. On admission. Pos.	Neg.	On discharge. Pos.	Neg.
GI, - -	7	—	7	—	7
GII, - -	6	6	—	*4	2
GIII, - -	9	8	1	†6	3

* Including 3 patients who did not remain for treatment.

† Including 4 deaths.

Non-Pulmonary.

Only 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was discharged during the year. This patient was in residence for 3 years and 5 months. On admission, the child was four years of age. He suffered from multiple tuberculous lesions of skin, bones and joints, with discharging sinuses, and developed, five months after admission, a T.B. spine with Psoas abscess. The prognosis was then considered to be almost hopeless. With prolonged treatment, however, of which the following is a summary:—

Incision and evacuation of abscesses, ...	10
Aspirations, ...	31
Bone-scraping and removal of sequestra,	3

all skin lesions were firmly healed, Psoas abscess subsided and lesion of vertebræ consolidated both clinically and radiologically. He was dismissed wearing a spinal jacket—tuberculosis arrested—fit for school.

Non-Tuberculous.

8 cases discharged during the year showed no clinical, radiological, or bacteriological evidence of tuberculosis and were classified as follows:—Anorexia nervosum, 1; neuræsthenia, 2; aneurismal dilatation of thoracic aorta, 1; secondary anæmia, 1; post pneumonic debility, 1; nil, 1; *bronchial carcinoma, 1.

* This patient died.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Collapse therapy in one form or another still gives, in conjunction with the Sanatorium regime, the best and most permanent results in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the various methods of collapse, artificial pneumothorax is undoubtedly the method of election.

During 1935, 11 patients were under artificial pneumothorax treatment. Of these, 7 were cases admitted during the year and are still in residence, and 4 were cases discharged during the year.

The Admissions.—7 patients only out of the 36 admitted proved, on clinical and radiological examination, suitable for artificial pneumothorax treatment. In 2 of the cases extensive adhesion prevented a successful induction. The remaining 5 patients represented only 13·9 per cent. of the total admissions. Of these, 3 had a successful artificial pneumothorax induced immediately, and 2 after a preliminary period of Crisalbine treatment of the contralateral lung.

The Discharges.—Of the 4 cases discharged, 1, in whom the treatment had previously been discontinued owing to a spread in the contralateral lung, died. The remaining 3 patients were cases in whom an artificial pneumothorax had been established since 1932. In 2 the treatment was finally terminated this year, and in the 3rd case re-expansion of the lung will not be long delayed. These patients have been under continual observation for 4 years and have been able to live more or less normal lives for the past two years. As they demonstrate the end results of an artificial pneumothorax, a summary of each is given below:—

1. Male, aged 15 years.

Condition on admission, ...	Bilateral disease — exudative lesion right lung + 1/3 left. Febrile and emaciated. Sputum + +.
Duration of disease on admission, ...	3 months.
Duration of residence, ...	3¼ years.
Treatment, ...	Art. Pneumothorax — Duration, 16 months. Crisalbine — Total Quantity given, 24·25 gms.
Present condition, ...	General condition excellent. No symptoms — no clinical or radiological signs of active disease.

2. FEMALE, AGED 29 YEARS.

Condition on admission,	Unilateral lesion — exudative disease upper $\frac{3}{4}$ left lung—peribronchial fibrosis in right lung. Toxic and febrile. Sputum + +.
Duration of disease on admission,	3 months.
Duration of residence,	1 year in Sanatorium, 1932-33. 6 weeks in Sanatorium, 1935.
Attendance as out-patient,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ years, 1933-35.
Treatment, 1932-35,	Art. Pneumothorax—Duration, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Crisalbine — Total Quantity given, 11·5 gms.
„ 1935,	Phrenic evulsion and re-expansion of lung—treatment terminated.
Present condition,	General condition good — no symptoms—fit for all household duties—no clinical or radiological signs of active disease.

3. FEMALE, AGED 29 YEARS.

Condition on admission,	Unilateral lesion. Exudative disease of the whole of right lung with early cavitation. Toxic and febrile. Sputum + +.
Duration of disease on admission,	4 months.
Duration of residence,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ years, 1932-33.
Attendance as out-patient,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Treatment,	Art. Pneumothorax — Duration, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Present condition,	General condition very good—no symptoms—no clinical or radiological signs of disease. During 1935 this patient was delivered of a healthy child (Cæsarean Section) and re-admitted for convalescence. For this reason, artificial pneumothorax is still maintained, but will shortly be terminated.

Phrenic Evulsion.—During the year 3 patients had the operation of Phrenic Evulsion performed. In the first case, the operation was done prior to re-expansion of the lung at the termination of an artificial pneumothorax; in the second case, for the treatment of a basal lesion; and in the third case, in an endeavour to produce the collapse of a cavity, where the induction of an artificial pneumothorax was unsuccessful. The end results of the operation in the first 2 cases were very satisfactory, but in the third case, in spite of a successful rise of the dome of the diaphragm, the patient's symptoms were not greatly improved. All 3 cases were done under regional anæsthesia with novocaine.

Intravenous Gold Therapy.—Crisalbine.—The intravenous injection of gold salts continues to give excellent results in properly selected cases. Crisalbine is the preparation at present in use. Intravenous Gold Therapy has been used :—

(1) In combination with artificial pneumothorax to aid fibrosis in the contralateral lung.

(2) In other cases where initially the disease in the contralateral lung is either too acute or too extensive to permit an immediate induction of an artificial pneumothorax, a period of general treatment, plus a course of crisalbine injections, often improves the condition of the contralateral lung so as to allow a collapse of the more diseased lung to be undertaken.

(3) Further, it is useful in these cases with excessive cough and spit and where there is difficulty in getting a negative sputum.

Complications from Crisalbine Therapy.—If crisalbine is administered with proper precautions after adequate preparation, toxic complications rarely occur, and soon subside if the crisalbine administration is stopped at the first indication of such. During the year only 4 patients had to have this treatment discontinued :—

2, after receiving an average of 4·75 gm., developed stomatitis.

1, after receiving 1 gm., developed a dermatitis. (This was an out-patient—the preparation was not supervised.)

1 patient showed a marked idiosyncracy to the drug and developed an intense generalised erythema after one injection of 0·1 gm. crisalbine.

The following table gives the total statistics relating to crisalbine treatment during the year :—

No. of Patients Treated.	Total No. of courses given.	Total No. of Injections.	Total Quant. of Crisalbine.	Aver. Quant. of Crisalbine per patient per course.
24	28	331	144·2 gms.	5·2 gms.

Consultations and Operations by Consulting Staff.

Dr. Adam, Otoligist :—	Tonsillectomy and Adenoid Curettage, ...	7
	Mastoidectomy, ...	5
	Consultations, ...	1
	Total, ...	13

Operations.

The following table gives the details of the operative work performed during the year, other than the above :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL :—

Empyema—		
Resection of Rib and Drainage, ...	7	
Aspirations, ...	29	
Pyo-Pneumothorax—		
Aspirations and Replacements, ...	2	
Resection of Rib, ...	1	
Suppurative Cervical Adenitis—		
Incision and Evacuation, ...	7	
Acute Abscess of left Shoulder Joint—		
Incision, Evacuation and Drainage, ...	1	
Quinsy—		
Incision and Evacuation, ...	5	
Otitis Media—		
Paracentesis of Tympanum, ...	4	
Abscesses (various)—		
Incision and Drainage, ...	18	
Tonsillectomy and Adenoid Curettage, ...	6	
Total, ...	80	80

SANATORIUM :—

Artificial Pneumothorax—		
Inductions and Refills, ...	178	
Aspirations and Replacements, ...	3	
Pleural Effusion—		
Aspirations, ...	5	
Phrenic Evulsion, ...	3	
T.B. Abscesses (various)—		
Aspirations, ...	11	
Acute Abscesses (various)—		
Incision and Drainage, ...	8	
Total, ...	208	208
Total, ...		288

Buildings and Grounds.

During the year the indoor paint work of the Isolation and Diphtheria Pavilions, the Operating Theatre, and part of the Administrative Block and Workmen's Cottages was carried out by the Works Department.

Staff.

The indoor staff consists of 1 resident physician-superintendent, 1 matron, 3 sisters, 8 staff nurses, 16 probationers, 18 maids and 1 clerkess.

The outdoor staff consists of 1 engineer, 2 firemen, 1 chauffeur, 1 gardener and 1 assistant gardener-chauffeur.

Lectures.—During the year a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Hygiene, and the theory and practice of nursing was given. 8 probationers were entered for the preliminary examination of the General Nursing Council's Certificate in Fever Nursing.

Staff Illnesses.—14 probationers and 4 maids were warded with the following illnesses:—Tonsillitis, 5; cellulitis of arm, 2; sore throat, 1; influenza, 1; quinsy, 1; common cold, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; flat-foot, 1; sprained ankle, 1; sprained wrist, 1; lacerated wounds of scalp and concussion, 1.

The sick staff lost 341 working days.

Immunisation.—15 probationer nurses had the Schick and Dick tests performed. 8, who gave a positive Schick reaction, and 1, who gave a positive Dick reaction, were immunised.

13 members of the Nursing staff were inoculated against the typhoid group of diseases.

During 1935 there was also some slight realisation by the parents of the area of the advantages of having their children tested and immunised against scarlet fever and diphtheria, and, this year, a few took advantage of the facilities offered. 9 children and 2 adults, who were positive reactors, were immunised against scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Ambulance Work.

	Mileage	
Admissions—		
Infectious Diseases Hospital, ...	6,535	
Sanatorium, ...	257	
	6,792	6,792
Discharges—		
Infectious Diseases Hospital, ...	4,092	
Sanatorium, ...	64	
	4,156	4,156
		10,948
Others, ...	6,482	6,482
Total Mileage, ...		17,430

HAIRMYRES COLONY.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT
JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H
For the Year 1935.

Patients Treated.

The number of patients under treatment during the course of the year is shown in the following tabular statement:—

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted During Year.	Discharged During Year.	In Residence 31st December.
209	148	171	186

Patients Classified according to Parish of Residence.

(a) *County of Lanark.*

Avondale,	9	Crawfordjohn,	1
Blantyre,	15	Dalserf,	8
Bothwell,	37	East Kilbride,	1
Cadder,	8	Glasford,	2
Cambuslang,	13	Hamilton,	3
Cambusnethan,	9	Lesmahagow,	3
Carluke,	4	New Monkland,	10
Carmichael	1	Old Monkland,	4
Carmunnock,	2	Rutherglen,	3
Carnwath,	1	Shettleston,	1
Covington,	1	Shotts,	10
		Total,	— 146

(b) *Burghs in County.*

Hamilton,	15	Lanark,	1
		Total,	— 16

(c) *Outwith the County.*

Clydebank,	1	Greenock,	1
Falkirk,	1	Renfrewshire,	6
		Total,	— 9

Nature of Disease.

Of the 171 patients discharged during the year under consideration, 166 proved to be tuberculous, in 97 cases the disease assuming the pulmonary form, while in 69 it was non-pulmonary. The diseases affecting 4 non-tuberculous cases were as follows:—Bronchiectasis, 2; bronchitis, 1; cardiac disease, 1. In the remaining case no lesion was detected.

It is interesting that this year, contrary to previous years, the number of patients suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease markedly outnumbered those of the non-pulmonary form. There was a slight increase in the number of pulmonary patients treated.

In the statistics which follow, only 166 patients—discharged during the year—who proved to be tuberculous, are referred to:—

Social Conditions.

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 and over.	Total
Men, - -	17	37	16	9	5	84
Women, -	6	14	12	2	2	36
Boys, - -	3	10	12	—	—	25
Girls, - -	3	11	6	—	1	21
Totals, -	29	72	46	11	8	166

60·8 per cent. of the patients came from houses of less than three apartments. This is practically the same percentage as last year and probably indicates a standard which will remain the same until the effect of the new Housing Act begins to be felt.

Occupations.

Miners, - - - -	23	Hosiery Worker, - - -	1
Labourers, - - - -	11	Machinist, - - - -	1
Artisans, - - - -	7	Mason, - - - - - -	1
Salesmen, - - - -	4	Message Boy, - - -	1
Domestic Servants, - -	3	Mill Worker, - - -	1
Hairdressers, - - -	3	Motor Engineer, - - -	1
Furnacemen, - - -	2	Postman, - - - -	1
Nurses, - - - -	2	Poultry Farmer, - - -	1
Motor Drivers, - - -	2	Railwayman, - - - -	1
Seamen, - - - -	2	Soldier, - - - - -	1
Shepherds, - - - -	2	Student, - - - -	1
Steel Workers, - -	2	Vanman, - - - -	1
Travellers, - - - -	2	Warehouseman, - - -	1
Caretaker, - - - -	1	Wireless Operator, - -	1
Carter, - - - -	1		

As in previous years the majority of the patients (28 per cent.) were miners. This is what we would expect in a County like Lanark where mining is the main industry. It does not indicate an increased susceptibility in this class.

Its main significance lies in the fact that this is the class of patient which should be encouraged to take up vocational training in our Industrial Workshops. Coal mining is not a suitable occupation for a man who has had tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			
	Direct.	By Transfer.	Total.	Direct.	By Transfer.	Death.	Total.
Men,	58	8	66	44	3	19	66
Women,	21	7	28	24	—	4	28
Boys,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls,	3	—	3	3	—	—	3
Totals,	82	15	97	71	3	23	97

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE.

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals.
Period of Treatment Completed,	7	11	16	34
Against Medical Advice,	3	7	15	25
Domestic and Financial,	1	9	1	11
Misconduct,	—	1	—	1
Transferred to other Institutions,	—	1	2	3
Died,	—	—	23	23
Totals,	11	29	57	97

Age and Sex Distribution.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5,	—	—	—	Pre-School Age.
,, 10,	—	—	—	School Age.
,, 15,	1	6	7	
,, 20,	11	5	16	Adolescence.
,, 25,	10	7	17	
,, 30,	12	6	18	Early Maturity.
,, 35,	10	3	13	
,, 40,	6		7	
,, 45,	8	1	9	
,, 50,	4	2	6	Late Maturity.
,, 55,	1	—	1	
,, 70,	3	—	3	Post Maturity.
Totals,	66	31	97	

Adolescence and Early Maturity continue to be the dangerous periods. There has again been an increase in the disease incidence amongst young adult females. This cannot be wholly explained by our increased accommodation for female patients.

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

	Months.			Years.		
Duration, -	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-4	Over 4
Cases, -	8	8	16	12	21	32

Over 50 per cent. of the patients gave a history of over 2 years' illness on admission. One deplores this high figure as it greatly handicaps treatment. A sanatorium is primarily an institution for treatment and not merely for isolation. May it not be due to a too rigorous interpretation of the signs of tuberculosis, e.g., a patient admitted this year gave a history of a sputum examination in June with a negative result; the sputum was again examined in December and this time was found to contain tubercle bacilli. On admission the patient was an advanced case in a hopeless condition.

A patient with a positive spit is not an early case of tuberculosis.

INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ILLNESS.

Cough and spit, - - -	38	Influenza, - - -	2
Pleurisy, - - - -	16	Enteritis, - - - -	
Haemoptysis, - - -	9	Gastritis, - - - -	1
Lassitude, - - - -	9	Huskiness, - - -	1
Debility, - - - -	7	Lupus, - - - -	1
Pneumonia, - - - -	7	Osseous Tuberculosis, -	1
Loss of Weight, - -	4		

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

The classification adopted is that of Turban-Gerhardt.

Stage.	Number of Patients.	T B. Present.	Quiescent.	Improved.	No Change	Worse.	Died.
I, - - -	11	—	—	10	1	—	—
II, - - -	29	9	2	19	7	1	—
III, - - -	57	43	1	10	23	—	23
Totals. - -	97	52	3	39	31	1	23

This table shows that patients were admitted in all stages of the disease. 57 per cent. showed no change, became worse, or died. However, it is gratifying to record that 43 per cent. left the colony with their health improved, although the majority of the patients, those in Stage III, showed advanced disease.

Complications.—The undernoted table shows complications present in the different stages of the disease. This is only retained for official purposes: strictly speaking, they are, in the majority of cases, manifestations of the disease:—

	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Totals.
Blepharitis marginalis, - -	1	—	—	1
Diabetes, - - - - - -	—	—	1	1
Dyspepsia, - - - - - -	—	—	2	2
Eczema, - - - - - -	—	1	—	1
Enlarged Thyroid, - - -	—	—	1	1
Epilepsy, - - - - - - -	—	1	—	1
Ischio-rectal abscess, - - -	—	—	1	1
Laryngitis, - - - - -	—	—	8	8
Mentally defective, - - -	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Ribs, - - -	—	—	1	1
Totals, - - -	1	2	15	18

Duration of Residence.

	Under 4 weeks.	4 and under 13 weeks.	13 and under 26 weeks.	26 and under 52 weeks.	52 weeks and over.	Average duration of stay in days.
Stage I, - -	—	1	3	2	5	475
Stage II, - -	2	4	5	6	12	410
Stage III, - -	7	15	13	6	16	305
Totals, -	9	20	21	14	33	

Duration of Residence in Days.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men, - -	355	2,457	2
Women, -	320	1,789	14
Boys, - -	—	—	—
Girls, - -	666	793	569

Family History.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive History Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Percentage.
Men, - - -	66	2	4	10	24
Women, - - -	28	2	2	2	21
Boys, - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Girls, - - -	3	2	—	—	67
Totals, - -	97	6	6	12	25

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

69 patients received treatment for the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis. This reduction is significant in view of the importance of bovine infection in this form of tuberculosis. Compared with last year, the reduction is almost confined to the glandular tuberculosis group.

Age and Sex Distribution.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age Groups.
Under 5,	1	2	3	Pre-School Age.
,, 10,	14	9	23	School Age.
,, 15,	11	7	18	
,, 20,	6	2	8	Adolescence.
,, 25,	5	4	9	
,, 30,	—	—	—	Early Maturity.
,, 35,	1	1	2	
,, 40,	2	1	3	
,, 45,	1	—	1	
,, 50,	—	—	—	Late Maturity.
,, 55,	—	—	—	
,, 70,	2	—	2	Post Maturity.
Totals,	43	26	69	

59 per cent. of the cases were between the ages of 5 and 15.

The following table shows results of treatment according to the nature of the disease:—

	Quiescent.	Imp.	No Change.	Worse	Died.	Total.
Peripheral glands,	2	20	2	—	—	24
Tracheo-bronchial glands,	—	2	—	—	—	2
Joints,	4	4	—	—	—	8
Bone,	1	6	1	—	—	8
Skin,	2	5	1	—	—	8
Abdomen,	1	8	—	—	—	9
Spine,	4	—	—	—	1	5
Other Organs,	—	4	—	1	—	5
Totals,	14	49	4	1	1	69

21 per cent. of the peripheral gland cases had discharging sinuses before or during treatment.

91 per cent. of the cases discharged were either "quiescent" or "improved."

Duration of Residence.

	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 13.	13 Weeks and under 26.	26 Weeks and under 52.	52 Weeks and over.	Average duration of stay in days.
Peripheral glands,	—	4	3	4	13	412
Tracheo-bronchial glands,	—	1	—		1	436
Joints,	—	—	—	5	3	385
Bone,	2	3	1	1	1	463
Skin,	—	2	1	1	4	353
Abdomen,	—	—	1	1	7	700
Spine,	—	—	—	2	3	389
Other Organs,	—	2	1	2	—	153
Totals,	2	12	7	16	32	

Duration of Residence in Days.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Men	605	3,244	13
Women,	220	558	44
Boys,	376	1,089	43
Girls,	407	783	44

Family History.

	Number of Cases Discharged.	Positive.	Percentage.
Men,	18	4	22
Women,	8	2	25
Boys,	25	8	32
Girls,	18	7	39
Totals,	69	21	30

ORTHOPÆDIC DEPARTMENT.

These notes were prepared by Dr. Alexander Smith, our Orthopædic Surgeon.

During the year, 17 cases were admitted to the ward and 16 discharged. Of the discharges, 2 were transferred to the Colony for further ambulant treatment and are still in residence there, making a total of 14 discharges home. In addition, 1 case died.

The discharges are tabulated below :—

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Tuberculosis of Spine (4 cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
1	4th-6th dorsal vertebrae with slight kyphosis.	F.	13	4/12	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	495	Walking well.
2	6th-9th dorsal vertebrae with abscess formation and paralysis of lower limbs.	M.	66	2	Recumbency.	Died.	204	Developed hypostatic pneumonia.
3	8th-11th dorsal vertebrae with paravertebral abscess.	F.	31	1	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	558	—
4	10th-11th dorsal vertebrae with abscess formation.	M.	4½	2	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	Quiescent.	471	Walking well.

Tuberculosis of Joints (7 cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
5	L. Hip : early disease of femoral epiphysis.	F.	4	8/12	Extension.	Quiescent.	250	Able to walk normally.
6.	L. Hip : disease of great trochanter and head of femur.	F.	13	6/12	Extension.	Quiescent.	237	Able to walk normally.
7	R. Knee : disease of femoral and tibial epiphyses.	M.	15	3	Extension. Walking caliper.	Quiescent.	668	—
8	L. Knee : disease of femoral and tibial epiphyses with abscess formation.	M.	15	4	Extension. Aspiration. Walking caliper.	Quiescent.	663	Discharged with walking caliper.
9	R. Knee : extensive disease of femur and tibia with abscesses and sinuses.	F.	20	8	Extension. Operation. Walking caliper.	Quiescent.	355	Discharged with walking caliper.

Tuberculosis of Joints (7 cases)—*Continued.*

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
10	R. Knee: extensive disease with abscesses and sinuses.	M.	23	10	Extension. Operation. Walking caliper.	Quiescent.	872	Transferred to Colony.
11	R. Elbow: extensive disease of humerus and ulna with abscess and sinuses.	M.	10	1	Aspiration. Operation. Celluloid splint.	Quiescent.	305	Some limitation of movement.

Tuberculosis of Other Bones (2 cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
12	Tuberculous dactylitis with abscess.	F.	3	6/12	Operation.	Quiescent.	364	—
13	Disease of 9th rib with abscess formation.	M.	23	1	Aspiration.	Quiescent.	93	—

Multiple Tuberculosis (3 cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, etc.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of illness in years.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in days.	Remarks.
14	Bilateral renal tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Abdominal tuberculosis.	F.	17	2	General.	Not improved.	291	Admitted for pyelography.
15	Tuberculosis of ribs and sternum with sequestra. Old amputation of left foot.	M.	39	12	Operation.	Improved.	13	—
16	Spine, both elbows, knee, ankle and fingers. Also lupus.	F.	25	15	Light therapy, etc.	Improved.	522	—

NOTES ON TABLES, &c.

All the cases discharged during the year suffered from tuberculosis in one of its forms.

Four patients suffered from tuberculosis of the spine, and of these three were dicharged with quiescent lesions and wearing celluloid jackets. One, a man of 66 years of age with old disease of the spine complicated by spastic paralysis of the lower limbs, died.

Seven patients suffered from disease of the joints, two having lesions of the hip, four lesions of the knee, and one a lesion of the elbow joint. The hip-joint cases both made good recoveries from comparatively early lesions. The four knee cases also made good recoveries and were discharged with walking caliper splints. Three of them went home, but one was transferred to the Colony, and is receiving training in cabinet-making. The remaining patient was a boy suffering from tuberculosis of the elbow joint, who made a good recovery, though complete functional restoration of the joint was not obtained.

There were two patients dismissed well who suffered from other osseous lesions.

Multiple tuberculous lesions were present in three patients, two of whom were improved. One, however, went home unimproved. She was admitted from another sanatorium to have her kidneys investigated. It was found, unfortunately, that in addition to pulmonary tuberculosis she had bilateral renal tuberculosis, so no treatment other than palliative measures could be adopted.

One remaining patient, unclassified in the tables, suffered from glandular tuberculosis, and after receiving operative treatment at Stonehouse, her lesions healed.

As in former years only minor operative procedures, such as the aspiration of abscesses, were carried out in the Ward. Operations requiring general anæsthesia were performed at Stonehouse Orthopædic Hospital, and plaster casts and celluloid appliances were constructed there, the patients being transferred by ambulance.

I have endeavoured to get as many patients as possible to report at the Out-patient Department at Stonehouse at regular intervals after discharge. After-care is of the utmost importance in all orthopædic work, especially when lesions affect the spine or any of the larger joints. It is essential that the apparatus in which the patient is discharged should be kept in good repair or renewed when necessary, and that the lesions should be thoroughly examined to detect any signs that might point to recrudescence of the disease.

GRADUATED LABOUR.

Of the 84 adult males discharged during the year, 20 registered for training. 16 were physically unfit for systematic training, but were engaged in occupational therapy, and 48 were unfit to work without prejudice to their condition. These figures indicate the marked change in the function of the Colony, the majority of the patients being unfit for work however light. This is one of the explanations why a larger nursing staff is required, with consequent increased accommodation.

NECESSITOUS CASES.

During the year, 28 cases—a decrease of 5 on last year—were supplied with clothing and boots, as follows:—

	Cases.	Value.
County of Lanark, - - - - - -	19	£30 19 1
Other Authorities, - - - - - -	9	9 16 7

WASSERMANN TEST.

A specimen of blood was taken from all adult patients on admission, with the undernoted result:—

Strongly positive, 8.

This was equal to 6·7 per cent. of the adult admissions.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year, 132 adults and 18 children received treatment, as follows:—Extractions, 297; fillings, 57; scalings, 30.

These figures show practically no change from last year. Dental caries is no longer the problem that it was several years ago, artificial dentures being a commonplace among the adult patients.

Our Dental Surgeon, Mr. Hutchison, visited the Colony once a fortnight.

X-RAYS.

The work done in this department was as follows:—1,172 radiograms. The parts examined were as follows:— Lungs, 1,095; pelvis, 20; spine, 12; knee, 11; head sinuses, 9; mastoid, 5; femur, 5; gall bladder, 3 (Tetraiodophenolphthalein injected); abdomen, 2 (barium enemata); shoulder, 2; tibia, 2; foot, 2; wrist, 2; sternum, 1; rib, 1; hand, 1.

6 lipiodol injections were given for suspected bronchiectasis. The work in this department was greatly handicapped for lack of suitable apparatus. In the meantime we are carrying on with temporary equipment, and are looking forward to the erection of our new X-ray Department.

ACTINOTHERAPY.

The ultra-violet rays, both natural and artificial, were again extensively used for the treatment of the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis.

HELIOTHERAPY.—This treatment was used as much as possible during the summer months whenever sunshine was available.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. — The equipment in this department was as follows:—4 carbon arc lamps (short-flame), 2 carbon arc lamps (long-flame), 1 K.B.B. atmospheric quartz mercury vapour lamp, 1 K.B.B. uviator air-cooled lamp, 1 Kromayer water-cooled quartz mercury vapour lamp.

	Patient.			Duration of	Duration of		
Lesion.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Illness.	Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Glands.	M.W.	6	F.	6 months.	7 months.	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	I.C.	9	F.	6½ years.	19 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	E.C.	22	F.	1½ ,,	1 month.	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	R.M.	9	F.	2 years.	7 months.	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	D.M'L.	5½	M.	2 ,,	6 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J.M'D.	12	M.	9 ,,	3 ,,	L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	A.M'C.	12	M.	1 year.	3 ,,	L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J.S.	17	M.	5 years.	1 month.	S.F. U.V.	Improved.
	J.B.	7	M.	2 months.	14 months.	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J.C.	10	M.	8 ,,	3 ,,	S.F. L.F.	Cured

Lesion.	Patient.			Duration of Illness.	Number of Treatments.		Result.
	Name.	Age.	Sex.				
Glands (Discharging Sinus).	A.B.	21	M.	1 month.	4 ,,	M.V. U.V.	Cured.
	D.G.	17	M.	2 months.	2 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	T.K.	6	M.	1 month.	12 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J.D.	16	M.	2 months.	9 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	P.N.	12	M.	3 ,,	17 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	A.M'K.	16	M.	8 weeks.	20 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	A.F.	16	M.	1 year.	8 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	J.M'F.	66	M.	7 months.	12 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	C.C.	9	F,	1½ years.	12 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	M.C.	18	F.	8 ,,	6 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	E.S.	22	F.	2½ years.	4 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
Abdomen.	W.L.	$5^{6}/_{12}$	M.	2 ,,	9 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
Fibroid Lupus.	S.C.	5	F.	1 year.	13 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	B.M'C.	13	F.	12 years.	16 ,,	S.F. L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	M.F.	23	F.	4 weeks.	10 ,,	S.F. U.V.	Cured.
	T.W.	13	M.	8 years.	19 ,,	S.F. L.F. M.V. U.V.	Cured.
	I.V.	36	F.	20 ,,	3 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
	J.T.	32	M.	20 ,,	3 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
	A.M'L.	8½	M.	8 ,,	19 ,,	L.F. U.V.	Cured.
	E.C.	21	F.	17½ ,,	7 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
Catarrhal Lupus.	J.H.	20	M.	2 ,,	7 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
Dactylitis.	A.M.	8	M.	4 months.	3 ,,	L.F. M.V.	Cured.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	£Lamp.	Result.
Nasal Furuncle.	B.M'M.	40	M.	5 ,,	3 ,,	U.V.	Cured.
Eczema.	S.G.	21	F.	2 ,,	10 ,,	S.F. M.V.	Cured.
General Debility.	S.B.	21	F.	6 ,,	7 ,,	M.V. U.V.	Cured.

At the end of the year, 16 males and 7 females were still undergoing treatment.

OUT-PATIENTS.—The following table shows details of out-patients treated during the year. At the end of the year, 3 males and 3 females were still undergoing treatment.

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Duration of Treatment.	*Lamp.	Result.
Gland.	B.C.	3	F.	2 months.	1 month.	M.V. U.V.	Improved.
Gland (Discharging Sinus).	J.B.	23	F.	1 month.	6 months.	M.V. U.V.	Cured
	M.M.	15 mths.	F.	2½ months.	2 ,,	M.V. U.V.	Cured.
General Debility.	J.T.	24	F.	1 year.	7 ,,	M.V. Krom.	Cured.

*S.F. = Short Flame.
L.F. = Long Flame.
Krom. = Kromayer.
M.V. = Mercury Vapour.
U.V. = Uviator.

95 per cent. of the cases after treatment were classified as "cured," a result which could be obtained by no other form of treatment.

The average number of treatments given per month was 827. The total number given by the different lamps was as follows:—Short-flame arc, 3,605; long-flame arc, 3,222; mercury vapour, 1,014; uviator, 1,657; Kromayer, 120.

RADIANT HEAT.—The total number of treatments given was 147. The K.B.B. Gallois infra-red radiation projector was used for various conditions requiring counter irritation.

The undernoted table gives details of the cases treated :—

Lesion.	Patient. Name.	Age.	Sex.	Duration of Illness.	Number of Treatments.	Result.
Lumbago.	T.W.	20	M.	3 days.	49	Cured.
	H.D.	23	M.	6 months.	22	Cured.
	J.M.	53	M.	2 weeks.	25	Cured.
Arthritis.	J.F.	70	M.	2 years.	51	Cured.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

This is still the most satisfactory treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and has considerably improved the outlook in this form of disease. It has a most marked effect in making the sputum negative for tubercle bacilli. 77 per cent. of the cases treated reached this stage with a consequent reduction in the possibilities of spreading infection.

Including inductions and refills, 245 injections were given, all the cases being under X-ray control, the outline of the lung being marked in the X-ray screen both before and after the injection.

Gold.—This drug was fairly extensively used in selected cases. If properly administered and not given in a haphazard method to all and sundry—a useless and expensive procedure—it is of considerable value. The gold was given in the form of Sanocrysin, Crisalbine, and Solganol B. Oleosum, the last being given intramuscularly.

This year arrangements were made with the County Laryngologist, Dr. James Adam, to visit the Colony once a fortnight. This was found to be necessary owing to the considerable number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis admitted with laryngeal complications. A Pantostat was purchased to enable the electro-cautery to be used in these cases. 13 patients received this treatment. In addition 5 patients with otitis media were treated by Ionisation. Other 5 patients were treated for abnormal conditions of the nasal passages. This arrangement will be further developed when we have proper facilities in our new treatment block. A much larger number of patients would have been treated if the accommodation had been available.

PATIENTS EXAMINED BY DR. ADAM.

J. M'G.	Atrophic Rhinitis.	X-rayed and Lipiodol injected into sinus.
J. H.	Asthma.	Had S.M.R. performed.
J. C.	Sinusitis.	X-rayed and Lipiodol injected into sinus.
J. G.	Polypoid Masses.	Removed and cauterised.
W. H.	Sinusitis.	X-rayed and Lipiodol injected into simus.
J. L.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
G. G.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
Mrs. D.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
R. P.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
Mrs. D.	Ulceration Epiglottis.	Cauterised.
A. G.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
Mrs. H.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
J. J.	Ulceration Epiglottis and Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
R. R.	Ulceration Epiglottis and Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
G. G.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
J. T.	Ulceration Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
J. M.	Ulceration Epiglottis and Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
E. M'G.	Ulceration Epiglottis and Vocal Cords.	Cauterised.
A. M'N.	Otitis Media.	Ionisation.
D. F.	Otitis Media.	Painted with Silver Nitrate.
R. C.	Otitis Media.	Ionisation.
A. O'D.	Otitis Media.	Ionisation.
W.B.	Otitis Media.	Douched with saline.
O. C.	Ulcer of Tongue.	Diathermy.

BLOOD SEDIMENTATION REACTION.

This reaction continues to become with each successive year more firmly established as a dependable measure for the assessment of clinical condition and by aggregation of prognosis. Its application in now adopted, therefore, in all cases both on admission and thereafter at each subsequent routine examination, since by its aid it is possible to prepare coherent consecutive records of the progress of each case towards completion of treatment.

As in previous years the technique of Westergren is followed in which one reading is made an hour subsequent to the setting up of the pipette. Using the normal readings of 1-3 for males and 4-7 for females, and an arbitrary classification of recorded rates suggested by a review of cases, the following results may be tabulated :—

TABLE I.

Classification of Sedimentation Rate with
Type of Lesion in all Cases undergoing treatment.

Lesion.	Sedimentation Rate.					
	1-3	4-20	20-40	Over 40	Totals.	Percentage.
Pulmonary—Spit negative :						
Stage I,	10	6	3	1	20	10·74
Stage II,	8	15	4	5	32	17·07
Stage III,	2	2	1	5	10	5·37
Pulmonary—Spit positive :						
Stage I,	1	1	1	2	5	2·68
Stage II,	3	11	4	11	29	15·59
Stage III,	3	10	6	37	56	30·11
Glands,	4	1	1	—	6	3·24
Lupus,	1	5	—	—	6	3·24
Bone,	6	3	1	1	11	5·59
Abdomen,	1	1	—	—	2	1·08
Other Regions,	4	3	1	1	9	4·84
Totals,	43	58	22	63	186	
Percentage,	23·12	31·18	11·83	33·87		

From inspection of these figures it is borne out, among other things, that from pulmonary cases alone the advanced case of spit positive Stage III class, constituting 30·11 per cent. of all cases, is responsible for more than half of the sedimentation rate incidence among all cases of 40 and over. Taking the figures for pulmonary cases alone, this fact is evidenced in the following table :—

TABLE II.

Classification of Sedimentation Rate Incidence
among Pulmonary Cases only of above Series.

Pulmonary Case.		0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	90-	100-	110-
Spit —	Stage I,	14	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Stage II,	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Stage III,	17	6	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1
Spit +	Stage I,	8	6	2	1	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Stage II,	4	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Stage III,	7	7	2	4	4	8	6	5	4	5	1	1

A proportion of 36·48 per cent. of Stage III spit positive cases is here seen to correspond to 61 per cent. of sedimentation readings of 40 and over.

TABLE III.

Sedimentation Rates of Various Classifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	No. of Cases.	Mean S.R. on Admission.	S.D.
Pulmonary—Spit negative cases :			
Stage I, - - -	20	11·75	85·86
Stage II, - -	32	24·95	43·74
Stage III, - -	10	32·27	29·56
Pulmonary—Spit positive cases :			
Stage I, - - -	5	28·20	24·42
Stage II, - -	29	27·48	19·51
Stage III, - -	56	51·52	60·43

Mean Sedimentation Rate of all cases, - - - - 19·35
Mean Sedimentation Rate of all Pulmonary cases, - 29·36

A further point previously referred to (Annual Report 1933), namely, that " a good prognosis is possible as a rule in cases where the sedimentation rate is constantly low," receives material substantiation from the above tables, since it will be observed that Stage I spit negative cases possess the lowest mean sedimentation rate of the whole series, while, in addition, the spit positive cases of the same class are among the lowest rates recorded, notwithstanding the fact that the spit positive class of case is of proved higher rate generally than the case of spit negative order.

The standard deviations S.D. are quoted for each class of Table III as descriptive of the distributions from which these figures are drawn. It is hoped to pursue the statistical treatment of data on this subject further on a more intensive consideration of cases.

Over the year's returns, the following figures are available :—

1. Mean Sedimentation Rate of all cases on Admission, ...	19·35
2. Mean Sedimentation Rate of Fatal cases,	54·45
3. Mean Sedimentation Rate of Dismissals,	24·29

The intermediate figure last quoted is demonstrably at a higher level than is consistent with the improvement at dismissal shown by cases whose treatment is complete. Reference on this issue may be had to the relative proportions of reasons for discharge incompatible with completion of treatment, when it will be observed that for 46·22 per cent. dismissals as in favourable condition no less than 33·78 per cent. were dismissed against medical advice; the latter comprise, amongst others, very advanced cases and cases in decline, possessed incidentally of very high sedimentation rates, removed in this way for family reasons.

The necessity for maintaining an optimum temperature in the laboratory during the operations of testing was demonstrable in the course of a period of intense cold, when an atmospheric temperature below 40°F. brought about delayed resolution of the specimens, with consequently low figures, which had to be discarded.

TEST MEALS.

Examination of the stomach contents in successively timed fractions was again, during the year, the method of election in cases with symptoms referable to the digestive system. By using the Weiss tube and double indicator procedure, reliable results consistent with a good degree of accuracy were obtained in a very simple manner.

In all, test meals were performed on 8 patients, of which number positive findings were obtained in 5 cases. In 3 cases, the amount of material obtained being insufficient for conclusive tests, or since it was deemed inadvisable further to distress the patient by repeating the test, no findings were entered.

As a result, medical treatment has been instituted in all cases, with favourable results with but one exception, which proved to be a case of an advanced generalised degeneration following on tuberculosis of the lungs, and incurable.

Details of the cases recorded may be tabulated thus:—

Lesion.	Achlorhydria.	Hypochlorhydria.	Normal.	Hyperchlorhydria.
Pulmonary, - - -	1	1	—	2
Lupus, - - - - -	—	1	—	—
Totals, - -	1	2	—	2

SCHOOL.

Our three teachers were responsible for the education of our children, both in the Orthopædic Department and in the Open-Air School, teaching in the former in the forenoon and in the latter in the afternoon. One could again emphasise the value of concurrent education and treatment. Tuberculous children are, as a rule, eager to learn, being naturally bright and intelligent, the only handicap to the teachers being that the children are of all ages. In the Orthopædic Department, where the children are confined to bed, the teaching must be individual.

The average number of children attending school was 46.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Colony has accommodation for 250 patients, as follows :—

Pavilion I—Adult Males,		84
Pavilion II—Adult Males,	40	
Boys,	40	
	—	80
Pavilion III—Women,	25	
Girls,	17	
	—	42
Orthopædic—Males,	20	
Females,	14	
	—	34
Observation—Children,		10
Total Beds,		250

This year our telephone equipment was completely overhauled, a new internal automatic system being installed, and the various Pavilions connected to the Post Office system.

Extensive repairs to the woodwork of the various Colony buildings were carried out by the County Works Department, and all the buildings, with the exception of some of the Pavilions, were painted externally. This considerably brightened the appearance of the whole Colony. The Pavilions will be similarly treated when the various alterations to these buildings have been completed.

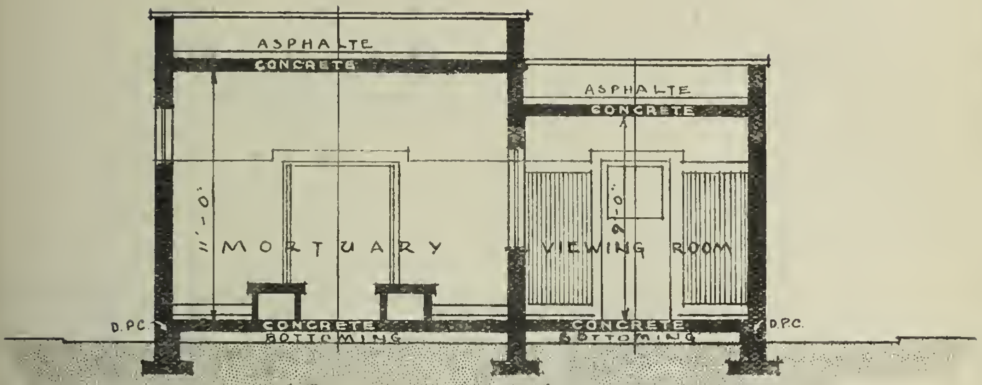
Towards the end of the year a start was made with the erection of the new Nurses' Home and the Pavilion Verandahs.

The following is a description of our new Piggery and Mortuary :—

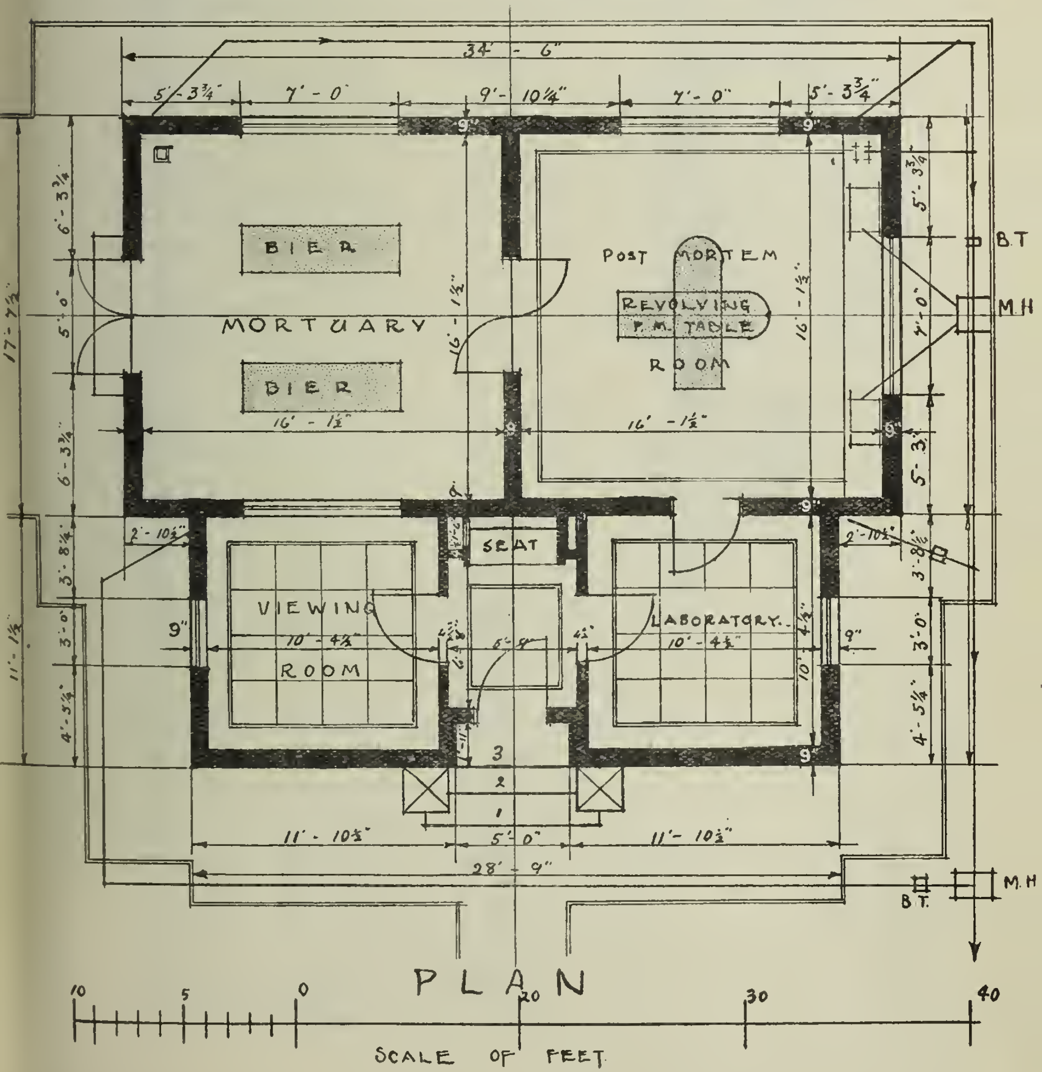
The Mortuary is a brick building with an outside covering of cement. The Piggery is brick only, and has accommodation for 160 pigs.

The attached plan and sections, kindly prepared by the County Architect, show in detail the construction of these buildings.

MORTUARY BLOCK.

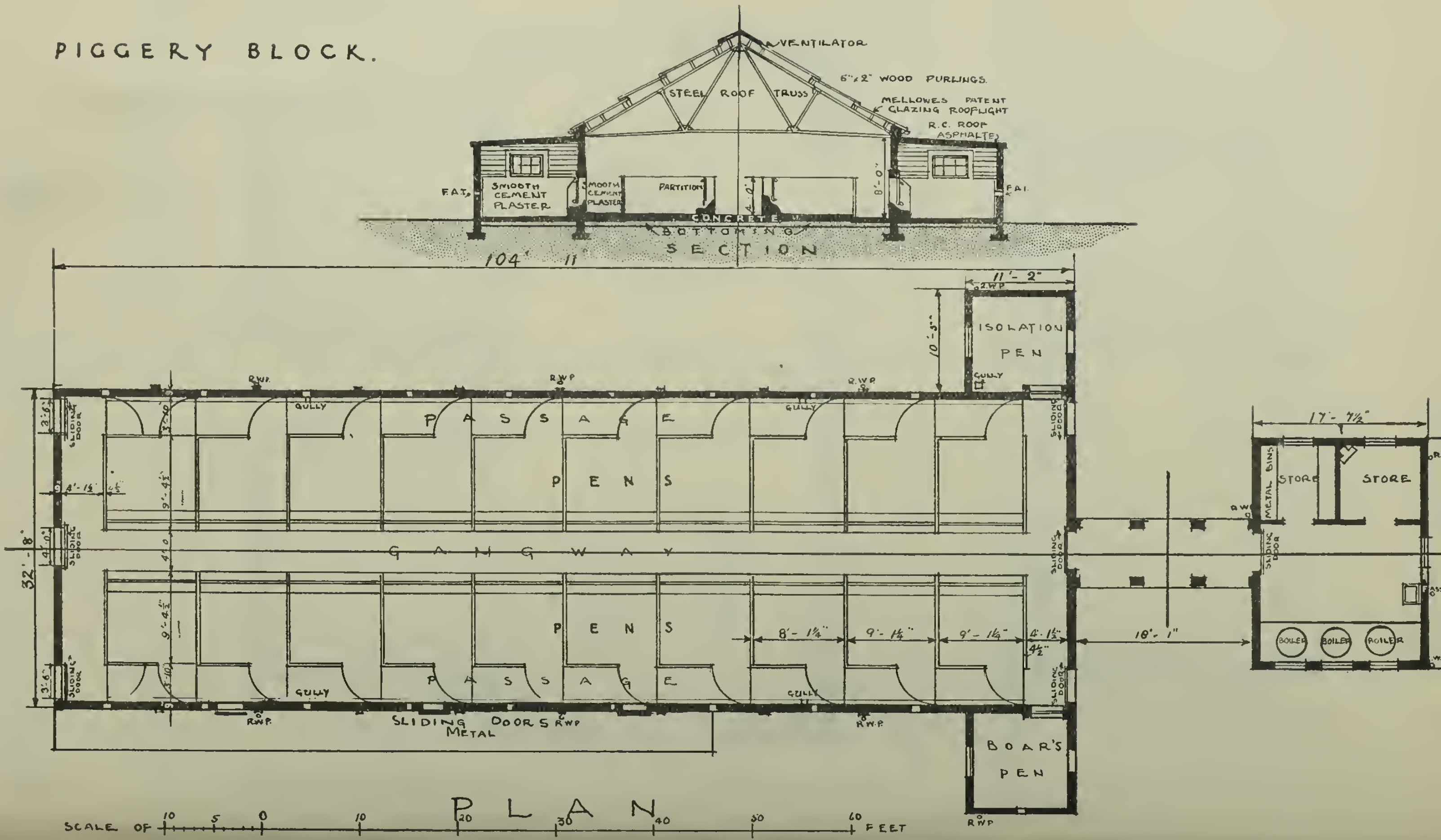


CROSS SECTION



PLAN

PIGGERY BLOCK.



At the beginning of the year a jacketed disinfector was purchased for the Institution, fitted with the latest apparatus for sterilizing both by formalin and steam.

In the Laundry, the equipment was improved by the addition of a press and cuff-and-collar machine. A new washing machine was also installed in the staff laundry.

RECREATION.

The usual facilities were available for patients' recreation, our well-equipped Recreation Hall being in constant use. In November the full-size B.T.H. Cinema Sound Apparatus was installed, and the films were much appreciated by the patients and staff.

In the summer a very successful garden fête was held, at which over £500 was collected. This will enable us to erect a Wireless Installation for the patients, and to pay part of the cost of the Cinema equipment. The County Council very kindly gave a grant of £250 towards the cost of the latter.

Arrangements for out-door recreation consisted of a golf course, putting green, and croquet lawn.

Recreation takes a very important place in the treatment of tuberculous patients, and with the above facilities it is considered that we are well equipped in every respect. Our thanks are due to the undernoted kind friends who so generously provided entertainments during the season :—

Mr. J. Moran's Dramatic Club.
Glasgow Police Male Voice Party.
The Drama & Comedy Club, Glasgow.
Miss Bertha Waddell's Children's Theatre.
County Club Revellers.
The Optimists.
Impromptu Entertainers (2 entertainments).
City Assessor's Office Dramatic Club.
Thomson's Orchestra, Cambuslang (2 entertainments)

Mr. George Blair's Concert Party, Knightswood.

Burnside Rovers' Concert Party.

St. Charles's School, Newton.

Rosebank Church Junior Choir.

Merrymakers Concert Party.

The Arts League of Service.

The Bon Bon Concert Party.

The Premier Concert Party.

Mr. Campbell's Party.

Rutherglen Congregational Church Youth Oganisation Party.

Dr. J. Harley Williams, Medical Commissioner, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, lectured to the patients and staff on various aspects of tuberculosis, illustrated by cinema films. These lectures were very much appreciated, and the Association is to be congratulated on its excellent propaganda efforts.

Religious Services.—Regular services were held in the Recreation Hall, the undernoted clergymen very kindly giving their services voluntarily :—

Rev. D. C. Alexander, Eaglesham.

Rev. John Anderson, Carmunnock.

Rev. J. A. Cowley, Clarkston.

Rev. A. Drummond Duff, Mearns.

Rev. N. V. Hope, Busby.

Rev. T. K. Johnstone, East Kilbride.

Rev. Father Kennedy, Clarkston.

Rev. J. G. Liddell, East Kilbride.

Rev. D. L. Seath, Eaglesham.

Rev. N. S. Boyd Scott, East Kilbride.

Rev. A. M. Wright, Busby.

In addition, Sunday Schools were conducted for both Protestant and Roman Catholic children.

STAFF.

At the end of the year the Medical staff was as follows:—

Physician Superintendent.
Orthopædic Surgeon.
Assistant Physician.
Consultant Laryngologist.
Consultant Dentist.

The Institution staff included the following:—

Matron,	1	Typist,	1
Sisters,	7	Clerks,	2
Staff Nurses,	3	Instructors,	4
Nurses,	29	Electric Power Station,	6
Supervisor,	1	Handyman,	1
Maids,	38	Attendant,	1
School Teachers,	3	Porter,	1
		Total,	98

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

I. Rainfall.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	Month.	Depth in Inches.
January,	2·35	July,	·94
February,	5·10	August,	1·59
March,	1·89	September,	5·20
April,	3·47	October,	10·36
May,	·60	November,	6·31
June,	4·72	December,	2·22
		Total Rainfall for Year,	44·75

This shows an increase of 1·28 inches on previous year.

During the year there were 206 completely dry days, being 15 days more than last year.

II. Winds.

North,	30	South,	41
North-East,	20	South-West,	36
East,	57	West,	116
South-East,	26	North-West,	39
	133		

III. Temperature.

	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean.
January, - -	54	26	40
February, - -	52	20	36
March, - - -	63	28	45·5
April, - - -	70	30	50
May, - - -	80	26	53
June, - - -	80	36	58
July, - - -	82	41	61·5
August, - -	84	40	62
September, - -	68	36	52
October, - -	58	26	42
November, - -	54	30	42
December, - -	48	20	34

The mean temperature for the year was 48.

COLONY DEPARTMENTS.

The training conditions in all departments were similar to those of previous years, the patients being trained by experienced instructors. The working hours per day varied from two to six, according to the patient's physical condition.

GARDENS.

This department was responsible for the upkeep of the grounds and for supplying garden produce to the Institution and flowers to the various wards. Any surplus was sent to market or sold privately. The arrangements made last year to steam sterilize all the soil used for potting purposes in the combat against disease in our tomato crop have proved very satisfactory, as this year we had a record crop with no evidence of disease. The work of the patients in this department is classified as occupational therapy. It was almost entirely reserved for female patients, thus solving one of the problems of finding work for female patients in a mixed colony. 12 patients enrolled for this purpose. The staff at the end of the year consisted of a head gardener, inside and outside foremen, 5 under-gardeners, and a carter.

FOREST NURSERY.

This department continues to take an important place in the Colony's scheme. It is responsible for the care of the extensive plantations and shelter belts, also the estate fences and ditches, covering an area of over 300 acres. There was a steady sale of the various varieties of trees, shrubs, and roses grown in this department. As usual, the arrangements for supplying and planting of hedges in the various County Housing Schemes were in charge of this department. There was also a certain amount of work done for the County Road Board. A feature this year was the large number of shrubs, &c., supplied to the various County Public Parks.

8 patients enrolled for training. Owing to the decision of the Committtee to discontinue the practice of doing outside work for private individuals there has been a reduction in the staff. The staff at the end of the year consisted of a head forester, foreman forester, 5 under-foresters, and a carter.

POULTRY FARM.

The work in this department is very suitable for tuberculous patients. It is an open-air occupation, and the duties are not too arduous. Poultry-farming can be considered as both occupational therapy and vocational training. There is a certificated poultry-maid in charge, and the patients work in relays, thus ensuring constant supervision of the poultry. The patients do not require to be on duty more than three hours per day. During the year 26 patients enrolled for training.

The capacity of our incubator house was increased to 860 by the purchase of an incubator for 310 eggs. There was an increased demand for table birds for the patients' light diet, and, to meet this demand, 433 fowls were purchased at Lanark Auction Mart during the year. In addition, 327 day-old sexed cockerels were purchased at 1½d. each, and fattened for killing at 16 weeks old. Altogether during the year 926 chickens, 27 turkeys, and 55 ducklings were hatched. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 5 cocks, 60 cockerels, 295 hens, 118 pullets, 168 chickens, 21 ducklings—total, 667 fowls—an increase of 122 on the previous year.

The hatchability for the season reached the high figure of 83·7 per cent., and the rearability was even better, reaching 87·5 per cent.

At the beginning of the year a new poultry house was purchased and extensive repairs were carried out to the various houses and fencing of the runs.

PIGGERY.

This year marked the opening of our new piggery erected in close proximity to the farm steading. A description is given elsewhere, also ground plan. The full effects of the change have not yet been felt, but a larger stock of pigs will mean an increased turnover with an improved financial return.

The department was under the supervision of the Farm Manager, and seven patients enrolled for training. It serves both for occupational therapy and vocational training. At the end of the year the stock numbered 156. The majority of the pigs were sold at the various local auction marts. The sales amounted to £561 14s. 11d.

GUINEA-PIG DEPARTMENT.

This department was again successfully run by a patient. The stock was healthy and showed no evidence of disease. The fertility of the stock was kept at a good standard by the purchase of new stock. The demands of the County Laboratory showed an increase on last year :—

Sold to County Laboratory, ...	150
Stock at end of year, ...	75

INSTITUTION WORKSHOP.

This department was in charge of our handyman, J. Struthers, who was appointed on the death of G. M'Roberts. It is responsible for all the minor Institution repairs, one of the main items being the repair of broken windows.

Wherever possible we employ patients in this department who had some previous experience of joiner and paint work. Five patients enrolled during the year.

GARAGE.

This department is a good example of what can be done with tuberculous trainees, all the work being undertaken by patients under the supervision of our Motor Instructor.

Our Dennis Lorry and Ford Van were in constant demand by the various Colony Departments. The old Austin ambulance is becoming decrepit and will have to be replaced in the near future. A considerable number of patients, owing to their condition, now require to be admitted by ambulance.

FARM.

The stock is a pedigreed Ayrshire herd, and we hold a producer's licence for certified milk (the highest grade). The average figure for the routine veterinary inspection was 97 per cent. All the milk produced was purchased by the Institution, none being retailed. Any surplus milk was made into butter. Being members of the Scottish Milk Records Association, the milk production was regularly tested by the official tester, and the figures were as follows :—Average butter fat, 3·76 per cent. 5 cows yielded over 1,000 gallons. The average for the whole herd was 797 gallons. Bacteriological examination of the milk gave the result of 900 blood heat organisms per c.c., and no coliform bacilli in one-hundredth of a c.c.

The following were the awards gained at the various cattle shows :—

2nd and Highly Commended, ...	2-year old Heifer, ...	East Kilbride.
3rd and Commended,	1-year old Heifer, ...	do.
1st, ...	2-year old Heifer, ...	Strathaven.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, ...	1-year old Heifers, ...	do.
1st, ...	Pair 1 - year old Heifers, ...	do.
1st, ...	2-year old Heifer, ...	Hamilton.
1st, 3rd, ...	1-year old Heifers, ...	do.
2nd, ...	2-year old Heifer, ...	Chapelton.
1st, 2nd, ...	1-year old Heifers, ...	do.
1st, ...	Pair 1 - year old Heifers, ...	do.

The sale of year-old bulls continued to be a considerable source of profit to the farm, and this is a feature which should be advertised, as on it the reputation of a herd is established. Altogether during the year we sold 10 year-old bulls, the highest figure being 40 guineas at the Lanark Bull Sale.

The late frost somewhat retarded the growth of all crops. Pastures, however, were particularly good, hay and oats being a good crop and well got. Considering that this is not a good potato district, our potatoes were the usual fair crop. Turnips were exceptionally good.

In November our farm manager, Mr. William Borland, retired, and his place was taken by Mr. Thomas Pettigrew. The staff consisted of farm manager, dairymaid, byreman, assistant byreman, milker, 2 ploughmen, 2 outdoor workers.

The stock at the end of the year was as follows:—1 stock bull, 3 bull stirks, 1 bull calf, 38 cows, 25 heifers, 22 heifer calves, 6 work horses.

INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS.

These workshops have been fully described in previous reports. They take a unique place in the Colony's scheme, and afford the patients an opportunity of obtaining vocational training in basket-making, boot-repairing, cabinet-making, and motor-driving. There is a fully qualified instructor in charge of each department.

When a patient's previous occupation is a healthy one, one would never consider changing his vocation, as a man is naturally more expert in a trade at which he has worked for years; but, when the occupation is an unhealthy or dusty one—such as coal-mining—then, for tuberculous subjects, training in a new vocation is advisable. Similarly, when a patient's limbs have been crippled by tuberculous disease, this often renders him unfit for his previous occupation, and alters his whole outlook.

The reports on the trainees who had left the Colony on completion of their training continued to be satisfactory, and quite a number were working in their new trade. In any scheme of hospital reorganization in the County, one would not consider the scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis complete unless 60 beds were reserved for patients undergoing vocational training.

The workshops were worked at full pressure during the year, and the receipts totalled almost £1,000. Although this could be considered a good financial return, one must bear in mind that training is our first consideration.

49 patients enrolled for training as follows:—

Basket-making Department, ...	14
Boot-repairing Department, ...	8
Cabinet-making Department, ...	12
Motor Department, ...	15

Hairmyres Colony,
March, 1936

COUNTY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, STONEHOUSE.

REPORT BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Medical Superintendent—ALEXANDER SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.
Visiting Physician—ALEXANDER M'LEAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron—Miss H. J. MORE.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is little for me to add to what has been said during the past seven or eight years in these reports about the many difficulties arising principally through lack of accommodation. The beds available in Stonehouse and in the Orthopædic Ward at Hairmyres Colony have been constantly fully occupied: despite this the harassing necessity has frequently arisen of adopting any kind of makeshift in order to get admission to Stonehouse for very urgent cases. One can easily appreciate the point of view of the outside medical attendants, and the Dispensary Staff, whose duty it is to get the patients admitted for treatment, but it is no enviable task to try and satisfy a bombardment of requests for beds that simply are not available. This is my almost daily experience, and despite every expedient it has been found impossible to avoid a waiting list. One must hope that when the reorganisation at present being undertaken is complete, the number of beds available for orthopædic treatment will be generously adequate.

During 1935 there were usually more than 80 patients in residence in Stonehouse, while on occasion the number reached the impossible figure of 87. In addition I have had under my charge 34 beds for orthopædic cases in Hairmyres Colony.

There have been no extensive repairs carried out in the buildings during the year; nor has the equipment been greatly modified in view of the scheme for equipping a new Treatment Block in the reorganised Hairmyres. However, in the near future a new electrical installation will be necessary. The present motor generator and accumulator cells have long outlived their usefulness, and the essential services of the hospital such as the X-Ray apparatus, the Light Therapy apparatus, and the lighting of the operating theatre, are dependent on them.

Staff.—*The Medical Staff*, as before, consists of a resident superintendent who carries out the treatment including practically all the operative work, and a visiting doctor whose chief duty is the administration of anæsthetics.

The visiting dentist gives treatment in his department at regular intervals.

The *Nursing Staff* consists of a matron, 5 trained sisters, and 17 probationers.

Clerical Staff.—1 clerkess, full-time, non-resident.

Teaching Staff.—1 full-time, non-resident, female teacher.

Domestic Staff.—1 cook, 2 laundrymaids, and 12 maids.

Outdoor Staff.—2 engineers, 2 gardeners, and 1 fireman.

Patients.

Stonehouse Hospital consists of an indoor and outdoor department. and, as in former reports, the work of these two departments is classified separately.

Indoor Patients.

During 1935, 93 patients were admitted and 92 discharged from this institution, while 3 patients died.

The discharges are somewhat less than in 1934, due principally to a slight decrease in the number of glandular cases treated. The osseous lesions do not vary greatly in numbers, but the number of gland cases fluctuates from time to time, according to the severity of epidemics of the acute infectious diseases.

Twenty-four cases were transferred to Hairmyres Colony to complete their treatment after they had reached the ambulant stage. On the other hand any operative treatment, beyond minor procedures like the aspiration of psoas abscesses, &c., required by the patients in the Orthopædic Section of Hairmyres was carried out at Stonehouse, and celluloid splints, jackets, and plasters necessary for these patients were also made at Stonehouse.

As I pointed out last year this report does not now give a true statistical picture of the numbers and duration of treatment of patients because of frequent transfers to Hairmyres Colony. The Stonehouse report must, therefore, be considered along with the section of the Hairmyres report which deals with orthopædic work and which has been drafted by me on the same lines. I have frequently thought that it would be much more satisfactory to consider the Orthopædic Department at Hairmyres as part of the County orthopædic unit and to embody all the statistics in one comprehensive report. Meantime, however, this is not possible.

Place of residence of patients and age and sex distribution are detailed in Tables I and II.

TABLE I.

Avondale, ...	2	Glasgow, ...	1
Biggar, ...	1	Glassford, ...	1
Blantyre, ...	9	Hamilton, ...	4
Bothwell, ...	22	Lanark, ...	2
Cadder, ...	3	Lesmahagow, ...	6
Cambuslang, ...	7	New Monkland, ...	4
Cambusnethan, ...	2	Old Monkland, ...	6
Carluke, ...	2	Shotts, ...	11
Crawfordjohn, ...	2	Stonehouse, ...	2
Dalserf, ...	4		
			91
		Hamilton Burgh, 1, ...	1
		Total, ...	92

TABLE II.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age—Groups.	Tuberculous.	Non-Tuberculous.
– 5	6	1	7	Pre-School,	4	3
–10	10	12	22	School Age,	20	2
–15	12	13	25		24	1
–20	—	10	10	Adolescent,	8	2
–25	4	5	9		9	—
–30	4	3	7	Early Maturity,	7	—
–35	1	2	3		3	—
–40	2	2	4		4	—
–45	—	1	1		1	—
–50	2	—	2	Late Maturity,	2	—
–55	—	—	—		—	—
–60	—	—	—		—	—
–65	—	—	—		—	—
–70	—	—	—		—	—
–75	—	—	—		—	—
–80	—	2	2		2	—
	41	51	92		84	8

Non-Tuberculous Disease.

(See Table III.)

During the year 8 patients were found suffering from diseases other than tuberculosis.

The case of acute cervical adenitis was admitted under a diagnosis of tuberculous glands.

Cases 2 and 3 suffered from acute streptococcal arthritis of the hip. In the first of these simple drainage and immobilisation resulted, eventually, in complete recovery. The other patient was gravely ill on admission, having been regarded as suffering from acute rheumatism. Her joint was full of pus, and the head of the femur, a sequestrum merely, had to be removed. She made a good recovery after a protracted convalescence, and now walks fairly well, although there is, perforce, permanent shortening.

Case 4 was one of neglected osteomyelitis of the humerus, and operation was followed by complete recovery.

Case 5—a child with multiple streptococcal joint infections, also recovered after operation.

One patient, a boy of 13 years, suffered from sarcoma of the ilium. He was admitted here as a case of tuberculosis with abscess formation. Secondaries were already present, and only palliative measures were possible.

Case 8, found to be suffering from a b.coli pyelitis, was sent in for investigation as a suspected tuberculosis of the kidneys. After cystoscopy, catheterisation of the ureters, and pyelography, the diagnosis of non-tuberculous pyelitis was established.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The remaining 84 patients suffered from some form of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

SPINAL DISEASE (12 CASES).

(See Table IV.)

During the year, 12 patients suffering from tuberculosis of the spine were dismissed, and of these, it will be observed from the Table, 8 had healed and consolidated lesions and were dismissed well, but wearing celluloid jackets. Among these patients who were able to be dismissed with quiescent lesions one had had sinuses, and on account of this I did not anticipate his recovery, for it still remains the exception for any patient whose spinal lesion has given rise to sinus formation, of necessity secondarily infected with pyogenic organisms, to heal. Paresis of the lower limbs was present in two patients, who recovered.

Two patients, both with old standing lesions complicated by the formation of sinuses, were improved after surgical measures to their sinus tracks.

In the remaining cases admission was only of a temporary nature for the treatment of abscesses.

HIP JOINT (6 CASES).

(See Table V.)

There were six dismissals in the group suffering from tuberculosis of the hip joint and of these five had quiescent lesions, and were sent out wearing celluloid spica splints. In four instances there was considerable restoration of function in the joint, while in one the limb was, though quiescent, ankylosed.

The remaining patient suffered from extensive disease of the femur and pelvis of eleven years' duration. He had amyloid disease, and on this a parenchymatous nephritis supervened, so that he died.

KNEE JOINT (2 CASES).

(See Table VI.)

Only two patients, with lesions of the knee joint, were well enough to be dismissed from the hospital. They had quiescent lesions, and following our usual practice, were wearing walking caliper splints. This number is small, because for some reason, purely adventitious, many of the knee cases have been finding their way to the Orthopædic Ward in Hairmyres.

OTHER JOINTS (3 CASES).

(See Table VII.)

In this group were only three cases, all suffering from disease of the ankle joint. The three of them were dismissed well with celluloid appliances, two having had operations.

OTHER BONES (11 CASES).

(See Table VIII.)

In this Table are grouped the patients with miscellaneous osseous foci.

The dactylitis case was treated by splintage and light therapy, and made a good recovery, while a patient with a lesion of the left tarsus required operation for excision of the focus.

Five patients suffered from disease of the ribs and sternum. Three recovered, two of them having had operative treatment. On the other hand two left with improved lesions but without having completed their treatment.

The remaining four patients suffered from tuberculosis of some portion of the pelvis. Of these, three recovered, and one was greatly improved but developed facial erysipelas and had to be transferred to Motherwell Hospital: she was readmitted later to complete her treatment.

MULTIPLE TUBERCULOSIS (9 CASES).

(See Table IX).

As always, the least encouraging results were found in this group. One patient with tuberculous peritonitis and cervical adenitis recovered, while another, a man with disease of the spine and elbow joint, also went home well with his lesions quiescent. In five instances some degree of improvement was achieved while one patient went home at his own request, gravely ill, and another died from tuberculous meningitis.

GLANDULAR TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1935, 36 cases of tuberculosis of the glands were discharged, and with two exceptions, all were cervical.

It has been my practice here to employ surgical measures, including excision of local gland masses, unless where special contra-indications existed. The purely conservative treatment of glandular tuberculosis still has its vehement advocates, and recently some controversy between the two schools has again appeared in the medical press. Time and the experience of a large number of cases have gradually convinced me that exclusively conservative and general treatment takes far too long, and frequently fails to give results that are to be compared with those of surgical treatment. A large proportion of the patients referred to me have previously undergone long periods of general treatment reinforced by ultra-violet light therapy, and yet the progress of the disease has in many of them not been arrested, and in some of them, though apparently quiescent, the protruding gland mass remaining is cosmetically so repugnant that the patient demands its removal. Excision, after years of ultra-violet light irradiation have failed to effect a cure, is such a difficult matter, on account of dense encasement of the mass in fibrous tissue which embraces and adheres to the neighbouring vessels and nerves, that I feel that even the most convinced exponents of general treatment should not persist beyond three months if the gland masses are failing to respond.

The indications for operation are usually clear, and have been given before in these reports. Where a gland mass is being infected from a single accessible focus, in the naso-pharynx, after dealing with that focus, radical excision is the best means of getting a speedy and enduring result. Fortunately most cases fall into this category. On the other hand, when the distribution of the glands is such as to make it clear that the cervical enlargements are merely part of a more generalised glandular infection with a distant portal of entry in the mesentery or mediastinum, general treatment is the principal aim. Excision of a cervical mass should only be undertaken in this type of patient when the glands are threatening to caseate and form sinuses, or are so protuberant that the patient's cosmetic feelings are oppressed by them.

Of the cases discharged during 1935, 2 fell within the category of generalised infections, and so were not subjected to operative treatment. General measures combined with ultra-violet light irradiation were employed. The others, 34 in all, were operated on. In 19 instances complete and radical excision was performed, while 15 had abscesses incised and caseous debris removed. Eight of these patients had more than one operation. All were discharged well.

GENITO-URINARY TUBERCULOSIS (5 CASES).

Five patients with genito-urinary tuberculosis were dismissed during the year.

Two male patients had tuberculous epididymitis. They made good recoveries after epididymectomy.

Another male was admitted urgently from Hairmyres Colony with acute retention of urine due to calcareous deposits from extensive tuberculosis. He had previously been investigated by cystoscopy and pyelography, when it was found that one kidney was functionless and the other gravely involved. Suprapubic cystotomy was necessary.

Two female patients had nephrectomy performed after it had been established by pyelography and catheterisation of ureters that their disease was unilateral. They were discharged in a greatly improved condition with their wounds healed. The operations in these last two cases were performed by Mr. Jacobs the urological surgeon.

Treatment and General Remarks.

We have followed our usual practice in treatment during the year, and have made no radical innovations. Mostly we have relied on conservative orthopædic measures, but where necessary, surgical intervention has been undertaken. Recognising that the local lesion is but a focal manifestation of a general or constitutional infection, we have paid particular attention to general treatment including heliotherapy. Our methods have been detailed by me elsewhere and summarised particularly in the 1931 report of this hospital.

Spine cases are treated by immobilisation in hyperextension on special frames until the quiescent stage is reached and the lesion consolidated. Thereafter the patients are allowed up in celluloid jackets.

Hip joint cases are treated by traction and immobilisation in good position of abduction during the active phase, so that deformity is prevented or corrected and the local symptoms relieved. Later, long spica celluloid splints are fitted and the patients allowed up with crutches. Corrective operations such as tenotomy of the adductors and osteotomy are performed where necessary.

In knee joint cases we are still making use of the walking caliper splint in the quiescent phase in preference to celluloid or certalmid apparatus.

Abscesses, when complicating bone and joint lesions, are treated by aspiration and never by incision, unless a secondary pyogenic infection is superimposed.

Celluloid Appliances.—During the year 31 new celluloid appliances were made and 26 repairs or alterations carried out. The types of the new appliances were as follows :—

Spinal Jackets, ...	15
Hip Spica Splints, ...	9
Knee Splints, ...	1
Ankle Splints, ...	5
Elbow Splints, ...	1

Eight new appliances, 4 spinal jackets, 3 hip splints, and 1 ankle splint, were made for patients in Hairmyres; and four repairs carried out.

As formerly the entire process in the manufacture of these appliances, from the initial plaster cast to the finished product, was carried out in the hospital.

Bedside Tuition.—It has always been our practice here to encourage the patients during their long residence—for the treatment of most bone and joint tuberculosis is a tedious and protracted process—to occupy their time with light congenial work graduated to their physical limitations.

The children of school age are taught as much as possible of the usual school subjects. All patients, both children and adults, are taught handicrafts—sewing, embroidery, beadwork, basket work, leather work, &c.

Tuberculous patients, if their days are unoccupied, easily give way to boredom, and these light tasks help to keep boredom, the forerunner of discontent and apathy, at bay. It is remarkable how keen even the male patients become on embroidery and needlework.

At Christmas time an exhibition of the work was held in the Treatment Block and judging by the press reports, most of those who saw it were surprised at its high quality and variety. The exhibition served two purposes. It showed the public what could be accomplished when the interest of the patients had been aroused, and, needless to say, it gave great satisfaction and encouragement to the patients to have their work inspected and admired by their relatives and visitors.

X-ray Department.

During the year 625 radiological examinations were made, 193 of these being of indoor patients, and 432 of outdoor patients.

Dental Treatment.

The visiting dentist paid three visits during the year and 23 patients were treated as follows :—

Extractions, ...	48
Fillings, ...	13
Scaling, ...	1

Indoor Operations.

The indoor operative work is detailed in the following table :—

1. OPERATIONS WITH GENERAL OR SPINAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Operation.	Remarks.
Tub. Cervical Adenitis ...	19	Excision.	Well.
Do. do. ...	24	Incision and scraping.	Well.
Tub. of cervical spine with sinus.	1	Incision and drainage.	Improved.
Tub. of spine with sinus.	2	Do.	Improved.
Tub. of sternum with sinus.	1	Incision and removal of sequestra.	Well.
Tub. of rib with sinus.	1	Resection of rib.	Well.
Tub. of foot.	1	Removal of sequestra, etc.	Well.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Operation.	Remarks.
Tub. of tarsus.	1	Excision of focus.	Well.
Tuberculous Dactylitis.	1	Excision of phalanx.	Well.
Tub. of breast with sinus.	1	Excision.	Well.
Tuberculous Epididymitis.	2	Epididymectomy.	Well.
Tub. of kidneys and Bladder with retention.	1	Suprapubic cystotomy.	Improved.
Tub. of kidney.	2	Nephrectomy.	Wound healed.
Pyelitis.	1	Cystoscopy and catheterisation of ureters.	Non-tuberculous pyelitis.
Acute cervical adenitis.	1	Incision and drainage.	Well.
Empyema.	1	Resection of rib.	Well.
Acute septic arthritis of shoulder.	1	Drainage and sequestrotomy.	Well.
Acute septic arthritis of knee.	2	Incision and drainage.	Well.
Ischio-rectal fistula.	1	Excision.	Well.
Osteomyelitis of radius.	1	Drainage, etc.	Well.
Osteomyelitis of hand.	1	Drainage, etc.	Well.
Brodie's abscess.	1	Removal of sequestra.	Well.
Lacerated wound of forearm.	1	Suturing.	Well.
Whitlow.	3	Incision, etc.	Well.
Total,	71		

2. MINOR OPERATIONS WITH LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Aspiration of psoas abscesses, paracentesis, &c. = 488.

TABLE III.

NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

No.	Sex.	Age in Years.	Disease.	Treatment.	Result.	Residence in Days.	Remarks.
1	M.	1	Acute cervical adenitis.	Incision and drainage.	Well.	16	—
2	M.	1	Acute streptococcal arthritis of hip.	Drainage and plaster.	Well.	351	Able to walk normally.
3	F.	9	Acute streptococcal arthritis of hip and wrist.	Drainage and removal of sequestra, etc.	Well.	541	Head of femur removed with resulting shortening.
4	M.	9	Osteomyelitis of humerus.	Sequestrotomy.	Healed.	165	—
5	M.	1	Streptococcal pyaemia.	Drainage of joints, etc.	Well.	55	—
6	F.	15	Acute arthritis of hip.	Plaster.	Well.	241	Able to walk normally.
7	M.	13	Sarcoma of ilium with secondaries.	Palliative.	Died.	283	—
8	F.	15	Pyelitis.	Medicinal.	Well.	219	Investigation for Tb. Kidney.

TABLE IV.

SPINAL DISEASE (12 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Whole of cervical spine with discharging sinus.	F.	28	20	Drainage.	—	1	—	—	—	27	—
2	6th-11th dorsal vertebrae with paresis of lower limbs.	F.	10	4	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	2117	—
3	8th and 9th dorsal vertebrae.	F.	32	1	Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	2	Quiescent on admission. Admitted for new celluloid jacket.
4	9th-12th dorsal vertebrae, right-sided psoas abscess, and paresis.	M.	4	1	Recumbency. Aspiration. Operation. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	1350	Transferred to Hairmyres.
5	Dorso-lumbar spine with right psoas abscess.	F.	76	1	Aspiration.	—	—	1	—	—	2	Aspiration of psoas abscess for Douglas Cottage Hospital.
6	Dorso-lumbar spine with right psoas abscess.	F.	76	1	Aspiration.	—	—	1	—	—	2	Re-admitted for aspiration.

Table IV.—*Continued.*

7	12th dorsal vertebra to 3rd lumbar vertebra with psoas abscess.	M.	20	1	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	1509	—
8	12th dorsal vertebra to 5th lumbar vertebra with psoas abscess.	F.	11	9	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	944	Able to walk normally.
9	2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae.	M.	46	15	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	73	Admitted because of some renewed activity in an old lesion.
10	2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae.	M.	46	15	Plaster cast.	1	—	—	—	—	2	Admitted for plaster. Could not remain for domestic reasons.
11	2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae.	M.	6	$\frac{2}{12}$	Recumbency. Celluloid jacket.	1	—	—	—	—	421	Able to walk well.
12	2nd-4th lumbar vertebrae with discharging psoas abscess.	F.	37	2	Recumbency. Injections of Calot's paste.	—	1	—	—	—	628	—

TABLE V.

Hip Cases (6 Cases).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Right hip. Disease of epiphysis of femur and acetabulum.	M.	8	2	Extension. Plaster. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	841	Position good.
2	Right hip. Disease of head of femur and acetabulum with abscess.	M.	9	4	Extension. Aspiration. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	586	Transferred to Hairmyres.
3	Right hip. Extensive disease of femur and acetabulum with abscess.	F.	14	1	Extension. Aspiration. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	1056	Now healed and ankylosed.
4	Left hip. Early disease of femoral epiphysis.	F.	14	$\frac{10}{12}$	Extension. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	673	Movement free. No shortening.
5	Left hip. Disease of femoral epiphysis.	F.	17	$1\frac{6}{12}$	Extension. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	650	Slight limitation of movement.
6	Extensive disease of femur and pelvis with sinuses.	M.	20	11	Operation, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	1673	Amyloid disease.

TABLE VI

KNEE-JOINT (2 CASES)

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected. &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Left knee. Epiphyseal disease of femur and tibia.	F.	5	3	Aspiration. Extension. Celluloid splint. Walking caliper.	1	—	—	—	—	177	—
2	Left knee. Extensive old disease of femur and tibia with deformity.	F.	7	4	Extension. Walking caliper.	1	—	—	—	—	133	Transferred to Hairmyres.

TABLE VII.

OTHER JOINTS (3 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region Affected. &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.	Residence in Days	Remarks.
1	Right ankle. Disease of astragalus with abscess formation.	M.	5	$\frac{3}{12}$	Operation. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	109	Transferred to Hairmyres.
2	Left ankle. Extensive disease of astragalus and tarsal bones.	M.	12	3	Operation. Aspiration. Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	505	Walking normally.
3	Left ankle. Disease of lower end of tibia and astragalus.	F.	18	2	Celluloid splint.	1	—	—	—	—	90	—

TABLE VIII.

OTHER BONES (11 CASES).

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Years.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in Days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Dactylitis of index finger left hand.	M.	8	$\frac{4}{12}$	Splintage. Light therapy.	1	—	—	—	—	40	Transferred to Hairmyres.
2	Disease of left tarsus.	F.	3	2	Operation. Splintage. Light therapy.	1	—	—	—	—	209	Home at parent's request.
3	12th left rib with abscess.	F.	9	1	Resection of rib.	1	—	—	—	—	253	Transferred to Hairmyres.
4	11th left rib with abscess.	M.	13	$\frac{3}{12}$	Aspiration.	1	—	—	—	—	251	—
5	Disease of 9th right rib with sinus.	F.	14	$\frac{3}{12}$	Removal of sequestra.	1	—	—	—	—	121	—
6	Disease of sternum with spread to 4th and 5th right ribs with abscess.	F.	21	$\frac{3}{12}$	Aspiration. Ultra Violet Light therapy.	—	1	—	—	—	114	Went home at own request.

7	Disease of sternum with abscess.	M.	30	$\frac{4}{12}$	Aspiration. Operation. Ultra Violet Light therapy.	—	1	—	—	—	195	Refused transfer to Hairmyres.
8	Disease of left ischium with sinus.	F.	9	$\frac{4}{12}$	Operation.	—	1	—	—	—	113	Transferred to Motherwell with facial erysipelas.
9	Tuberculosis of ilium.	M.	13	$\frac{2}{12}$	Splintage.	1	—	—	—	—	206	Walks normally.
10	Old tuberculosis of sacrum.	F.	18	$\frac{3}{12}$	Recumbency.	1	—	—	—	—	61	Home at own request.
11	Tuberculosis of sacrum with sequestrum.	F.	22	2	Removal of sequestrum. Recumbency.	1	—	—	—	—	171	—

TABLE IX.

MULTIPLE TUBERCULOSIS—9 CASES.

No. of Case.	Condition on Admission. Region affected, &c.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Illness in Year.	Treatment.	Result.					Residence in days.	Remarks.
						Healed.	Improved.	I.S.Q.	Worse.	Fatal.		
1	Tuberculous peritonitis with free fluid. Tuberculous adenitis.	M.	7	$1\frac{6}{12}$	General.	1	—	—	—	—	784	Transferred to Hairmyres.
2	Tuberculosis of breast. Tuberculosis of glands. Chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.	F.	22	$2\frac{6}{12}$	Operative.	—	1	—	—	—	106	Transferred to Hairmyres.
3	Pulmonary tuberculosis with empyema.	M.	27	$\frac{3}{12}$	Resection of rib.	—	1	—	—	—	98	Re-transferred to Hairmyres.
4	Cervical adenitis. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberculous meningitis.	F.	32	14	General.	—	—	—	—	1	64	—
5	Multiple tubercle of both feet and of the malar bone.	F.	17	10	Operative.	—	1	—	—	—	321	Home at mother's request.

6	Disease of 10th to 12th dorsal vertebrae and 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae with abscess. Right hip: Disease of femur and acetabulum with sinuses.	F.	18	2	Recumbency. Aspiration. Splintage. Walking caliper.	—	1	—	—	—	3222	—
7	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberculosis of spine, right hip, with sinuses. Tuberculosis of ribs.	M.	28	3	Aspiration. Extension. Splintage. Operation.	—	—	—	1	—	1220	Home at own request.
8	Extensive disease of spine and left hip with sinuses. Tuberculosis of epididymis, etc.	M.	29	10	Operative.	—	1	—	—	—	276	—
9	Spine: Disease of 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae with psoas abscess. Disease of right elbow.	M.	34	1	Recumbency. Aspiration. Celluloid jacket. Incision of elbow.	1	—	—	—	—	1194	—

Outdoor Department.

During the year 4,089 attendances were paid at the Outpatient Department, and in 837 instances the patients were seen for the first time. Details of the 837 new cases are contained in the following Tables. As in former years all the cases were sent on the recommendation of the Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, or General Practitioners.

Consultations.

A. TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary, 9; Spontaneous Pneumothorax, 2,	11
Abdominal,	2
Renal,	2
Glandular,	50
Bones and Joints :—Spine, 16; Sacro-iliac, 1; Hip, 15; Knee, 1; Ankle, 1; Shoulder, 2; Wrist, 2; Rib, 6; Others, 5; Multiple, 2,	51
Total,	116

B. NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary System—	
Bronchitis, 8; Pul.Fibrosis, 6; Empyema, 3; Pleurisy, 4; Carcinoma of lung, 1,	22
Digestive System—	
Gastric Ulcer, 3; Gastritis, 1; Cholecystitis, 2; Cardiospasm, 1; Intestinal Colic, 1; Pyloric Stenosis, 1; Carcinoma, 1; Chronic Appendicitis, 1; Post Operative Adhesions, 1,	12
Nervous System—	
Infantile Paralysis, 9; Bell's Paralysis, 1; Post Typhoid Paralysis, 1; Birth Paralysis, 1; Hemiplegia, 1; Brachial Neuritis, 2; Anxiety Neurosis, 2,	17
Genito-Urinary System—	
Renal Calculi, 11; Cystitis, 2; Nephritis, 1,	14
Diseases of Special Organs—	
Chronic Mastoiditis,	3

Bones and Joints—

Fractures, 67; Dislocations, 4; Sprains, 19; Synovitis, 2; Periostitis, 5; Osteomyelitis, 5; Osteoarthritis, 10; Rheumatoid Arthritis, 13; Acute Septic Arthritis, 4; Sarcoma, 1; Sacro-iliac Strain, 4; Perthes's Disease, 2; Rickets, 6; Scoliosis and Kyphosis, 5; Congenital Abnormality of Spine, 2; Internal Derangement of Knee Joint, 1; Metatarsalgia, 1; Flat Foot, 1; Pes Cavus, 2; Talipes Valgus, 1; Hallux Valgus, 1; Hallux Rigidus, 1; Hammer Toe, 1, ... 158

Skin—

Eczema, 4; Angio-neurotic Œdema, 1, ... 5

Septic Diseases—

Cellulitis, 3; Pyæmia, 1; Acute Abscess, 9; Retroperitoneal Abscess, 1; Ischio-rectal Abscess, 1, ... 15

Miscellaneous—

Foreign Bodies, 7; Shrapnel and Gunshot Wounds, 3; Sciatica, 2; Fibrositis, 6; Tenosynovitis, 5; Rupture of Tendon, 1; Coccydinia, 1; Branchial Cyst, 1; Sebaceous Cyst, 2; Phlebitis, 1; Diabetes, 2; Unerupted Molar, 1; Alopecia, 3, ... 35

Total, ... 281

Operations.

System.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Operation.	Remarks.
Osseous.	Tub. of spine with psoas abscess.	2	Repeated aspirations, etc.	Admitted later.
	Tub. of sternum with sinus.	1	Incision and drainage.	Improved. Admitted later.
	Tub. of Rib.	3	Repeated aspirations, etc.	Admitted later.
	Tub. of Rib.	1	Do.	Well.
	Tub. of ilium with abscess.	1	Do.	Admitted later.
	Tub. of knee with abscess.	1	Do.	Well.
	Tub. of Ankle.	1	Do.	Improved.
	Tub. Dactylitis.	1	Do.	Well.

System.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Operation.	Remarks.
Glandular.	Tub. Cervical Adenitis.	4	Excision.	Well.
	Do.	7	Incision and scraping.	Well.
Miscellaneous.	Acute abscess of neck.	3	Incision.	Well.
	Acute abscess of arm.	1	Do.	Well.
	Septic prepatellar bursitis.	1	Do.	Well.
	Sebaceous Cyst.	2	Excision.	Well.
	Pleurisy with effusion.	1	Paracentesis.	Well.

X-ray Examinations.

A. TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17; Spontaneous Pneumothorax, 1, ...	18
Abdominal, ...	1
Glandular, ...	1
Bones and Joints:—Spine, 13; Hip, 14; Knee, 1; Shoulder, 2; Wrist, 2; Rib, 5; Others, 4, ...	41
Total, ...	61

B. NON-TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Pulmonary System—	
Normal, 3; Bronchitis, 7; Pulmonary Fibrosis, 6; Pleurisy, 4; Empyema, 5; Spontaneous Pneumothorax, 1; Carcinoma, 1, ...	27
Digestive System—	
Gastritis, 1; Cholecystitis and Gallstones, 1; Cardiospasm, 1; Intestinal Stasis, 1; Chronic Appendicitis, 1; Carcinoma, 1, ...	6
Genito-Urinary System—	
Normal, 5; Renal Calculi, 12, ...	17
Injuries to Bones and Joints—	
Normal, 29; Fractures, 77; Dislocations, 5; Sacro-iliac Strain, 3, ...	114

Diseases of Bones and Joints—	
Normal, 17; Acute Synovitis, 4; Acute Septic Arthritis, 5; Rheumatoid Arthritis, 5; Osteoarthritis, 11; Arthritis Deformans, 1; Perthes's Disease, 2; Internal Derangement of Knee Joint, 2; Periostitis, 6; Osteomyelitis, 10; Rickets, 3; Acute Articular Rheumatism, 1; Osteomata, 1; Sarcoma, 1, ...	69
Deformities of Bones and Joints—	
Scoliosis and Kyphosis, 5; Congenital Abnormality of Spine, 2; Pes Cavus, 2; Flat Foot, 1; Hallux Rigidus, 1; Hallux Valgus, 1; Talipes Equino Varus, 1, ...	13
Miscellaneous—	
Foreign Bodies, 6; Shrapnel and Gunshot Wounds, 2; Ischio Rectal Fistula, 1; Aneurism of Aorta, 1, ...	10
Total, ...	256

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.—38 patients attended for the first time for ultra-violet light therapy, 2,196 revisits were paid, and 4,247 exposures were given. Many of these patients required dressings, and in all, 446 were done during the year.

Electrical Treatment.—28 patients received courses of electrical treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, infantile paralysis, &c.

Miscellaneous and Dressings.—The remaining 27 cases attended for dressings, plasters, injections, &c.

Revisits.—In addition to the new cases, revisits were paid during the year for the undernoted purposes:—

Operations, ...	26	Miscellaneous, ...	32
X-ray Examinations,	115	Electrical Treatment,	289
Consultations, ...	400	Dressings, ...	194

Outpatient Department as After-Care Centre.

The Outpatient Department at Stonehouse fulfills several functions. In the first place it is a diagnostic centre where consultations and radiological examinations are carried out on orthopædic patients, referred for special opinion from the various dispensaries and clinics throughout the County. Also, minor operations, ultra-violet light therapy, electrical therapy, dressings, &c., are undertaken. Lastly, it acts as an after-care centre.

This subject of after-care is so important that it is referred to again. It is essential to have efficient and organised after-care for all patients suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints for a variety of reasons. Tuberculosis in a bone or joint is merely part of a general infection, so that recrudescences at the original site or outcropping at a new site are always possibilities. They arise slowly and insidiously, and require trained observation for their detection. Also, it must be borne in mind that once the disease is quiescent most patients are dismissed in some kind of apparatus, spine cases in celluloid jackets, hip cases in spica-splints, knee cases in walking caliper splints, &c. These appliances have to be worn for varying periods to immobilise the affected parts and to maintain the best relative position. The patients are therefore encouraged to report here at regular intervals as long as the wearing of an appliance is necessary, so that adjustments, repairs, and renewals may be attended to when the need arises. Even in patients with disease long quiescent but with permanent deformity such as shortening in a limb, attendance must be made for surgical boots.

This conception of the outpatient department as an after-care centre has been steadily developed here, and the facilities it affords have been appreciated by most of the patients, though there are always a certain number who fail to take timely advantage of periodic re-examination and advice.

Hours of Consultations and Treatment.

CONSULTATIONS.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 2 p.m.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 2 p.m.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.—
Females—Monday and Thursday from 1.15 p.m.
Males—Tuesday from 3 p.m., and Saturday from 10 a.m.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.—By arrangement at time of consultation.

OUTDOOR OPERATIONS—DRESSINGS AND PLASTERS.—By arrangement.

COUNTY SANATORIUM, UPPERTOWN, LONGRIGGEND.

Physician Superintendent—G. Macleod Millar, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Visiting Physician—Richard Rae, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron—Miss Campbell.

Admissions and Discharges.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
46	78	*70	14	40

84

* Two patients were readmitted and completed two periods of residence during the year, making a net total of 85 discharged and 10 died, and the subsequent statistics deal with the total of 95.

Place of Residence.—All cases discharged resided in the County of Lanark, the place of residence according to parish being as follows :—

Avondale, ...	2	Old Monkland, ...	4
East Kilbride, ...	2	Shotts, ...	4
Blantyre, ...	5	Lesmahagow, ...	1
Bothwell, ...	31	Cadder, ...	6
Cambuslang, ...	11	Carnwath, ...	1
Cambusnethan, ...	5	Rutherglen, ...	2
Dalserf, ...	3		
Glasford, ...	1		84
Lanark, ...	1		
New Monkland, ...	5		

Age and Sex.—In the following table the cases are shown classified according to age and sex, and according to age-groups for both sexes, each age-group also containing the pulmonary, non-pulmonary, tuberculised, and non-tuberculous cases referable to it :—

Quinquennial Periods.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Age-Groups.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Suspect.	Non-Tuberculous.
– 5	6	6	12	Pre-School, ...	—	5	1	6
–10	1	12	13	School Age, ...	1	4	1	7
–15	1	12	13		1	6	—	6
–20	—	5	5	Adolescent, ...	2	3	—	—
–25	2	13	15		13	—	—	2
–30	2	8	10	Early Maturity,	9	—	—	1
–35	2	5	7		6	1	—	—
–40	—	2	2		2	—	—	—
–45	2	1	3		3	—	—	—
–50	1	1	2	Late Maturity, ...	1	—	—	1
–55	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
–60	—	1	1		—	—	—	1
–65	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
–70	1	—	1		1	—	—	—
	18	66	84		39	19	2	24
	84				84			

Duration of Residence.

	Residence in Days.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Pulmonary, ...	1,185	4	191
Non-Pulmonary, ...	460	34	181
Suspect, ...	289	34	161
Non-Tuberculous, ...	289	10	114

	Residence in Months.							
	0-1	1-3	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24	Over.
Pulmonary, ...	5	10	13	3	1	4	2	1
Non-Pulmonary, ...	—	9	2	1	6	1	—	—
Suspect, ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous, ...	3	9	7	4	1	—	—	—

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—After observation or at the end of their period of sanatorium treatment, 12 cases were transferred to other institutions, as follows:—

Motherwell, ...	6 Diphtheria : 1 Empyema.	
Hairmyres, ...	2	
Stonehouse, ...	1	
Bellshill, ...	1	

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(39 Cases).

Included under this heading are the following 3 cases of *tuberculous pleurisy* :—

F. 35. History of recurrent pleurisy since 1930. Recurrence Jan. 1935 Well on discharge after 130 days.

F. 38. Convalescent after pleurisy with effusion. Discharged well after 75 days' residence.

F. 25. Admitted as pleurisy with effusion. Been aspirated prior to admission. Late aspiration showed pus. Transferred to Motherwell Hospital after 35 days' residence.

These cases having been deducted, there remain 36 cases of *parenchymatous tuberculosis.*

DURATION OF ILLNESS.—The duration of illness recorded at the time of admission, and stated in monthly periods, was as follows :—

Classification on Admission.	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
Group I, ...	1	1	—	—	—	3	5
Group II, ...	4	5	2	—	—	9	20
Group III,	3	2	2	—	—	4	11

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—9 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died, and the duration of illness from the date of onset to that of death was thus recorded in monthly periods :—

1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24
3	2	—	1	—	—	3

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The general condition of the patients on discharge is shown in the following tabular statement :—

Classification on Admission.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
Group I, ...	2	3	—	—	—
Group II, ...	2	8	3	3	4
Group III, ...	—	—	—	5	6

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Bacteriological examinations showed that 72 per cent. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit :—

Classification on Admission.	Positive.	Negative.
Group I., ...	2	3
Group II., ...	14	5
Group III., ...	10	1

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 (1 Case).—One case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a child under 15 years was admitted.

T.A. aet. 8 years.
X-ray positive.
5 spits positive.
Definite clinical signs.
Temperature 98-102°.

Was taken home by parents after 115 days' residence—deterioration.

SPUTUM NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (10 Cases).—In the spit negative cases the X-ray was positive in nine instances and doubtful in one. The following confirmatory signs were found:—

Crepitations, ...	4
Haemoptysis, ...	5
Crepitation and Haemoptysis, ...	1

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(19 Cases).

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis requiring only hygienic and nursing treatment were dealt with in the Institution, and those for whom operative treatment or special appliances were necessary were transferred to Hairmyres or Stonehouse Hospitals.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS (8 Cases).—There were 8 cases discharged during the year.

In 2 cases the condition was quiescent at time of discharge, 3 were improved, 1 showed deterioration, and the remaining 2 died.

BONES AND JOINTS (3 Cases).—There were 3 cases in which bones or joints were affected:—

(1) Dactylitis of finger. Transferred to Hairmyres.

(2) Metatarsal bones of left foot. Discharging sinus. Transferred to Stonehouse.

(3) Mastoid affected. Meningitis developed. Child died after 38 days' residence.

GLANDS (5 Cases).—In 2 cases the cervical glands were affected, and in the remaining three the hilus glands. All were discharged—much improved.

LUPUS (1 Case).—1 case of lupus of leg was treated and was discharged—improved—after 85 days in hospital.

KIDNEY (1 Case).—1 Case of tuberculosis of the kidney was transferred to Hairmyres for further investigation and treatment.

The remaining case, a child of 6 years, was taken home by the parents after 34 days' residence and was probably a case of generalised tuberculosis.

Suspected Tuberculosis.

(2 Cases).

Children who show a positive reaction to tuberculin tests and have radiological abnormality are grouped in this class.

Two of the cases discharged were in this category.

Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

(24 Cases).

In 24 cases—that is, 29·7 per cent. of those under review—the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered, as follows:—

ADULTS (5).—*Notified pulmonary tuberculosis* (5).—Pulmonary fibrosis, 2; debility, 1; cardiac disease, 1; tracheal stenosis, 1.

CHILDREN (19).—*Notified pulmonary tuberculosis* (2).—Asthma and bronchitis, 1; myocarditis and bronchial catarrh, 1.

Notified abdominal tuberculosis (5).—Debility, 3; Gastritis, 1; Chronic Bronchitis, 1.

Notified suspected tuberculosis for observation (12).—Pulmonary fibrosis, 3; hilum adenitis, 1; anæmia and debility, 4; debility and bronchitis, 2; pneumonia (delayed resolution), 2.

Special Examinations and Treatment.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.—This form of treatment was carried out by transferring patients to Motherwell Hospital for the initial operation and for re-fills.

During the year 7 patients received this treatment.

2 of the patients were discharged. In 1 instance treatment was unsuccessful owing to adhesions, and this patient went home at her own request. The second case was discharged—improved. The remaining cases were still under treatment at the end of the year.

Treatment with intravenous crisalbine or intra muscularly myocrisin was given in 8 cases during the year.

In most instances the patient showed some improvement, but in one case treatment had to be stopped owing to the intolerance of the injections by the patient.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.—Suitable cases received this form of treatment, and the results in these selected cases were good. 8 cases were treated during the year.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—89 patients were X-rayed at the County Hospital, Motherwell, the radiographs being sent to the Sanatorium and read in conjunction with the clinical picture.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST.—9 cases were referred to the consulting laryngologist.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The visiting dentist made 6 visits and treated 50 patients, the total number of extractions being 89.

Administration.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—No building extensions were undertaken during the year.

ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation was unchanged, and consisted of 39 beds and 14 cots, allocated as follows—Adult males, 9; adult females (open cases), 19, adult females (closed cases), and juvenile females, 11; cots, 14.

STAFF.—The *Medical Staff* of 2 is non-resident. The *Nursing Staff* comprises the Matron, 2 general trained sisters, 4 staff nurses and 4 probationers. *Domestic Staff.*—1 cook, 2 laundry maids, and 8 maids. *Outdoor Staff.*—1 engineer attendant (resident) and 2 assistant gardener-firemen (1 resident).

COUNTY SANATORIUM, SHOTTS.

Physician-Superintendent—Catherine B. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Physician—John M'Millan, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss Simons.

Admissions and Discharges.

In Residence 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died during year.	In Residence 31st December.
41	73	*58	10	46
		68		

*One patient was readmitted and completed two periods of residence during the year, making a net total of 57 discharged and 10 died, and the subsequent statistics deal with the total of 67.

Place of Residence.

All the cases discharged during the year resided within the County of Lanark, and the parish of residence is shown in the following table :—

Avondale, ...	1	Dalserf, ...	6
Barony, ...	1	East Kilbride, ...	1
Biggar, ...	1	Hamilton, ...	3
Blantyre, ...	4	Lanark, ...	1
Bothwell, ...	21	New Monkland, ...	2
Cadder, ...	1	Old Monkland, ...	2
Cambuslang, ...	7	Rutherglen, ...	4
Cambusnethan, ...	2	Shotts, ...	8
Carnwath, ...	2		
			67

AGE AND SEX.

The following table shows the patients discharged, classified according to age group, sex, and type of disease:—

Quinquenial Periods	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Age Groups	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Suspected Tuberculosis	Non-Tuberculous
— 5	3	1	4	Pre-School, ...	—	—	2	2
—10	6	4	10	School Age, ...	1	3	4	2
—15	7	—	7		1	—	—	6
—20	5	2	7	Adolescent, ...	4	1	—	2
—25	2	4	6		5	—	—	1
—30	4	4	8	Early Maturity,	8	—	—	—
—35	6	2	8		4	3	—	1
—40	2	1	3		3	—	—	—
—45	4	1	5		2	1	—	2
—50	3	—	3	Late Maturity, ...	3	—	—	—
—55	1	—	1		1	—	—	—
—60	2	1	3		2	—	—	1
—65	2	—	2		1	—	—	1
—70	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
	47	20	67		35	8	6	18

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

	Residence in Days		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Pulmonary, ...	1,659	4	205
Non-Pulmonary, ...	295	2	100
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	286	30	141
Non-Tuberculous, ...	299	20	130

Residence in Months.

	0-1	1-3	-6	-9	-12	-18	-24	Over.
Pulmonary, ...	8	6	8	5	3	4	—	1
Non-Pulmonary, ...	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Suspected Tuberculosis,	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous, ...	1	6	7	2	2	—	—	—

TRANSFERS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Hairmyres Colony, - - - - -	6
County Hospital, Motherwell, - - -	1 Diabetes
County Orthopædic Hospital, Stonehouse, -	1
County Sanatorium, Uppertown, - - -	1
County Hospital, Bellshill, - - - -	1

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(35 Cases).

Included under this heading are the following 4 cases of *tuberculous pleurisy* :—

M.22.—Convalescent pleurisy, no parenchymatous deposits, general health excellent on discharge after 148 days.

M.13.—Convalescent pleurisy, definite old hilum deposits, parenchyma negative, tuberculin tests positive. Discharged well after 279 days.

M.31.—Pleurisy 13 years before admission, history of occasional staining, indefinite hilum deposits, no parenchymatous lesions. No evidence of active tuberculosis. Condition unchanged when discharged at his own request after 27 days.

F.20.—Convalescent pleurisy, no parenchymatous deposits. Discharged well after 52 days.

These cases having been deducted, there remain 31 cases of *parenchymatous tuberculosis.*

DURATION OF ILLNESS.—The duration of illness recorded at the time of admission, and stated in monthly periods, was as follows :—

Classification on Admission.	1-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24	Total.
Group I, ...	2	1	—	—	—	6	9
Group II, ...	2	2	2	1	—	6	13
Group III, ...	1	1	1	—	—	6	9

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF FATAL CASES.—9 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis died, and the duration of illness from the date of onset to that of death was thus recorded in monthly periods:—

1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-18	18-24	Over 24
1	—	1	2	—	—	5

GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The general condition of the patients on discharge is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Classification on Admission.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Stat.	Worse.	Died.
Group I, ...	4	1	2	—	2
Group II, ...	—	7	6	—	—
Group III, ...	—	—	—	2	7

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.—Bacteriological examinations showed that 64·5 per cent. of the verified cases had tubercle bacilli in the spit:—

Classification on Admission.	Positive.	Negative.	No Spit.
Group I, ...	1	6	2
Group II, ...	10	1	2
Group III, ...	9	—	—

SPUTUM NEGATIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (11 Cases).—In 6 of these cases the X-ray was positive, and the diagnosis was further supported by the following confirmatory signs:—

Crepitations, ...	1
Crepitations, hæmoptysis, ...	2
Crepitations, hæmoptysis, pleurisy, positive spit prior to admission, ...	1
Hæmoptysis, ...	1
Positive spit prior to admission, ...	1

Two cases of chronic fibrotic tuberculosis had no confirmatory symptoms. Both had quiescent lesions of old standing, and X-rays were definitely positive.

Two patients, each with hæmoptysis, crepitations, and positive spit prior to admission, were not X-rayed on account of the short duration of their stay, one going home against advice after 4 days, the other after 5 days.

The remaining case was that of a girl of 6 years with a positive X-ray prior to admission, who developed tuberculous meningitis, and died after 8 days.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(8 Cases).

One patient, a boy of 16 years, notified as tuberculous peritonitis, went home after one night, no established diagnosis being made in his case.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS.

(3 Cases).

M.33.—Admitted after aspiration of ascitic fluid in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, distension, resistance, pain and tenderness; discharged well after 240 days.

M.9.—Admitted from County Hospital, Motherwell, after treatment for laryngitis; tension, resistance, pain, diarrhœa; taken home against advice after 13 days. Condition unchanged.

F.9.—Distension, resistance, pain; transferred to non-pulmonary ward, Uppertown Sanatorium, after 8 days. Condition unchanged.

BONES AND JOINTS.

(4 Cases).

M.43.—Dorsal spine affected; old standing case with marked kyphosis; condition quiescent. Discharged after 133 days.

M.32.—Dorsal spine affected; of long duration, with marked deformity; transferred Motherwell with diabetes mellitis after 6 days.

F.32.—Dorsal spine affected; old standing case with marked deformity; condition quiescent; discharged after 295 days.

M.9.—Early tuberculous disease of hip joint with marked limitation of movement; transferred Hairmyres Colony (orthopædic section) after 100 days.

Suspected Tuberculosis.

(6 Cases).

Children who had suggestive symptoms, and who reacted to tuberculin tests, but in whom no diagnostic localising signs were detected, are included in this group. All were debilitated on admission, and had respiratory or abdominal symptoms suggestive of tuberculosis, while several had a history of definite exposure to infection while living with an established case of open pulmonary tuberculosis.

Four cases showed on X-ray examination a definite radiological abnormality, not classifiable as tuberculosis and without any physical signs of active disease. One was a spit positive contact, and had in addition corneal ulceration and debility. All were in good general condition on discharge, and showed no signs of active tuberculosis.

One, also a spit positive contact, was admitted suffering from marked debility and a cervical adenitis, which rapidly subsided. General health good, and no evidence of active tuberculosis on discharge.

In the remaining case, admitted as abdominal tuberculosis, and also a spit positive contact, no evidence of disease was found, and the established diagnosis was debility. The child was well on discharge.

Non-Tuberculous Diseases.

(18 Cases).

In 18 cases—that is, 26·9 per cent. of those under review—the diagnosis of tuberculosis was altered, as follows :—

Adults (8).—*Notified Pulmonary Tuberculosis* (7).—Pulmonary fibrosis, 3; chronic bronchitis, 1; bronchiectasis, 2; valvular disease of the heart, 1.

Notified Tuberculous Adenitis (1).—Branchial cyst, 1.

CHILDREN (10).—*Notified Pulmonary Tuberculosis* (5).—Bronchiectasis, 2; convalescent pneumonia, 1; debility, asthma, 1; debility, 1.

Notified Suspected Abdominal Tuberculosis (5).—Post-pneumonic debility, 1; enteritis, debility, 2; debility, 1; no apparent disease, 1.

The ages of the children were:—0—5 years, 1; 5—10 years, 3; 10—15 years, 6. The altered diagnosis in each case was supported by repeated negative tuberculin reactions.

Special Examinations and Treatment.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.—Only one of the patients discharged during the year was considered suitable for treatment by means of artificial collapse of the lung, and in this case the operation was unsuccessful on account of adhesions. Ordinary sanatorium treatment and the use of crisalbine intravenously resulted in a very definite improvement in X-ray appearances and in the patient's general condition, though the sputum remained positive.

INTRAVENOUS CRISALBINE.—The patient above referred to was the only one among those discharged during the year who was considered suitable for this treatment.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.—Suitable cases received this form of treatment, and the results in these selected cases were good.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—As in former years, patients were sent to the County Hospital, Motherwell, for X-ray examination.

86 patients were X-rayed during the year.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT SPECIALIST.—9 cases were referred to the consultant, 3 of tonsils and adenoids in children, 3 of laryngeal tuberculosis, and 3 of laryngitis, which proved to be non-tuberculous in origin.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—During the year Mr. Allan, L.D.S., made two visits to the Sanatorium, and treated 21 patients. The total number of extractions was 76.

It is desired to make grateful recognition of the services of the local clergymen during the year, and of the entertainments to patients given by various parties.

Administration.

Building and Grounds.—No building extensions were undertaken during the year. Necessary repairs were carried out as required.

Accommodation.—The accommodation remains unchanged, and consists of 46 beds and 7 cots, allocated as follows:—Adult males, 24; observation beds for juvenile males, 8; adult females, 14; cots, 7. The emergency bed in the side room of Pavilion II is not included in this number.

Staff.—The *Medical Staff* is non-resident, and consists of a Physician-Superintendent and a Visiting Physician. The *Nursing Staff* comprises the Matron, 2 general trained sisters, 3 staff nurses, and 5 probationers, while a sixth nurse is required during the holiday period. *Domestic Staff.*—1 cook, 1 laundress, and 8 maids. *Out-Door Staff.*—1 gardener-attendant (resident), 1 fireman, and 1 assistant gardener-attendant.

COUNTY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BELLSHILL.

REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

HENRY JAMES THOMSON, M.D., M.C.O.G.

1935.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Physician Superintendent—Henry James Thomson, M.D., M.C.O.G

Resident Assistant Physicians (at periods during the year)—

R. Wotherspoon, M.B., Ch.B., to 15/10/35.
J. M'Kenna, M.B., Ch.B., to 9/1/35.
W. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B., to 9/7/35.
J. S. Hogg, M.B., Ch.B.
J. E. M'Clemont, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron ... ... Miss Crawford

Consultant.

Gynaecologist—S. J. Cameron, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.), F.C.O.G.

The form of this Report conforms to the suggestions of the Royal Society of Medicine.

On 31st December, 1935, 64 patients remained in hospital, of whom 24 were babies. Adult admissions numbered 2,014. There were 1,439 babies born, of whom 92 were born before admission and 95 were stillborn.

At the end of the year 82 patients remained in hospital, of whom 31 were babies.

The report deals with discharges under the following headings :—

	1935	1934
(1) Delivered at or near full term, ...	1,326	1,211
(2) Delivered before admission, ...	96	91
(3) Discharged undelivered, ...	337	347
(4) Cases of Abortion, ...	197	168
(5) Gynaecological Cases and others, ...	47	50
(6) Babies born alive, ...	1,337	1,210
	3,340	3,077

Nett Increase, ... 226.

1. Adult admissions have increased from 1,860 to 2,014, a nett increase of 154 patients.

2. The stillbirth rate for 1935 is lower by 0·5 per cent. than that of 1934, at 6·6 per cent.

3. The maternal death-rate is ·46 per cent., ·2 per cent. less than 1934, the lowest death-rate on record.

4. The puerperal sepsis and pyrexial rate is 18·5 per 1,000 according to the Ministry of Health's Standard, and, if cases febrile on admission are excluded, the rate of pyrexia is 3·7 per 1,000, and of actual sepsis the rate is 0·6 per 1,000.

5. There were 35 blood transfusions carried out during the year ; 28 in hospital and 7 in the outdoor practice.

6. The work of the Ante-Natal Clinic still continues to increase.

TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1935, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

	In Residence, 1/1/35	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Residence, 31/12/35
Ante-natal, ...	9	341	334	3	13
Confinement, ...	23	1,335	1,321	5	32
Abortions, ...	4	197	196	1	4
Post-natal, ...	4	94	96	—	2
Babies born alive, ...	24	1,344	1,267	70	31
Gynaecological, ...	—	47	46	1	—
Others, ...	—	—	—	—	—
	64	3,358	3,260	80	82

There were 95 stillbirths during the year. As the total births was 1,439 the stillbirth rate was 6·6 per cent.

The probable causes of stillbirths, maternal and foetal, are given below :—

MATERNAL.		FOETAL.	
Ante-partum Haemorrhage,	22	Anencephalic,	1
		Prematurity,	6
		Negative,	13
		Macerated,	2
Toxaemia of Pregnancy,	18	Macerated,	8
		Delayed labour,	1
		Negative,	5
		Prematurity,	4
Contracted Pelvis,	8	Craniotomy,	2
		Delayed labour,	4
		Macerated,	1
		Negative,	1
Forceps Delivery,	1	Delayed labour,	1
Failed Forceps O/S,	3	Negative,	2
		Craniotomy,	1
Delayed Labour,	7	Negative,	7
Malpresentation,	9	Negative,	6
		Delayed labour,	1
		Macerated,	1
		Craniotomy,	1
Albuminuria,	2	Breech,	2
Hydramnios,	1	Prematurity,	1
Cardiac,	1	Macerated,	1
Negative,	23	Prematurity,	7
		Negative,	6
		Prolapsed Cord,	5
		Meningocele,	1
		Macerated,	3
		Twisted Cord,	1
	95		95

MATERNAL DEATHS.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Eclampsia,	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage,	1
Cardiac,	4
Malignant Disease of the Pelvic Organs,	1*
Toxaemia of Pregnancy,	1
Rupture of Uterus,	1
Pulmonary Embolism,	1
	10

* Not pregnant.

DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PREGNANCY.

Pregnancy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Confinement.	477	256	163	100	86	65	49	35	27	24	18	14	3	6	1	1	1	1,326
Ante-Natal.	127	53	44	36	17	9	12	12	13	9	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	337
Abortion.	43	22	21	30	15	16	12	11	6	9	5	1	1	1	3	1	—	197
Post-Natal.	12	29	11	12	9	4	2	6	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	96
Totals,	659	360	239	178	127	94	75	64	51	46	26	17	4	8	4	2	2	1,956
																	Gynaecology,	47
																		2,003

There were 47 Gynaecological cases discharged in addition to above, making the total cases where treatment had been completed, 2,003.

	Babies Born Alive.			Stillbirths.	
Sex.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Sex.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Male, ...	601	34	Male, ...	48	5
Female, ...	573	34	Female, ...	40	2
	1,174	68		88	7

Percentage of Illegitimate Children.

Born Alive.		Stillbirths.	
Males, ...	4·9%	Males, ...	7·7%
Females, ...	5·2%	Females, ...	6·4%

Percentage of Stillbirths.

Legitimate, ...	6·9%	Illegitimate, ...	9·3%

Category A.—Cases which have been under ante-natal supervision (*i.e.*, bed booked) :—

	1935	1934
1. Delivered in Hospital, ...	1,085	982
2. Died undelivered, ...	1	—
3. Abortions (including Ectopic Pregnancy and Hydatid Mole), ...	—	—
4. Miscellaneous (including cases dismissed undelivered, B.B.A., etc.), ...	197	205
Totals, ...	1,283	1,187
Died (including undelivered), ...	4	6

Category B.—Cases sent in as emergencies (*i.e.*, bed not booked) :—

	1935	1934
1. Delivered in Hospital, ...	241	229
2. Died undelivered, ...	2	2
3. Abortions (including Ectopic Pregnancy and Hydatid Mole), ...	188	168
4. Gynaecological, ...	47	43
5. Miscellaneous (including cases dismissed undelivered, B.B.A.), ...	242	238
Totals, ...	720	680
Died (including those who died undelivered),	6	8

ANTE-NATAL CASES—INDOOR.

There were 337 cases treated in the ante-natal wards, and discharged undelivered during the year. This total is distinct from the total 1,283 who were under ante-natal supervision. The following table shows the conditions for which treatment was undertaken :—

CASES ADMITTED TO ANTE-NATAL WARDS ; DISORDERS OR ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY.

	Disorder or Accident of Pregnancy.	Total Number of Cases.	Mother. Lived.	Mother. Died.
1.	Toxaemia of Pregnancy—			
	(*a*) Albuminuria, Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia and Nephritic Toxaemia, ...	73	73	—
	(*b*) Eclampsia, ...	1	—	1
	(*c*) Hyperemesis Gravidarum, ...	41	41	—
2.	Ante-partum Haemorrhage, ...	7	7	—
3	Threatened Abortion (including 1 case of Hydatidiform Mole), ...	32	32	—
4	Pulmonary Disease—Non-Tuberculosis, ...	4	4	—
5.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	8	8	—
6.	Heart Disease, ...	13	12	1
7.	Contracted Pelvis, ...	11	11	—
8	Urinary Sepsis, including Pyelitis, ...	29	29	—
9.	Others, ...	46	46	—
10.	Discharged as not in labour, ...	53	53	—
11	Complete Prolapse of Uterus, ...	3	3	—
12	Rupture of Uterus, ...	1	—	1
13.	Retroverted Gravid Uterus, ...	1	1	—
14	Fibroid and Dermoid complicating Pregnancy,	2	2	—
15.	Leucorrhoea, Bartholin's Abscess and others,	9	9	—
16.	Abnormal Presentations and Hydramnios, ...	4	4	—
		337	334	3

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL BEFORE LABOUR.

	A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Disease.	Result.	No. of Days in Hosp. before Delivery or Discharge.	Remarks.
1	A	67	23	1	27	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 140/100.	Well.	8	Not confined.
2	A	13	25	2	36	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 150/98.	Well.	18	Also C.P. Not confined.
3	B	27	24	4	25	Pyelitis.	Impd.	15	Irreg. Dism. Not confined.
4	A	90	34	6	30	Anaemia and debility.	Well.	12	Not confined.
5	A	48	28	3	36	Pyelitis.	Impd.	18	Not confined. Irreg. Dism.
6	B	1790	24	3	34	Pernicious vomiting.	Well.	23	Not confined.
7	B	14	22	1	36	Hyperemesis.	Well.	6	Not confined.
8	A	49	32	4	34	Debility.	Well.	14	Not confined.
9	A	1837	21	1	30	Leucorrhoea.	Impd.	25	Not confined. To C'bank.
10	A	22	32	7	32	History of precipitate labour.	Well.	16	Irreg. Dismissal.
11	A	172	34	6	?	Anaemia and debility.	Impd.	10	——
12	B	140	28	3	36	Sciatica.	Well.	8	
13	B	139	30	3	32	Phlebitis.	Well.	8	Improved. Irreg. Dism.
14	B	193	34	9	?	Hyperemesis.	Well.	22	
15	B	122	36	5	12	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 180/102.	Well.	14	
16	B	173	30	1	6	Hyperemesis.	Well.	18	Moderately severe.
17	A	457	24	1	36	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 144/88.	Well.	6	N.A.D.
18	A	190	31	4	40	Hysterical fits.	Well.	35	
19	B	351	34	4	26	Complete prolapse of uterus.	Well.	14	
20	A	63	35	13	33	Multiple boils.	Well.	47	Normal confinement.
21	A	476	27	1	36	Contracted pelvis (4½″).	Well.	2	For examination.
22	A	353	24	1	40	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 150/90.	Well.	3	
23	B	292	21	1	8	Hyperemesis.	Well.	3	Ind. of Abortion.
24	B	358	36	3	36	Anaemia and debility.	Impd.	12	
25	B	390	29	2	26	Chorea (? Hysteria).	Impd.	19	
26	B	329	34	9	12	Hyperemesis.	Well.	22	Re-admission.
27	B	342	36	8	10	Hyperemesis.	Well.	15	Moderately severe.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL BEFORE LABOUR—*Continued.*

	A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Disease.	Result.	No. of Days in Hosp. before Delivery or Discharge.	Remarks.
28	B	321	33	5	32	Leucorrhoea.	Well.	8	
29	A	319	36	7	40	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 170/98.	Well.	19	Med. Ind. : Spontaneous delivery.
30	B	312	18	2	32	Debility.	Well.	9	
31	B	330	36	7	10	Hyperemesis.	Well.	13	Severe case.
32	A	320	29	1	36	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 160/84.	Well.	7	
33	B	505	19	1	26	Hyperemesis (late vomiting).	Well.	8	Moderate severity.
34	A	561	26	3	24	Pyelitis.	Well.	14	
35	A	532	24	1	39	Hyperpiesis : B.P. 160/92.	Well.	10	
36	A	426	20	1	34	Hyperpiesis and pyuria : B.P. 152/90.	Well.	28	Oedema.
37	B	184	27	4	29	Late vomiting ; pyelitis ; severe anaemia.	Impd.	46	Blood transfusion after conf.
38	A	434	42	14	40	Pyelitis.	Impd.	4	Irr. Dism. on 10th.
39	B	421	33	2	16	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Impd.	2	Ind. of Abortion.
40	B	477	29	6	10	Hyperemesis.	Well.	9	Mild.
41	A	454	22	1	34	Hyperpiesis ; B.P. 144/96.	Impd.	17	Irreg. Dism.
42	A	453	35	9	12	Hyperemesis.	Impd.	20	Re-admission.
43	B	506	27	1	8	Hyperemesis.	Well.	9	Mild.
44	A	381	39	11	23	Chronic bronchitis ; general debility.	Fair.	42	Medical Induction.
45	A	526	30	4	35	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	7	
46	A	447	29	4	38	Complete prolapse.	Impd.	13	
47	A	482	24	1	6	Hyperemesis.	Well.	8	Re-admit. 8th month.
48	A	435	29	4	26	Pyelitis.	Well.	20	
49	A	570	35	5	30	Debility.	Well.	23	Not confined.
50	A	622	23	1	30	Debility.	Well.	9	Not confined.

51	A	623	18	2	24	Debility and neurasthenia.	Well.	7	Not confined.
52	B	578	25	1	12	Hyperemesis.	Well.	15	Not confined.
53	B	613	27	1	6	Hyperemesis.	Well.	11	Not confined.
54	B	641	21	3	12	Leucorrhoea.	Well.	6	Not confined.
55	B	692	26	7	16	Threatened abortion.	Well.	8	Not confined.
56	B	835	23	2	28	Pyelitis.	Well.	10	Not confined.
57	A	841	24	1	24	Hyperpiesis and oedema ; no albuminuria.	Well.	7	Not confined.
58	A	875	30	4	32	Chronic bronchitis.	Well.	12	Not confined.
59	A	797	45	10	26	Debility and anaemia.	Well.	9	Not confined.
60	A	846	29	2	30	Debility and anaemia.	Well.	8	Not confined.
61	A	825	23	1	28	Threatened appendicitis.	Well.	8	Not confined.
62	A	796	25	4	36	Anaemia and debility.	I.S.Q.	3	Irreg. Dism.
63	A	773	28	4	30	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	7	Not confined.
64	A	803	26	2	34	Debility.	Well.	7	Not confined.
65	B	749	27	4	36	Inflamed large cystocele.	Well.	24	Confined.
66	B	858	29	2	19	Hyperemesis.	Well.	12	Labour not induced.
67	B	866	17	1	30	Chorea.	Impd.	5	Irreg. Dism.
68	A	684	28	2	40	Chorea or hysteria ?	Well.	24	Chorea in prev. preg.
69	B	723	29	3	20	Hyperemesis and debility.	Well.	16	
70	B	814	27	1	20	Hyperemesis.	Well.	8	
71	A	824	34	11	26	Debility.	Well.	7	
72	B	695	29	1	31	Lung disease. ? T.B.	Impd.	21	
73	B	750	16	1	22	Abscess of left labia.	Well.	22	
74	B	931	40	10	38	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	14	
75	A	924	24	1	40	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	5	Oedema ; no albuminuria.
76	B	940	24	1	34	Pyelitis.	Impd.	34	To Calderbank.
77	B	1045	35	7	37	General debility.	Impd.	5	
78	A	864	21	1	34	Anaemia and debility.	Impd.	17	To Calderbank.
79	A	995	31	4	36	Contracted pelvis—T.B.	I.S.Q.	6	For Caesarean Sect. in 2 weeks
80	B	955	38	8	32	Debility and V.V. both legs.	Impd.	21	To Calderbank.
81	B	978	36	5	36	Epilepsy.	Impd.	12	
82	B	939	37	9	40	Anaemia and debility.	Impd.	21	
83	A	1132	26	1	16	Hyperemesis.	Well.	11	
84	A	1201	20	1	38	Ext. version of breech.	Well.	2	
85	B	1223	23	1	36	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	9	

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL BEFORE LABOUR—*Continued.*

	A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Disease.	Result.	No. of Days in Hosp. before Delivery or Discharge.	Remarks.
86	B	1153	23	1	30	Hysteria.	Impd.	7	
87	A	1160	19	2	24	Pyuria and pyelitis.	Impd.	3	Irreg. Dism.
88	A	1247	31	4	35	Mild cardiac decompensation with high B.P.	Impd.	6	Not confined.
89	B	1119	20	1	28	Influenza.	Well.	5	
90	B	1108	33	6	11	Hyperemesis.	Impd.	13	Irreg. Dism.
91	B	1166	36	3	6	Hyperemesis; hysteria.	I.S.Q.	2	Irreg. Dism. Attempted suicide.
92	A	1253	31	1	38	Debility.	Well.	7	
93	B	1267	19	1	22	Pyelitis.	Well.	6	
94	B	1380	29	4	20	Pyelitis.	Well.	17	Not confined.
95	A	1413	30	7	38	Debility.	Impd.	11	Not confined.
96	A	1419	31	3	36	Debility.	Impd.	10	Not confined.
97	B	1335	29	1	11	Hyperemesis.	Well.	8	Not confined.
98	A	1355	34	3	38	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	4	Not confined.
99	B	1395	28	3	29	Lactosuria.	Well.	12	Not confined.
100	A	1079	28	2	18	Hyperemesis.	Well.	52	Not confined.
101	A	1296	19	1	32	Pyelitis and cystitis.	Well.	5	Not confined.
102	A	1573	22	4	22	Chronic cystitis.	Well.	7	
103	B	1474	27	1	13	Hyperemesis.	Well.	10	
104	B	1467	23	1	10	Hyperemesis.	Well.	16	
105	B	1562	21	1	25	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	5	
106	A	1457	23	1	25	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	7	
107	A	1583	24	1	30	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	3	
108	A	1584	30	7	40	Debility.	Well.	6	Confined.
109	B	1432	23	2	40	Anaemia.	Well.	23	Not confined.
110	A	1485	34	1	31	Hyperemesis.	Well.	7	Not confined.

111	B	1593	24	2	20	Hysteria.	Well.	11	
112	A	1567	24	1	38	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	3	
113	A	1530	24	1	38	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	7	Not confined.
114	A	1602	30	4	37	Pyelitis and Cystitis	Well.	26	Not confined.
115	B	1661	28	5	22	Threatened abortion.	Well.	6	
116	A	1715	20	3	33	Hyperemesis.	Well.	10	
117	A	1635	34	7	33	Hyperemesis and oedema.	Well.	9	
118	A	1673	21	1	32	Pyelitis and cystitis.	Well.	12	
119	A	1788	25	1	33	Cardiac disease.	I.S.Q.	6	Irreg. Dism.
120	A	1655	24	1	36	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	8	
121	B	1643	39	9	21	Bronchitis. ? T.B.	Impd.	7	Irreg. Dism.
122	B	1681	23	2	38	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	8	
123	B	1608	28	2	36	Pyelitis and Cystitis.	Well.	23	
124	A	1731	31	4	38	Cardiac Disease.	Impd.	14	
125	A	1812	27	4	31	Hyperemesis.	I.S.Q.	3	Irreg. Dism.
126	A	1647	36	5	37	Hyperpiesis.	Well.	9	
127	B	1787	21	3	19	Hyperemesis.	Impd.	5	Irreg. Dism.
128	B	1680	30	2	32	Cardiac Disease.	Well.	7	

N.B.—Several cases are noted as being " Irregular Dismissal". These were ante-natal cases who felt that they could carry out their treatment. It is worthy of note that moderate cases of Hyperpiesis with or without albuminuria of pregnancy feel remarkably well.

COMPLICATED LABOURS.

Category A.—i.e., Cases under ante-natal supervision :—

	Primiparae.	Multiparae.	Total.
1. Albuminuria, ...	31	37	68
2. Eclampsia, ...	2	1	3
3. Hyperpiesis, ...	7	6	13
4. Hyperemesis, ...	1	1	2
5. Pyelitis, ...	2	7	9
6. Contracted Pelvis, ...	22	18	40
7. Ante-partum Haemorrhage—			
(*a*) Placenta Praevia, ...	—	1	1
(*b*) Accidental Haemorrhage, ...	—	10	10
8. Cardiac Disease, ...	1	14	15
9. Respiratory Disease, ...	1	4	5
10. Others—			
Leucorrhoea, ...	1	—	1
Hydramnios, ...	1	2	3
Phlebitis, ...	—	1	1
Scabies, ...	1	—	1
Chorea, ...	—	1	1
Premature Labour, ...	5	8	13
Post maturity, ...	2	4	6
General Oedema, ...	1	—	1
Epilepsy, ...	1	2	3
Hysterical " fits,"	—	1	1
Anaemia, ...	—	9	9
11. Malpresentations and Positions, ...	25	31	56
	104	158	262

Category B.—i.e., Cases sent in as emergencies :—

	Primiparae.	Multiparae.	Total.
1. Albuminuria, ...	22	17	39
2. Eclampsia, ...	1	5	6
3. Hyperemesis, ...	1	1	2
4. Pyelitis, ...	—	1	1
5. Contracted Pelvis, ...	5	4	9
6. Ante-partum Haemorrhage—			
(*a*) Placenta Praevia, ...	1	8	9
(*b*) Accidental Haemorrhage, ...	2	19	21
7. Cardiac Disease, ...	1	4	5
8. Respiratory Disease, ...	1	4	5
9. Others—			
(*a*) Hydramnios, ...	—	1	1
(*b*) Cystitis, ...	1	—	1
(*c*) Anaemia, ...	—	2	2
(*d*) Premature Labour, ...	2	1	3
(*e*) Leucorrhoea, ...	—	1	1
10. Malpresentations and positions, ...	16	17	33
	53	85	138

OBSTETRICAL CASES.

1. POSTERIOR POSITION OF THE OCCIPUT.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Treatment.	Result.		Remarks.
						M.	C.	
A	52	45	8	40	Paraldehyde ; long rotation.	A	A	
A	50	25	1	40	Forceps ; long rotation.	A	A	
A	156	34	1	41	Manual rotation ; forceps.	A	SB	Post-matured. Album.
A	124	28	1	40	Forceps ; P.O.P.	A	A	
A	190	31	4	40	Long rotation ; Spontaneous delivery.	A	QA	
A	250	25	1	40	Forceps ; rotation failed, face to pubis.	A	A	Failed forceps outside P S.
A	394	23	2	40	Long rotation ; spontaneous.	A	A	
A	273	21	1	40	Manual rotation ; forceps.	A	A	
A	404	17	1	40	Long rotation ; forceps.	A	A	
A	439	27	2	40	Long rotation ; spontaneous.	A	A	
A	704	21	1	40	Spontaneous delivery, face to pubis.	A	A	P.O.P. no perin. lacer.
A	912	29	5	40	Long rotation.	A	A	Med. Ind. slight ante-partum haemorrhage.
A	1173	33	7	40	None ;—Long rotation.	A	A	
A	1192	19	1	40	Persistent O.P. Forceps delivery.	A	A	Complete tear.
A	1176	35	4	40	Persistent O.P. Spontaneous delivery.	A	A	
B	1190	39	9	40	Persistent O.P. Spontaneous, face to pubis.	A	A	B.B.A.
B	1212	19	1	40	Forceps delivery ;—long rotation.	Impd.	SB	Slight temperature. Irreg. Dismissal.
B	1405	39	1	40	Forceps delivery ;—long rotation.	A	SB	
A	1453	30	4	40	Spontaneous delivery.	A	A	
B	1710	28	6	40	Spontaneous delivery. Persistent O.P.	A	SB	Prolapsed cord.
A	1597	41	10	38	Spontaneous delivery. Persistent O.P.	A	A	Cardiac Disease.

A	82	23	1	40	Impacted with extended legs.	Leg brought down ; difficulty with head.	A	SB	Alb. and high B.P.
B	42	21	1	40	Impacted with extended legs.	Forceps ; head delivered manually.	A	SB	Complete perin. tear.
B	80	20	1	40	Slight C.P. Primip.	Completed manually.	A	A	
B	98	37	6	39	Extended legs.	Manual delivery.	A	D	Alb. and high B.P.
B	8	31	7	24	Prematurity.	Spontaneous delivery.	Impd.	D	Uraemia.
A	254	28	2	38	Perin. laceration.	Manual delivery ; Repair.	A	A	
A	183	27	7	38	Contracted pelvis.	Manual delivery ; Repair.	A	A	D.C. 4¾″.
A	430	19	1	40	Primiparity.	Spont. completed manually.	A	A	
A	271	30	1	40	Primipara ; ext. legs.	Manual delivery.	A	A	
A	357	22	1	36	Pre-eclampsia ; primip.	Manual delivery.	A	A	
A	514	22	1	40	Primiparity ; ext. legs.	Manual delivery.	A	SB	Albumin.—very short cord.
A	574	32	8	40	Hydrocephalus.	Spontaneous—completed manually.	A	A	
	461	31	1	40	D.C. 4¾″.	Manual delivery.	A	A	
A	860	27	1	40	Primigravida.	Spont.—completed manually.	A	A	Perineal tear.
A	827	27	3	40	Twin pregn.	Manual del. 1st child breech.	A	AA	
B	856	19	1	40	Primip. Ext. legs and arms. Impacted breech.	Manual delivery.	A	SB	
A	777	21	1	40	Primipara.	Completed manually.	A	A	
B	837	43	1	40	Extended legs.	Completed manually.	Impd.	A	Irreg. Dism.
A	947	19	1	40	Primigravida.	Manual delivery.	A	A	Otitis Media.
A	921	26	1	40	Primigravida.	Completed manually.	A	A	Perineal lacer.
A	905	33	1	40	Primigravida.	Completed manually.	A	A	Perineal lacer.
B	911	23	1	?	Primigravida.	Completed manually.	A	A	Hydroceph. and Spina bifida.
B	1023	40	8	40	Prolapsed hand.	Completed manually.	A	SB	Puerperal pyrexia.
B	898	41	1	40	Primip. Impacted breech.	Forceps, then completed manually.	A	D	
A	1285	28	2	40	Footling and prolapsed cord.	Manual delivery.	A	A	
A	1102	28	1	40	Primiparity.	Manual delivery.	A	A	

OBSTETRICAL CASES—*Continued.*

2. COMPLICATED BREECH PRESENTATIONS (INCLUDING PRIMIGRAVIDA).

A or B.	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Complication.	Treatment.	Result.		Remarks.
							M	C	
B	1167	33	8	34	Twins.	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	D.D.	Albumin. and high B.P
A	1112	26	1	40	Impacted breech.	Forceps ; completed manually.	A	A	
A	1275	22	1	39	Primiparity.	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	Intra-partum eclampsia..
B	1355	30	3	34	Eclampsia.	Spontaneous delivery.	A	SB	
B	1392	32	1	40	Primiparity.	Spontaneous delivery.	A	A	
A	1337	22	1	40	Primiparity.	Spontaneous delivery.	A	A	
B	1407	43	1	40	Primiparity.	Forceps ; completed manually.	Impd.	SB	Irreg. Dism.
A	1448	33	1	40	Primiparity.	External version ; Forceps.	A	SB	Prolapsed cord.
B	1414	29	5	32	Eclampsia.	Manual delivery.	A	SB	
A	1685	20	1	40	Primipara.	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	Extended arms.
A	1752	23	1	35	Primipara.	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	D	Twins.

3. NORMAL BREECH PRESENTATION.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Method of Delivery.	Result. M	 C	Remarks.
B	25	19	2	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
A	256	46	5	40	Manual after partial spontaneous.	A	SB	
A	109	30	2	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	Pyelitis. P.S.
A	334	26	3	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
B	507	26	2	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	? Pulmonary T.B.
A	540	35	5	30	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	SB	
A	624	31	5	40	Manual delivery.	A	A	Extended legs.
A	285	33	4	38	Manual delivery.	A	A	
B	517	30	2	40	Manual delivery.	Impd.	A	General debility Pyuria.
B	811	25	2	38	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	Albuminuria and high B.P.
A	954	28	6	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
A	986	24	2	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
B	1101	30	4	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
A	1470	35	7	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	
A	1628	24	2	29	Spontaneous delivery.	A	SB	Premature.
A	1778	26	2	40	Spontaneous ; completed manually.	A	A	Footling.

OBSTETRICAL CASES—*Continued.*

4. SHOULDER PRESENTATIONS.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Complication.	Treatment.	Result. M	Result. C	Weight of Child.	Remarks.
B	82	37	7	32	Nephritic toxaemia ; Accid. Haemorr.	Podalic version ; Manual delivery.	A	SB	3 lbs.	
B	221	20	2	32	Impacted.	Podalic version ; Manual delivery.	A	SB	4 lbs.	Macerated child.
B	157	23	2	40	Impacted ; large child.	Podalic version ; Manual delivery.	A	SB	9 lbs.	
B	1757	29	2	40	Prolapsed hand.	Internal podalic version.	A	SB	6-12	Transverse lie.
A	1666	27	1	40	Prolapsed hand.	Internal podalic version.	A	SB	4 lbs.	
B	1662	28	4	38	Prolapsed hand and cord.	Internal podalic version.	A	SB	7-8	
B	1762	32	3	40	Prolapsed hand.	Internal podalic version.	A	SB	6-4	

5. FACE AND BROW PRESENTATIONS.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Position.	Treatment.	Result. M	Result. C	Weight of Child.	Remarks.
B	346	32	2	40	R.M.P.	Spontaneous correction.	A	D	9 lbs.	Child—Intra-cranial haemorrhage.
A	433	35	1	39	L.M.P.	Correction to vertex. Forceps.	A	SB	6 lbs.	Alb. and high B.P.
B	1523	40	4	40	Face, L.M.P.	Spont. delivery.	A	SB	6-11	
B	1495	31	1	40	Face, L.M.P.	Craniotomy.	A	SB	5-14	C.P.
B	1709	21	1	40	R.M.P.	Forceps delivery.	A	D	7-12	

HYDRAMNIOS.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Girth of Abdomen.	Treatment.	Result M	Result C	Remarks.
A	1812	29	2	40	?	Art. rupture of membranes.	A	A	
A	147	19	1	40	?	Art. rupture of membranes.	A	A	Slight.
B	700	28	4	26	—	Membranes ruptured.	A	SB	
B	894	35	6	30	?	Nil.	A	SB	
A	1548	32	3	28	?	Nil.	ISQ	—	Not confined.
B	1992	28	2	28	Size of full time pregnancy.	Nil.	A	—	Went home to await confinement.

PROLAPSE OF CORD.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Size of os when diagnosed.	Treatment.	Result.		Remarks (Including cause if any).
							M	C	
B	115	31	1	42	?	Nil.	A	SB	Craniotomy ; hydrocephalus.
A	590	27	4	40	Full.	Spont. 10 mins. following diagnosis.	A	SB	Nil.
B	450	30	3	40	?	Spontaneous delivery.	A	A	C.P. Failed forceps outside.
A	1285	28	2	40	Full.	Breech—manual delivery.	A	A	
A	1448	33	1	40	Half.	Cord pushed up and forceps.	A	SB	Prolapsed hand.
B	1495	31	1	40	Full.	Craniotomy.	W	SB	C.P.
B	1662	28	4	38	Full.	Version.	A	SB	Transverse.
B	1710	28	6	40	Full.	Nil—no pulsation.	A	SB	

OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS.

1. FORCEPS (LABOUR NOT INDUCED).

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Inst. Spin.	Inst. Crist.	Ext. Cong.	D.C.	Duration. 1st St. 2nd St.	Child. Weight. lbs.	Child. Length. ins.	Result. M	Result. C	Remarks.
A	1741	22	1	40	2nd Ut. inert.	—	Normal.	—	—	33 hrs.	6-8	19	A	A	
A	21	22	1	40	Delayed labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	23 hrs.	7-0	19	A	A	Rigid Perin.
A	83	22	1	40	Delayed labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	6 hrs.	7-8	20½	A	A	Alb. perin. rep.
B	42	21	1	40	Impacted breech.	—	Normal.	—	—	34½ hrs.	10-4	21	A	SB	Recto-vagin. fistula. Comp.tear.
A	50	25	1	40	Occip. post. Delay.	—	Normal.	—	—	36 hrs.	7-8	19	A	A	
A	60	17	1	38	C.P. outlet. Delay.	—	Normal.	—	—	24 hrs.	6-0	19	A	A	P.O.P.
A	201	19	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	43 hrs. 50 mins.	6-12	19	A	A	
A	156	34	1	41	P.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	41 hrs. 10 mins.	7-0	20	A	SB	
A	134	38	1	40	P.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	19 hrs.	6-10	20	A	A	
A	297	24	1	40	Rigid Perineum; 2nd Ut. inertia.	—	Normal.	—	—	49 hrs.	6-0	19	A	A	Low.
B	264	22	1	40	Impacted Breech.	—	Normal.	...	...	21 h. 35 m.	7-4	20	A	SB	
A	378	33	1	42	Post-maturity; Rigid perineum; P.O.P.	—	Normal.	...	...	18 hrs.	8-8	21	A	A	
B	402	25	1	40	Failed Forceps.	—	Normal.	—	4¾	? 15 h. 40 m.	8-13	21	A	A	P.S.
A	401	19	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 hrs.	7-14	19	A	D	
B	291	34	6	38	Cardiac Disease.	—	Normal.	—	—	1 h. 40 m.	6-4	19	A	A	Mitral stenosis. Low.
A	305	22	1	40	Gen. Cont. Pelvis.	9½″	11	7″	N	12½ hrs.	8-0	21	A	SB	Large head. Medium.
A	410	20	1	41	Post maturity; Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	53 h. 20 m.	7-12	20½	A	A	Low.
A	273	21	1	40	P.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	13 h. 10 m.	8-0	21	A	A	Manual rotation.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Inst. Spin.	Inst Crist.	Ext. Cong.	D.C.	Duration. 1st St. 2nd St.	Child. Weight. lbs.	Child. Length. ins.	Result. M	Result. C	Remarks.
A	404	17	1	40	R.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	12 hrs.	7-8	19	A	A	Long rotation.
A	542	29	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	47 h. 20 m.	7-8	19	A	A	
A	523	34	1	40	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	7 h. 10 m.	8-8	20	A	A	
A	492	43	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	26 h. 48 m.	7-0	20	A	A	
A	550	25	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	?	—	—	17 h. 38 m.	6-0	19	A	A	
A	557	29	1	40	2nd Inertia.	—	Normal.	—	—	12 h. 30 m.	6-8	20	A	A	
A	556	25	2	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	9 h. 55 m.	7-12	21	A	A	
B	501	29	1	40	Contracted Outlet.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	
B	470	21	1	41	F. Forceps; Contracted Outlet.	—	Normal.	—	—	47 h. 31 m.	8-0	20	A	A	
A	544	26	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	21 h. 15 m.	8-5	21	A	A	
A	675	24	1	40	Delayed Labour. Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	12 hrs.	6-12	21	A	A	Low forceps.
A	614	25	1	40	Delayed Labour. Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	13 hrs.	6-12	19	A	A	Low forceps.
B	680	25	1	40	Delayed Labour. Large child.	—	Normal.	—	—	36 hrs.	10-0	22	A	D	Intracranial Haem.
B	645	31	1	40	Uterine Inertia.	—	Normal.	—	—	48 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	Perineal Tear.
A	667	26	1	38	2nd Uterine Inertia.	—	Normal.	—	—	19 hrs.	6-0	19	A	A	Perineal Tear.
A	879	24	1	40	Contracted P. Outlet.	—	3½	5″	—	9½ hrs.	6-8	20	A	A	Perineal Tear.
A	707	22	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	17 hrs.	7-8	21	A	A	Perineal Tear.
A	810	33	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	6-10	21	A	D	Rapid delivery. Perineal Tear.
B	893	36	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	18 hrs.	6-8	21	A	SB	
B	848	21	1	36	Gen. Cont. Pelvis.	—	?	—	—	9 hrs.	5-5	17½	A	D	
A	915	28	2	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	3½ hrs.	7-8	19	A	A	Rigid Perin.

B	916	31	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	26 ?	9-0	22	A	D	F. Forceps on district.
A	1033	18	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	15 hrs.	8-4	21	A	A	Low forceps.
B	898	41	1	40	Impacted breech.	—	Normal.	—	—	24 hrs.	7-8	21	A	SB	Forceps on breech.
A	1066	26	2	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	21 hrs.	8-8	21	A	A	
A	1022	17	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	? 5 hrs.	7-12	20	A	A	Perineal Tear.
A	1090	25	1	40	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	19 h. 10 m.	8-10	21	A	A	
A	1197	24	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	24 hrs.	7-0	19½	A	A	
A	1192	19	1	40	P.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	21 hrs.	6-14	19	A	A	
B	1169	26	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	25 hrs.	7-12	21	A	A	Failed forceps outside. Normal delivery.
B	1257	41	6	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	9-6	22	A	A	Failed forceps outside. Normal delivery.
B	1180	22	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	8-0	20	A	A	Do., forceps del.
B	1226	22	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	26 hrs.	7-0	21	A	SB	Do., normal del.
A	1112	26	1	40	Impacted breech.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	6-8	19	A	A	Forceps on br.
B	1212	29	1	40	P.O.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	8-0	20	Imp.	SB	Irreg. Dism. Slight pyrexia. F. Forceps outside.
A	1437	21	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	34 hrs.	6-8	20	A	A	Low forceps.
B	1407	43	1	40	Impacted breech.	—	Slight C.P.	—	—	20 hrs.	5-12	19	Imp.	SB	Irreg. Dism.
A	1448	33	1	40	Prolapse head and cord.	—	Normal.	—	—	2½ hrs.	—	—	—	—	
B	1297	27	1	42	Delayed Labour ; Post mature.	—	Normal.	—	—	57 hrs.	8-0	21	W	A	Failed forceps on district.
A	1371	20	2	40	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 hrs.	7-0	21	A	—	
A	1408	30	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	9 hrs.	6-4	19	A	A	
A	1386	28	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	14 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	
B	1243	29	1	42	Post maturity ; Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	3 days.	8-12	23	A	SB	
A	1401	33	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	13 hrs.	6-6	20	W	D	

OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS—*Continued.*

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Inst. Spin.	Inst. Crist.	Ext. Cong.	D.C.	Duration. 1st St. 2nd St.	Child. Weight. lbs.	Child. Length. ins.	Result. M	Result. C	Remarks.
A	1396	31	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	44 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	
A	1400	24	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	13 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	
A	1569	27	3	38	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	4½ hrs.	6-0	19	A	SB	Albuminuria and high B.P.
A	1487	24	1	40	Contracted Pelvis.	—	?	4⅝"	—	30 hrs.	8-4	21	A	A	
A	1595	24	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	3 hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	
A	1516	24	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	2 hrs.	9-0	20	A	A	
A	1410	22	1	36	Haematoma vulva obstructing.	—	Normal.	—	—	26 hrs.	5-0	17	A	A	
A	1440	28	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	19 hrs.	6-14	20	A	A	
A	1494	20	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	39 hrs.	8-11	21	A	A	
A	1489	35	1	40	Delayed Labour and Contracted Pelvis.	—	?	—	4½"	?	6-8	19½	A	A	
B	1405	39	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	8 days	9-8	21	A	SB	Blood transfusion.
A	1542	27	1	40	Delayed Labour.	—	Normal.	—	—	15 hrs.	6-2	19	A	A	
A	1625	23	1	34	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	4-8	17	A	A	
B	1709	21	1	40	Face.	—	Normal.	—	—	18½ hrs.	7-12	21	A	D	
A	1695	20	1	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	16½ hrs.	6-0	20	A	A	
A	1633	26	1	40	Uterine inertia.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	7-8	21½	A	A	
A	1624	38	1	40	Rigid Perineum; Occipito posterior.	—	Normal.	—	—	9½ hrs.	8-4	20	A	A	
A	1638	37	2	40	Rigid Perineum.	—	Normal.	—	—	17 hrs.	7-8	20	A	A	

2. INDUCTION OF LABOUR (NORMAL DELIVERY).

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Int. Spin.	Int. Crist.	Ext. Conj.	D.C.	Duration of Labour. 1st St. 2nd St.	Child. Weight.	Child. Length.	Result. M	Result. C	Method.
B	1843	19	1	41	Post maturity.	10½	11½	7½	N	?	8-0	19½″	A	A	Medical.
B	44	28	1	36	Mixed Acc. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	11 h. 17 m.	6-2	20	A	SB	Artificial.
B	8	31	7	34	Chronic Nephritis Uraemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	1-14	15	Imp.	D	Artificial.
A	23	28	1	38	Contracted pelvis.	9	10	7	4¼	6½ hrs.	6-3	18	A	A	Bougies.
A	1836	39	3	37	Contracted pelvis.	—	?	—	4½	5½ hrs.	6-14	19½	A	A	Bougies.
A	1812	29	2	40	Hydramnios.	—	Normal.	—	—	4 hrs.	6-8	19	A	A	Artificial.
A	34	29	3	41	Post maturity.	—	Normal.	—	—	1 hr.	8-8	18	A	A	Medical.
A	65	28	2	38	Albuminuria and Hyperpiesis.	—	Normal.	—	—	18 hrs.	6-8	19	A	A	Artificial.
A	54	24	2	36	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	—	Normal.	—	—	8 hrs.	6-12	19	A	A	Artificial.
A	232	31	6	41	Post maturity.	—	Normal.	—	—	3 hrs.	8-2	20	A	A	Medical.
B	151	20	1	28	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	7 hrs.	5-6	19	A	D	Artificial.
A	110	36	8	42	Post maturity.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	9-8	20	A	A	Medical.
A	308	28	4	34	Nephritic Anaemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	4 hr 40 m.	5-0	18	A	A	Artificial.
A	258	18	1	38	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	4½″	—	8 hrs.	6-4	18½	A	D	Bougies.
A	257	29	5	38	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	4⅜″	—	8 hrs.	7-8	18	A	A	Artificial.
B	292	21	1	8	Hyperemesis.	—	—	Miscarriage.		Curretage.			A	—	Induction Abortion.
B	309	35	4	6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	—	—	Miscarriage.		Curretage.			A	—	Induction Abortion.
A	319	36	7	40	Hyperpiesis.	—	Normal.	—	—	12 h. 45 m.	8-6	20	A	A	Medical.
B	418	38	2	30	Accidental Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	14 h. 45 m.	4-0	18	A	SB	Artificial.
A	357	21	1	36	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	26 h. 5 m.	6-4	20	A	A	Artificial.
B	421	33	2	16	Phthisis.	—	Normal.	—	Abortion.				A	—	Artificial.
A	573	31	8	30	A.P. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	1 hr.	3-0	16	A	D	Artificial.
B	547	28	3	36	Toxaemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	4 h. 5 m.	6-0	19½	A	A	Artificial.

OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS—*Continued.*

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Int. Spin.	Int. Crist.	Ext. Conj.	D.C.	Duration of Labour 1st St. 2nd St.	Child. Weight.	Child. Length.	Result. M	Result. C	Method.
B	503	38	10	36	A.P. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	5 h. 25 m.	4-12	18	A	A	Artificial.
B	459	43	6	38	A.P. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 h. 5 m.	7-0	20	A	A	Artificial.
A	545	19	1	38	Contracted pelvis.	10	11	7	4½	8 hrs.	6-12	19	A	A	Medical.
B	589	33	1	34	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	3-8	16½	A	D	Artificial.
A	569	22	1	39	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	4½	—	16 hrs.	7-8	21	A	A	Medical.
B	700	28	4	26	Acute hydramnios.	—	Normal.	—	—	7 h. 20 m.	3-4	16	A	SB	Artificial.
A	699	34	1	38	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	4½	—	?	7-4	20	A	A	Artificial.
B	585	21	1	32	Severe vomiting.	—	Normal.	—	—	4 hrs.	5-12	19	A	SB	Artificial.
A	654	25	1	41	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.	—	Normal.	—	—	5 hrs.	6-12	21	A	A	Medical.
A	598	26	2	40	Intra uterine death of the foetus.	—	Normal.	—	—	—	7-11	22	A	SB	Medical.
A	652	30	2	36	Ext. Acc. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	—	5-8	20	A	SB	Artificial.
A	678	24	2	39	Ext. Acc. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	—	7	20	A	A	Artificial.
B	560	34	5	38	Alb. and Hyperpiesis.	—	Normal.	—	—	—	6-12	19	A	A	Artificial.
A	746	39	4	38	Contracted Pelvis. Contracted Outlet.	—	3½	5	—	2 h. 5 m.	7-8	25	A	A	Artificial.
B	891	34	10	40	Ext. Acc. Haem.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	8-8	21	A	A	Artificial.
A	874	25	4	38	Large children.	—	Normal.	—	—	2½ hrs.	10-0	22	A	A	Artificial.
A	633	33	5	34	Ante-partum Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	2 hrs.	4-8	19	Imp.	SB	Artificial.
B	857	19	1	34	Toxaemia of Pregnancy.	—	Normal.	—	—	7 hrs.	5-0	17½	A	A	Bougies.
A	790	32	3	32	Ante-partum Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	2 hrs.	4-4	17	A	A	Artificial.
B	932	29	3	30	Accidental Haemorrhage. Nephritic Toxaemia.	—	—	—	—	8 h. 10 m.	3-3	11½	A	SB	Surgical.
A	912	29	5	40	Ante-partum Haemorrhage.	—	—	—	—	30 h. 3 m.	—	—	A	A	Medical.
A	1017	35	9	30	Toxic vomiting.	—	Normal.	—	—	4 hrs.	3-8	16	A	A	Artificial.
B	1224	22	1	39	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	16½ hrs.	7-0	19½	A	A	Artificial.
B	1144	44	2	37	Albuminuria and high B.P. Accidental Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	3 hrs.	4-2	18	A	SB	Artificial.

B	1172	23	1	34	Albuminuria and high B.P. Accidental Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	4-0	18	A	D	Artificial.
A	1078	30	5	37	Eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	—	3 hrs.	5-8	18	A	A	Artificial.
A	1149	40	1	38	Slight contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	—	4½″	18 hrs.	5-12	19	A	A	Bougies.
A	1137	32	5	42	Albuminuria and high B.P. Post maturity.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 hrs.	6-13	20	A	A	Medical.
B	1251	38	9	38	Placenta Praevia.	—	Normal.	—	—	?	6-14	20	A	D	Artificial.
A	1072	40	7	38	Previous Instrumental deliveries.	—	—	—	—	3½ hrs.	8-0	23	A	A	Artificial.
A	1326	31	2	38	Previous stillbirth.	—	Normal.	—	5″	3½ hrs.	5-14	19	A	A	Bougies.
A	1246	20	2	40	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	2 hrs.	7-2	20	A	A	Medical.
A	1217	26	3	20	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	6 hrs.	3-4	16	A	D	Bougies.
A	1279	22	2	38	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	1½ hrs.	8-2	21	A	A	Artificial.
B	1389	20	1	35	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	10 hrs.	5-4	18½	A	D	Bougies.
A	1280	25	1	37	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	—	4½″	13 hrs.	7-6	20	A	A	Bougies.
B	1272	35	3	39	Placenta Praevia.	—	Normal.	—	—	1 hr.	8-12	21	A	A	Artificial.
B	1311	38	12	40	Accidental Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	1 hr.	7-12	21½	A	SB	Artificial.
B	1293	36	5	40	Epilepsy.	—	Normal.	—	—	8 hrs.	9-8	21	A	A	Artificial.
B	1351	27	3	36	Placenta Praevia.	—	Normal.	—	—	2 hrs.	6-12	20	A	SB	Artificial.
B	1547	26	6	40	Antepartum Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	12 hrs.	7-8	20½	A	A	Artificial.
A	1510	28	2	35	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	15 hrs.	4-4	17½	A	A	Bougies.
B	1552	23	2	38	Antepartum Haemorrhage.	—	Normal.	—	—	20 mins.	6-8	19	A	A	Artificial.
A	1529	34	4	40	Contracted pelvis.	—	?	—	4½	?	7-0	21	A	A	Artificial.
B	1538	27	1	30	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	—	2½ hrs.	2-8	16	A	SB	Bougies.
A	1367	31	4	40	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	?	—	5⅝″	5 hrs.	7-12	21	A	A	Artificial.
A	1575	23	1	39	Slight contracted pelvis.	—	?	—	4¾″	1½ hrs.	7-0	20	A	A	Bougies.
B	1550	20	1	36	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal .	—	—	3 hrs.	4-2	18	A	SB	Artificial.
A	1463	31	2	38	Cardiac disease.	—	Normal.	—	—	10½ hrs.	7-6	21	A	A	Bougies.
A	1607	28	4	39	Contracted pelvis.	—	Normal.	—	4¼″	5 hrs.	7-4	20	A	A	Artificial.
B	1572	30	4	34	Cardiac disease.	—	Normal.	—	—	2½ hrs.	5-6	18½	A	A	Artificial.
A	1761	23	2	37	Pre-eclampsia.	—	Normal.	—	5″	2¾ hrs.	4-0	17	A	A	Surgical.
B	1640	24	1	41	Albuminuria and high B.P.	—	Normal.	—	5″	—	8-0	20	Imp.	A	Artificial.
A	1825	32	2	37	Albuminuria.	—	Normal.	—	5″	6 hrs.	5½	18	A	A	Artificial.
A	1768	34	3	37	Cardiac.	—	Normal.	—	5″	?	6¼	18	Imp.	A	Artificial.
A	1902	32	11	38	Albuminuria.	—	Normal.	—	5″	?	6¼	17	A	D	Medical.

ARTIFICIAL = Instrumental rupture of membranes.

3. INDUCTION OF LABOUR (FORCEPS DELIVERY).

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication. For Induction.	Indication. For Forceps.	Int. Spin.	Int. Crist.	Ext. Conj.	D.C.	Duration of Labour. 1st St. 2 St.	Child. Weight.	Child. Length.	Result. M	Result. C
A	1833	36	1	38	Heart Disease.	Expedite delivery.	—	Normal.	—	—	9 hrs.	7-10	20½″	Imp.	A
A	1449	25	1	37	Cont. Pelvis.	Delayed Labour.	—	?	—	4¼″	?	5-4	18″	A	A

4. CAESAREAN SECTION AND LAPAROTOMY.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Int. Spin.	Int. Crist.	Ext. Conj.	D.C.	Duration of Labour 1st St. 2nd St.	Child Weight	Child Length	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
A	1808	21	2	39	Contract. Pelvis.	9″	11″	7″	4″	—	4-8	18″	A	A	Sterilized.
A	490	30	2	38	Contract. Pelvis.	?	?	?	4″	—	5-4	19″	A	A	Sterilized.
A	653	24	2	39	Contract. Pelvis.	9″	11″	7″	4″	—	8-5	21″	A	A	Sterilized; had previous Caesarian Section.
B	616	23	1	34	Heart Disease.		Normal.			—	4-12	18″	D	A	Mitral stenosis and pericarditis; cerebral thrombosis 24 days after. Caesarean Section Sterilized.
B	628	28	5	10	Pulmonary T.B. Mitral stenosis.		Normal.			—	—	—	D	—	Hysterotomy; sterilized.
A	881	29	1	40	Pulmonary T.B.		Normal.			—	8-8	21″	A	A	Sterilized.

B 1129	38	2	12	Ectopic Pregn. Rt. Salpingectomy.	Normal.		—	—	—	A	—	
B 1071	28	3	9	Abdominal hysterotomy and sterilization - Pulmonary T. B.	Normal.		—	—	—	Impd.	—	To Sanatorium.
B 1158	33	3	39	Pulmonary T. B.	Normal.		—	7-12	20″	A	A	Sterilized.
A 917	28	4	37	Cardiac Decompens.	Normal.		—	7-8	20″	Impd.	A	Sterilized.
A 1083	31	4	38	Contracted pelvis.	?	4″	—	6-12	19″	A	A	Sterilized.
B 1020	37	8	—	Prolapsed ovarian cyst —removed—not pregnant.	?		—	—	—	—		
A 1089	26	3	38	Mental deficiency — confined normally and sterilised 15 days later.	?	—	—	—	—	—		
B 1005	28	3	22	Pulmonary T.B. Abdominal hysterotomy and sterilisation.	?	—	—	—	—	—		
A 1478	35	1	39	Contracted Pelvis.	?	4½″	—	7-8	21″	A	A	
B 1503	28	—	—	Subtotal hysterectomy for cervical fibroid.	?	—	—	—	—	—		
A 1493	26	1	38	Contracted pelvis.	? 4¼″	—	—	7-0	21″	A	A	
A 1486	26	2	38	Contracted pelvis.	?	4¼″	—	8	21″	A	A	Sterilized.
B 1643	26	2	—	Ovarian Cyst.	Rt. Oophorectory.		—	Not pregnant.				
A 1581	30	2	39	Cardiac disease.	Normal.	—	—	9	22″	A	A	Sterilized.
A 1700	34	3	40	Deformed pelvis.	Normal.	—	—	8-8	21″	A	A	Sterilization, stiff left knee-joint from childhood.
B 1796	30	2	39	Contracted pelvis.	Normal.	4½″	—	8-8	21″	A	A	Sterilization performed transversely.

5. VERSION.

A or B.	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Bipolar, External or Podalic.	Weight of Child.	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
B	82	37	7	32	Transverse presentation.	Podalic.	3-0	A	SB	Accidental haemorrhage.
B	221	20	3	32	Transverse presentation.	Podalic.	4-0	A	SB	Macerated child.
B	157	23	2	40	Transverse presentation.	Podalic.	9-0	A	SB	
A	311	33	4	38	Partial Placenta Praevia.	Podalic.	8-0	A	SB	
A	257	29	5	38	Breech presentation.	External.	7-8	A	A	Contracted pelvis.
B	1351	27	3	36	Placenta Praevia.	Podalic.	6-12	A	SB	
A	1448	33	1	40	Primiparous breech.	External.	7-0	A	SB	Prolapsed hand and cord.
B	1714	20	1	36	Placenta Praevia.	External Podalic.	5-12	D	SB	
B	1662	28	4	38	Shoulder presentation.	Internal Podalic.	7-8	A	SB	
B	1762	32	3	40	Shoulder presentation.	Internal Podalic.	6-4	A	SB	
B	1757	29	2	30	Shoulder presentation.	Internal Podalic.	6-12	A	SB	
A	1666	27	1	40	Shoulder presentation.	Internal Podalic.	4-0	A	SB	Macerated.
B	1790	25	3	40	Central Placenta Praevia.	Bipolar.	7-0	A	SB	Improved.

6. EMBRYOTOMY AND CRANIOTOMY.

A or Reg. B. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Indication.	Previous Treatment.	Int. Spin.	Int. Crist.	Ext. Conj.	D.C.	Duration of Labour. 1st St. 2nd St.	Weight of Child.	Result to Mother.	Remarks.
B 165	31	1	42	F. Forceps outside.	—		Normal.		5″	20 hrs.	12-0	Worse.	Eclamptic; Hydrocephalus.
A 1260	34	1	42	Delayed labour.	F. Forceps.		Normal.		4½″	33 hrs. 40 mins.	6-2	To M'well.	Symphysis pubis; developed cystitis.
B 1475	31	1	40	Contracted pelvis.	F. Forceps.		?		4⅛″	42 hrs.	5-14	Well.	F. Forceps outside.
B 1705	27	1	44	Failed forceps.	Forceps.		Normal.		—	16 hrs.	10-0	Well.	Large child; post mature.
B 1814	26	1	40	Hydrocephalus.	Sedatives.		Normal.		—	52 hrs.	10-0	Well.	Perineal tear.
B 1866	34	7	40	Face presentation. Failed forceps.	Forceps before admission.		Normal.		—	11 hrs.	8-8	Well.	Perineal tear.

7. GYNAECOLOGICAL.

B 852	44	—	—	Exploratory Laparotomy done and malignant disease of the pelvic organs found with ascitis. Patient died 8 days after operation from intestinal obstruction.

ABORTIONS.

There were 197 cases of Abortion, which have been classified as follows :—

Types.	Number.	Curettage.	Alive.	Died.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	
					P.	S.
Complete, ...	80	—	80	—	—	—
Induction of Abortion, ...	15	8	15	—	1	—
Incomplete, ...	94	86	94	—	—	3
Missed Abortion, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatiform Mole, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Abdominal Hysterotomy, ...	4	—	3	1	—	—
Ectopic Gestation, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
	197	94	196	1	1	3

POST-NATALS.

There were 96 cases in the above group, viz. :—

	Number.	Alive.	Died.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	
				P.	S.
B.B.A., ...	67	67	—	—	1
Post-partum Haemorrhage and retained placenta, ...	9	9	—	—	—
Others, ...	20	20	—	—	—
	96	96	—	—	1

GYNAECOLOGICAL CASES.

There were 47 cases treated during the year, viz. :—

Group.	Alive.	Died.
Sterility, ...	6	—
Pelvic Tumours, ...	7	1
Endometritis and metritis, ...	23	—
Others, ...	10	—
	46	1

TWINS (AND TRIPLETS IF ANY).

A or Reg. B. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Presentation.		Sex.		Weight.		Type.	M.	1st.	2nd.	Remarks.
				1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.					
A 1858	35	4	36	Post-natal.		M	M	2-14	3-8	?	A	D	D	
A 16	41	8	40	Post-natal.		F	M	5-8	6-8	Binovular.	A	A	A	
A 78	27	3	27	Vertex.	Vertex.	F	F	3-0	2-12	Uniovular.	A	D	D	
A 287	24	2	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	F	5-8	6-0	Binovular.	A	A	A	
A 508	42	11	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	F	F	6-0	6-12	Uniovular.	A	A	A	
A 827	27	3	40	Breech.	Vertex.	M	M	8-0	6-12	Uniovular.	A	A	A	
A 1057	25	2	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	F	F	5-12	5-8	Uniovular.	A	A	A	
A 1182	29	2	36	B.B.A.	Vertex.	M	M	3-14	4-8	Uniovular.	A	D	D	
B 1172	23	1	34	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	M	4-2	4-0	Uniovular.	A	D	D	Prem. Accid. Haem.
A 1233	26	5	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	F	6-8	6-0	Binovular.	A	A	Not Disch.	P. P. H.
A 1215	30	5	39	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	M	6-0	6-0	Binovular.	A	A	A	
B 1167	33	8	34	Breech.	Breech.	M	F	4-6	3-12	Binovular.	Impd.	D	D	Irreg. Dism. Albuminuria.
A 1372	22	1	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	F	4-2	5-5	Binovular.	A	A	A	
B 1346	21	1	40	Breech.	Breech.	M	M	4-12	5-2	Uniovular.	A	SB	A	
A 1319	23	2	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	F	5-8	5-4	Binovular.	A	A	A	
B 1512	37	12	40	LOA	RSA	F	F	6-0	5-8	Uniovular.	A	A	A	
A 1679	23	1	40	Vertex.	Vertex.	M	F	4-10	5-12	Binovular.	A	A	A	
A 1752	23	1	35	Vertex.	Breech.	M	M	5-2	5-4	Uniovular.	A	SB	D	Macerated.

CONTRACTED PELVIS.

There were 52 cases of Contracted Pelvis confined, of which 41 had been under ante-natal supervision and 11 were emergency cases. There were no maternal deaths, 5 stillbirths, and 2 neo-natal deaths. There was 1 case of puerperal pyrexia—removed to County Hospital, Motherwell.

CASES UNDER ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION (*Category A*).

Mode of Delivery.	No. of Cases.	Mother. A	Mother. D	Child. A	Child. SB	Child. D	Remarks.
Spontaneous, ...	12	12	—	12	—	—	
Induction of Labour, ...	13	13	—	12	—	1	
Forceps Delivery, ...	6	6	—	4	2	—	
Caesarean Section, ...	7	7	—	7	—	—	
Others, ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	
	40	40	—	37	2	1	

CASES SENT IN AS EMERGENCIES (*Category B*).

Mode of Delivery.	No. of Cases.	Mother. A	Mother. D	Child. A	Child. SB	Child. D	Remarks.
Spontaneous, ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	
Forceps Delivery, ...	6	6	—	2	3	1	
Caesarean Section, ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Craniotomy, ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	
	12	12	—	6	5	1	

1. SPONTANEOUS DELIVERY.

Category A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.		Result. Mother.		Result. Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.	ins.	lbs.	hrs.	mins.	A.	D.		wks.		
41	32	3	40	4¾	4-12	17	—	x	—	A	40	—	Albuminuria.
76	38	3	39	4⅝	8	3	—	x	—	A	39	—	Toxic goitre.
153	24	2	40	4¾	8	19	3	x	—	A	40	—	
217	31	4	38	4¾	7½	13	30	x	—	A	38	—	Postpartum Haemorrhage.
337	34	4	40	4¾	9	4	10	x	—	D	40	—	
399	32	2	40	4½	8	8	—	x	—	A	40	—	
473	24	2	40	4⅜	7	10	40	x	—	A	40	—	
511	27	1	40	4½	8	16	40	x	—	A	40	—	
516	30	5	40	4½	5¾	1	57	x	—	A	40	—	
817	27	1	40	4½	6½	15	—	x	—	A	40	—	
1073	24	1	40	4¾	7½	13	8	x	—	A	40	—	
1491	24	1	36	4¼	6	14¼	—	x	—	A	36	—	Premature labour.
Category B.													
450	30	3	40	4½	7¾	7	17	x	—	A	40	—	Prolapsed Cord.
1302	30	2	38	4½	7¾	2	15	x	—	A	38	—	
1436	32	7	40	4¾	7¾	10	30	x	—	A	40	—	
2. INDUCTION OF LABOUR.													
Category A.													
23	28	1	37	4¼	6¼	6	35	x	—	A	38	—	Bougies.
257	29	5	38	4⅜	7½	8	—	x	—	A	38	—	Breech External version. Rupture of Uterus.
258	18	1	38	4½	6¼	8	—	x	—	D	38	—	Bougies.
565	19	1	37	4½	6¾	9	—	x	—	A	38	—	Medical Induction.
569	22	1	37	4½	7½	16	—	x	—	A	39	—	Medical Induction.
699	34	1	38	4½	7¼	?		x	—	A	38	—	Rupture of membranes.

2. INDUCTION OF LABOUR.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.		Result. Mother.		Result. Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
			wks.	ins.	lbs.	hrs.	mins.	A.	D.		wks.		
746	39	4	38	5	7½	2	5	x	—	A	38	—	Rupture of membranes. Contracted outlet. Previous Dystocia.
1280	25	1	36	4½	7¼	13	5	x	—	A	37	—	Albuminuria and Hyperpiesis.
1449	25	1	37	4¼	5¼	7	—	x	—	A	37	—	Bougies ; forceps delivery.
1529	34	4	40	4⅝	7	9	10	x	—	A	40	—	Rupture of membranes.
1575	23	1	39	4¾	7	1	25	x	—	A	39	—	Bougies.
1607	28	4	39	4½	7¼	5	—	x	—	A	39	—	Rupture of membranes. Spontaneous.
1836	39	3	36	4½	6¾	5	20	x	—	A	37	—	Bougies.

3. FORCEPS DELIVERY.

Category A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.		Result. Mother.		Result. Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
60	17	1	38	5	6	22¼	—	x	—	A	38	—	Contracted outlet.
304	15½	1	38	4½	7	5½	—	x	—	A	38	—	Small pelvis.
305	22	1	40	5	8	12	30	x	—	SB	40	—	Large foetal skull.
879	24	1	40	N	6½	9	35	x	—	A	40	—	Delayed labour ; Contracted pelvic outlet.
1487	24	1	38	4⅝	8¼	30	—	x	—	A	40	—	Delayed labour.
1489	35	1	40	4½	6½	14	—	x	—	A	40	—	Delayed labour.

Category B.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.		Result. Mother.		Result. Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Remarks.
470	21	1	41	5	8	47	38	x	—	A	41	—	Failed forceps outside.
501	29	1	40	5	7	10	—	x	—	A	40	—	Delayed labour.
845	21	1	36	5	5¼	9	20	x	—	D	36	—	Generally contracted pelvis.
1212	19	1	40	?	8	19	—	x	—	SB	40	—	Occipito Posterior Long rotation.
1407	43	1	40	?	5¾	20	—	x	—	SB	40	—	Breech—completed manually.
1448	33	1	40	4¾	7	42	55	x	—	SB	40	—	External version—Breech—Prolapsed cord and hand.

4. CAESAREAN SECTION.

Category A.

Reg. No.	Age.	Parity.	Stage of Pregnancy on Admission.	D.C.	Weight of Child.	Labour.		Result. Mother.		Result. Child.	Stage of Pregnancy at Delivery.	Pyrexia or Sepsis.	Sterilized.
			wks.	ins.	lbs.	hrs.	mins.	A.	D.		wks.		
490	30	2	37	4	5¼	—	—	x	—	A	38	—	x
653	24	2	39	4	8¼	—	—	x	—	A	39	—	x
1083	31	4	38	4	6	—	—	x	—	A	38	—	x
1478	35	1	39	4½	7½	—	—	x	—	A	39	—	—
1486	26	2	38	4¼	8	3	—	x	—	A	38	—	x
1493	26	1	38	4¼	7	—	—	x	—	A	38	—	—
1808	21	2	39	4	4½	5	—	x	—	A	39	—	x
						Category B.							
1796	30	2	39	4½	8½	—	—	x	—	D	39	—	x Transverse lie.
						5. CRANIOTOMY.							
						Category B.							Remarks.
1260	34	1	42	4½	6⅛	33	44	x	—	SB	—	P	Post maturity. Transferred to Motherwell.
1495	31	1	40	4⅛	5¾	42	15	x	—	SB	—	—	Failed forceps before admission. Prolapsed cord and face presentation. Blood transfusion.
						6. OTHERS.							
						Category A.							
183	27	7	38	4¾	6½	2	30	x	—	A	38	—	Breech—manual.
461	31	1	40	4¾	5¼	11	30	x	—	A	40	—	Breech—extended legs.

CASES OF ALBUMINURIA

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	History of Renal Disease.	Albuminuria on Adm.	Albuminuria on Dis.	Oedema.	Headache.	Eye Signs.
B	1813	40	6	24	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
B	35	26	1	39	None.	X	Neg.	X	X	—
B	8	31	7	24	Chronic nephritis.	XX	Neg.	XX	X	X
A	24	23	3	40	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1768	24	1	40	None.	XX	Neg.	—	—	—
B	98	37	6	39	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	82	23	1	40	None.	XX	Neg.	X	—	—
A	65	28	2	38	None.	X	Neg.	X	X	—
A	53	30	3	40	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	46	44	12	40	Chronic nephritis.	XX	Neg.	X	X	X
B	55	17	1	22	None.	X	Neg.	—	—	—
A	1860	27	1	39	None.	XX	Neg.	XX	—	—
A	89	35	8	28	None.	Trace.	Neg.	—	—	—
B	82	37	7	32	Nil. Hist. of scarlet fever. Alb. in prev. preg.	XX	Clear.	General marked.	—	X
B	148	25	4	20	None.	XX	Ft. Trace.	—	—	—
B	163	24	3	40	None.	X	Clear.	—	—	—
A	164	21	2	31	None.	Trace.	Trace.	—	—	—
A	222	20	1	40	None.	X	Clear.	—	—	—
B	228	22	2	26	None.	X	Trace.	—	—	—
B	240	40	9	34	None.	Trace.	Clear.	XX	X	—
A	146	33	6	40	Scarlet fever.	X	Clear.	—	—	—
A	335	23	1	34	None.	X	—	—	—	—
A	308	28	4	34	X	Trace.	—	Slight.	—	X
A	364	42	14	30	None.	X	X	Slight.	—	—
A	289	30	2	30	None.	X	—	—	—	—
B	395	42	11	32	None.	XX	Trace.	Marked of legs.	—	—
B	411	29	1	40	Scarlet fever.	X	Haze.	General.	—	—
B	438	23	1	24	Scarlet fever.	Trace.	—	Slight.	—	—
A	349	27	1	39	None.	X	—	Feet—Face.	X	—

ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT.

Highest Blood Pressure.	No. of Days in Hospital before Labour or Discharge.	Type of Labour.	Result.		Remarks.
			Mother.	Child.	
170/104	34	Not confined.	A	—	Also slight bronchitis.
140/100	9	Spontaneous.	A	A	
208/130	3	Artificial rupture; Spontaneous.	Impd.	D	Had uraemic convulsions before admission; admitted in coma; lumbar puncture.
120/62	10	Spontaneous.	A	A	Anaemia.
152/90	24	Spontaneous.	A	A	Perineal laceration.
156/100	2	Spontaneous.	A	A	
142/98	7	Impacted breech.	A	SB	
138/96	2	Artificial rupture of membranes.	A	A	
150/90	6	Spontaneous.	A	A	
136/90	1	Spontaneous.	Impd.	SB	
144/100	14	Not confined.	A	—	
148/110	20	Spontaneous.	A	A	
140/76	4	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
162/94	3	Spontaneous; Podalic version and manual delivery.	A	SB	Accidental haemorrhage (external slight). Transverse presentation.
—	27	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyuria.
120/80	12	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyelitis.
138/78	13	Undelivered.	A	—	Slight case.
136/84	Adm. in Labour.	Spontaneous.	A	A	Slight.
138/80	13	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis and cystitis.
138/80	8	Undelivered.	A	—	Slight cardiac decompensation.
94/62	In Labour.	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyelitis; Influenza.
118/92	17	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis.
100/64	8	Induction of Labour; Spontaneous.	A	A	Nephritic toxaemia.
100/64	8	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis. Improved.
126/76	9	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis.
160/108	16	Undelivered.	A	—	Improved.
158/96	5	Spontaneous.	A	A	Rapid recovery following confinement.
50/96	9	Undelivered.	A	—	Mild case.
40/100	7	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pre-eclamptic.

CASES OF ALBUMINURIA

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	History of Renal Disease.	Albuminuria on Adm.	Albuminuria on Dis.	Oedema.	Headache.	Eye Signs.
A	403	20	1	40	None.	X	—	Legs.	—	—
A	371	42	12	40	None.	Trace.	—	Slight.	—	—
A	394	28	2	40	None.	XX	—	Slight.	X	—
B	259	18	1	32	None.	X	—	—	—	—
A	412	19	1	40	None.	X	—	—	—	—
A	252	20	1	38	None.	XX	—	Fair Amt.	X	—
A	239	19	1	37	None.	Haze.	—	Slight.	—	—
B	298	23	1	32	None.	XX	—	Slight.	—	—
A	357	22	1	36	None.	XX	Clear.	Marked.	X	X
A	525	21	1	36	None.	XX	X	Marked.	X	Slight dimness.
A	593	30	5	32	None.	Trace.	Clear.	—	X	—
A	433	35	1	39	None.	Trace.	Clear.	Marked.	—	—
A	437	44	9	34	None.	Trace.	Clear.	Legs.	—	—
B	522	22	1	36	None.	Trace.	Trace.	—	—	—
B	547	28	3	36	None.	XX	Clear.	General marked.	—	—
A	436	43	17	30	X	Trace.	Clear.	Hands and feet.	—	—
A	497	29	1	40	None.	Trace.	Clear.	—	—	—
B	589	33	1	34	None.	Loaded.	Ft. Trace.	XX	X	X
B	682	30	2	40	None.	Loaded.	Trace.	XX	—	—
A	621	28	4	32	None.	XX	Neg.	—	—	—
A	608	29	1	22	None.	Trace.	Neg.	XX	—	—
B	620	22	1	30	None.	XX	Neg.	XX	—	—
B	498	42	5	30	Chronic nephritis.	XX	Trace.	XX	—	X
A	592	42	9	40	None.	Trace.	Neg.	—	—	—
A	609	29	2	40	None.	XX	X	X	—	—
A	706	26	3	36	None.	X	Trace.	—	—	—
A	654	25	1	41	None.	Trace.	Neg.	XX	—	—
B	681	41	10	30	None.	XX	Trace.	—	—	—
B	658	34	2	39	None.	Trace.	Trace.	—	—	—
B	577	22	1	40	None.	XX	Trace.	XX	—	—
B	560	34	5	38	None.	XX	Neg.	X	X	X

ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT—*Continued.*

Highest Blood Pressure.	No. of Days in Hospital before Labour or Discharge.	Type of Labour.	Result.		Remarks.
			Mother.	Child.	
142/94	4	Spontaneous.	A	A	
160/100	9	Spontaneous.	A	A	Epileptic.
126/80	6	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyuria.
128/88	14	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis.
136/88	2	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyelitis.
190/120	6	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia; Re-admission.
140/90	6	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyuria.
130/76	28	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis.
160/100	7	Induction of Labour; Spontaneous.	A	A	Pre-eclamptic; persistent albuminuria until 14th day.
160/112	1	Spontaneous.	A	A	Persistent albuminuria improved.
142/90	6	Undelivered.	A	—	Mild.
130/90	8	Forceps.	A	SB	Brow presentation.
172/96	13	Undelivered.	ISQ	—	
—	In Labour.	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	Persistent albuminuria; anaemia.
190/140	1	Spontaneous; Ind. of Labour.	Impd.	A	Anaemia; oedema on discharge.
184/130	13	Undelivered.	I.S.Q.	—	Improved; Reference "Induction of Labour."
146/84	13	Spontaneous.	Well.	SB	
174/96	2	Normal	A	D	Surgical induction.
180/120	In Labour.	Spontaneous.	Poor	A	Improved.
120/68	14	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyelitis.
150/90	11	Undelivered.	A	—	
180/110	In Labour.	Spontaneous. Premature Labour.	A	D	
200/140	3	Membranes ruptured.	Impd.	SB	Puerperal pyrexia 17th day after confinement.
162/100	11	Medical Induction.	A	A	
154/96	1	Spontaneous.	Impd.	D	Broncho-pneumonia.
120/80	7	Undelivered.	A	—	Pyuria.
166/110	3	Medical Induction.	A	A	
126/70	15	Undelivered.	Impd.	—	Pyuria.
108/70	10	Spontaneous.	A	A	Pyuria.
148/90	11	Spontaneous.	A	A	
167/104	14	Artificial rupture of membranes.	A	A	Also pyelitis.

CASES OF ALBUMINURIA

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	History of Renal Disease.	Albuminuria on Adm.	Albuminuria on Dis.	Oedema.	Headache.	Eye Signs.
A	639	21	1	40	None.	XX	Neg.	—	—	—
B	694	21	3	40	None.	Trace.	Neg.	—	—	—
B	726	43	12	40	None.	XX	Trace.	XX	X	—
B	880	20	2	28	None.	Ft. Trace.	Neg.	X	X	X
A	748	24	1	34	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	—	—
B	903	22	1	40	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	X	—
B	734	34	1	34	None.	XX	Neg.	X	X	—
B	781	38	13	39	None.	Trace.	Neg.	XX	—	—
A	918	19	1	36	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	—	—
B	811	25	2	38	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	—	—
B	857	19	1	33	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	X	—
A	828	41	10	36	None.	Trace.	Neg.	—	—	—
B	760	27	2	34	None.	XX	Neg.	XX	X	—
A	615	25	1	40	None.	XX	X	—	—	—
A	839	29	1	31	None.	Trace.	Trace.	—	X	—
B	926	39	16	36	None.	Haze.	Clear.	XX	X	X
A	863	42	12	40	None.	X	Trace.	—	—	—
A	921	20	1	40	None.	Trace.	Clear.	XX	—	—
B	932	29	3	30	Chronic nephritis.	XX	—	XX	X	—
A	1052	31	1	30	None.	X	Clear.	XX	X	—
B	1024	23	12	39	None.	XX	Trace.	XX	—	—
A	1072	39	10	40	None.	Trace.	Clear.	X	—	—
B	1034	28	2	39	None.	Trace.	Clear.	XX	—	—
B	1224	22	1	39	None.	X	Clear.	X	X	—
B	1144	44	2	37	None.	XX	Clear.	XX	X	—
B	1152	20	1	40	None.	XX	Clear.	XX	X	—
B	1159	21	2	39	None.	XX	Clear.	XX	X	X
B	1060	22	1	37	None.	X	Haze.	—	—	—
B	1167	33	8	34	None.	XX	X	XX	X	—
B	1128	34	9	38	None.	Trace.	Clear.	X	—	—
A	1137	32	5	42	None.	Trace.	Clear.	—	—	—
B	1084	38	8	38	None:	XX	Cloud.	XX	—	—
A	1313	17	1	38	No history of prev. nephritis.	X	Trace.	—	—	—
A	1246	20	2	40	History of nephritis.	X	—	—	X	X
B	1345	22	1	37	None.	Trace.	Very ft. trace.	XX	—	—
A	1279	22	2	38	None.	X	Neg.	XX	—	—

ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT—*Continued.*

Highest Blood Pressure.	No. of Days in Hospital before Labour or Discharge.	Type of Labour.	Result. Mother.	Child.	Remarks.
130/80	10	Spontaneous.	A	A	
157/104	7	Spontaneous.	A	A	
190/120	4	Spontaneous.	Impd.	SB	Abscess of right thigh.
148/90	11	Not confined.	A	—	
138/78	9	Not confined.	A	—	
—	8	Post-natal.	A	—	Anaemia.
170/135	21	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	Anaemia.
220/120	4	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	
120/76	6	Not confined.	A	—	
144/90	15	Spontaneous.	A	A	Breech.
178/112	6	Induction—Bougies. Spontaneous.	A	A	Transferred to Calderbank House.
118/100	6	Not confined.	A	—	
160/104	2	Spontaneous.	A	SB	Ante-partum haemorrhage.
132/78	26	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	
164/94	18	Not confined.	A	—	
170/90	5	Induced—vertex.	A	A	Labour induced medically.
190/120	7	Spontaneous—vertex.	Impd.	—	Anaemia.
140/90	1	Spontaneous—vertex.	A	A	Oedema greatly diminished on discharge.
172/92	1	Induced—vertex.	Died.	SB	Accidental haemorrhage.
140/100	14		A	—	Also pyuria.
180/88	19	Not delivered.	A	—	
142/88	5	Spontaneous.	A	A	
130/76	17	Not delivered.	A	—	Transferred to Calderbank.
140/100	3	Induction—spontaneous.	A	A	
154/80	1	Induction—spontaneous.	A	SB	Accidental haemorrhage.
170/80	11	Spontaneous.	A	A	Slight post-partum haemorrhage.
170/110	8	Spontaneous.	A	A	
156/100	19	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
198/46	2	Breech—manual delivery. Twins.	Impd.	1. D 2. D	
170/80	9	Not confined.	A	—	
144/100	18	Medical induction.	A	A	
180/80	12	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
120/80	9	Not confined.	A	—	
150/100	14	Medical Induction.	Impd.	A	
140/80	12	Not confined.	A	—	
170/120	4	Surgical Induction.	A	A	

CASES OF ALBUMINURIA

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	History of Renal Disease.	Albuminuria on Adm.	Albuminuria on Dis.	Oedema.	Headache.	Eye Signs.
B	1389	20	1	35	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1352	33	6	40	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1280	25	1	37	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	X	—
A	1218	21	1	41	None.	Cloud.	Neg.	X	—	—
B	1428	22	1	35	None.	Trace.	Clear.	X	—	—
A	1510	28	2	35	None.	XX	Neg.	XX	X	—
A	1447	24	2	30	None.	X	Neg.	XX	X	—
A	1531	21	3	37	None.	Trace.	Trace.	X	—	—
B	1538	22	1	30	None.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1571	25	1	40	None.	Trace.	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1367	31	4	39	Acute nephritis 9 yrs. ago.	X	Neg.	X	—	—
A	1459	31	1	37	None.	X	Neg.	XX	XX	—
A	1594	26	1	26	None.	X	Haze.	X	X	X
B	1550	20	1	36	None.	X	Neg.	X	X	—
A	1617	34	1	38	None.	Haze.	Neg.	—	—	—
A	1732	33	3	40	None.	Trace.	Trace.	Slight.	X	X
A	1734	27	1	30	None.	Trace.	Neg.	Slight.	—	—
A	1663	35	8	4	None.	Trace.	Neg.	—	—	—
A	1761	23	2	37	None.	Neg.	Neg.	X	X	X
B	1767	20	1	39	None.	XX	Neg.	XX	X	—
A	1730	39	8	40	None.	Neg.	Neg.	X	X	—
A	1713	21	3	40	None.	X	Neg.	XX	—	—
A	1847	22	1	38	None.	X	Neg.	—	—	—
B	1640	24	1	41	None.	Trace.	Trace.	XX	—	—
B	1742	29	1	38	None.	XX	Haze.	X	X	X
B	1739	33	6	35	None.	Trace.	Very ft. trace.	—	—	—
A	1882	26	1	31	None.	X	Haze.	—	X	—
A	1825	32	2	37	None.	Trace.	Clear.	XX	X	—
A	1824	35	1	40	None.	Cloud.	Alb. and pus.	X	X	X
A	1902	32	11	38	None.	X	Clear.	X	X	X

ADMITTED FOR TREATMENT—*Continued.*

Highest Blood Pressure.	No. of Days in Hospital before Labour or Discharge.	Type of Labour.	Result.		Remarks.
			Mother.	Child.	
160/100	5	Surgical Induction.	A	A	
176/100	4	Spontaneous.	A	A	
130/100	10	Surgical Induction.	A	A	
182/80	12	Spontaneous.	A	A	
140/85	22	Not confined.	A	—	
188/120	5	Induction. Bougies.	A	A	
140/98	16	Spontaneous.	A	A	
128/86	11	Not confined.	A	—	
160/96	2	Spontaneous. Bougies.	A	SB	Labour induced.
?	2	Spontaneous.	A	A	
178/100	43	Spontaneous.	A	A	Labour induced.
130/80	11	Not confined.	A	—	
190/90	5	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
166/106	1	Spontaneous.	A	SB	
134/90	15	Not confined.	A	—	
130/72	9	Not confined.	A	—	
144/80	9	Not confined.	A	—	
120/80	11	Not confined.	A	—	
140/80	7	Induction of Labour; Spontaneous.	A	A	
160/90	16	Not confined.	A	—	
122/80	12	Spontaneous.	A	A	
138/94	15	Spontaneous.	A	A	1 s.w.s.
140/88	7	Not confined.	A	—	
162/104	27	Spontaneous. (Persistent albuminuria).	Impd.	A	Artificial rupture of membranes.
144/98	16	Not confined.	A	—	
140/90	13	Not confined.	A	—	
136/86	4	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
190/110	10S	Spontaneous—Induction of Labour.	A	A	
124/74	11	Forceps.	A	A	
176/90	6	Spontaneous.	A	D	Medical induction.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravidia.	Maturity.	Condition on Admission (including if in Labour).	Fits.			Urine.									Result.		
						No. before Admission.	Total.	Onset.	On Admission.	On Discharge.	Quantity in 24 hrs.	Oedema.	Highest Blood Pressure.	Headache.	Eye Signs.	No. of Days in Hospital before Delivery.	Type of Labour.	Mother.	Child.	Remarks.
B	1834	29	2	33	Confined before admission; Drowsy.	1	1	A. Natal.	XXX	Neg.	?	XX	180/110	X	X	—	Spontaneous. At Home.	A	A	" Really post-eclampsia."
B	192	27	1	38	Poor; not in labour; pre-eclamptic state.	—	9	A.P. Haem.	XXX	Neg.	4 oz.	General marked.	190/110	X	—	3	Normal.	A	A	Lumbar puncture and venesection.
B	151	20	1	38	Poor; not in labour.	5	5	Ante.	XXX	Neg.	8 oz.	General.	180/92	X	X	5	Induction; Spont.	A	D	Treated before admission.
B	185	31	1	42	Good; not in labour.	1	1	Ante.	XX	X	1 oz.	Legs.	180/100	—	—	3	Instrumental.	A	D	Sudden onset; puerperal sepsis. To County Hospital, Motherwell.
A	523	34	1	40	Fair.	—	6	A.P.	XXX	Neg.	6 oz.	Face and Legs.	158/110	Slight.	—	1	Forceps.	A	A	Lumbar puncture.
B	1042	30	1	38	Semi-conscious; poor; in labour.	1	4	Ante and Intra-partum.	Loaded.	Neg.		XXX	156/90	XX	Blindness.	In Labour.	Spontaneous.	A	D	Improved rapidly after delivery.
A	1078	30	5	37	Semi-conscious; not in labour.	1	2	Ante-partum	XX	Neg.	?	XX	186/110	XX	X	1	Artificial rupture membranes.	A	A	Septic spots on buttock.
A	1090	25	1	40	Good; not in labour.	—	1	Intra-partum.	XX	Neg.	?	XX	160/90	X	X	1	Low forceps.	A	A	
B	1208	34	9	34	Poor; not in labour.	3	4	Ante-partum.	XX	Neg.	?	XX	160/90	X	X	1	Spontaneous.	A	SB	
A	1371	20	2	40	Fair; not in labour; conscious.	—	5	Ante-partum.	XX	Neg.	?	XX	180/104	X	X	Confined on Admission.	Forceps.	A	A	
A	1275	22	1	39	Poor; not in labour.	—	1	Intra-partum.	XX	Neg.	?	XX	178/118	X	X	1	Breech.	A	A	
B	1355	30	3	34	Poor; not in labour.	2	1	Ante-partum.	XX	Neg.	?	XX	150/100	X	X	3	Breech.	A	SB	Lumbar puncture.
B	1490	24	1	40	B.B.A.; fair; conscious.	1	1	Post-partum.	X	Neg.	—	X	144/98	X	--	9	Forceps.	A	Not admitted.	
B	1414	29	5	32	Poor; not in labour; conscious.	4	4	Ante-partum.	X	Neg.	—	X	170/100	X	—	5	Spontaneous.	A	SB	
A	1625	23	1	34	Not in labour; conscious.	--	7	Intra-partum.	XXX	Neg.	—	XX	132/96	X	X	3	Spontaneous.	A	A	Low forceps.
A	1799	23	1	30	Coma; not in labour.	5	9	Ante-partum.	XXX	Neg.	—	X	180/104	X	—	1		D	—	Not confined.
B	1830	36	2	28	Conscious but drowsy.	4	4	Ante-partum.	Loaded	Haze	Not got.	XXX	158/108	XX	XX	1	Normal.	A	SB	Treated in own home before admission for 36 hours.

The undernoted table shows the list of cases of Eclampsia treated during the last nine years, with the number of deaths and the percentage of maternal mortality :—

Year.	Cases.	Died.	Percentage. Mortality.
1927	19	2	10·5
1928	24	2	8·3
1929	22	3	13·6
1930	38	4	10·5
1931	8	2	25·0
1932	9	2	22·2
1933	13	2	15·3
1934	12	2	16·6
1935	17	1	5·8
Total,	162	20	12·3

N.B.—During 1935, 13 cases of eclampsia were treated in the outdoor practice, with no maternal deaths.

PLACENTA PRAEVIA.

There were 10 cases of Placenta Praevia admitted to Hospital during the year, detailed as follows :—

A or B	Reg. No.	Age	Gravida.	Maturity.	Condition on Admission.	Variety.	Treatment.	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
B	311	33	4	38	Good.	Partial.	Vaginal packing. Podalic version.	A	SB	Severe haemorr. Blood transfusion.
B	487	38	6	30	Poor.	Complete.	Podalic version ; Blood transfusion.	A	SB	Severe haemorrhage.
B	459	43	6	38	Good.	Lateral.	Art. rupt. membranes.	A	A	Slight.
A	1207	35	2	40	Good.	Partial.	Nil.	A	A	Slight bleeding.
B	1251	38	9	38	Fair.	Partial.	Art. rupt. membr. Pack.	A	D	Blood transfusion.
A	1272	35	3	39	Fair.	Marginal.	Art. rupt. membr.	A	A	
B	1351	27	3	36	Good.	Marginal	Art. rupt. membr. Podalic version.	A	SB	Blood transfusion.
B	1714	20	1	36	Fair.	Marginal.	Version.	D	SB	
B	1790	25	3	40	Fair.	Central.	Version after packing vagina.	A	SB	Blood transfusion.
B	1941	42	10	30	Moderate.	Central.	Version.	A	SB	Blood transfusion.

ACCIDENTAL ANTE-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

During the year there were 36 cases of Accidental Ante-partum Haemorrhage admitted as undernoted :—

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Condition on Admission.	Albumen.	Treatment.	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
B	44	28	1	36	Fair.	Neg.	Art. rupt. memb.	A	SB	Mixed acc. haemorrhage.
B	82	37	7	32	Haem. after admission.	XX	Podalic version. Manual delivery.	A	SB	Nephritic toxaemia, transverse presentation.
A	211	21	1	29	Good.	—	Nil.	A	—	Undelivered.

B	248	27	2	32	Good.	—	Nil.	A	—	Undelivered.
B	169	24	3	39	Fairly good.	X	Nil.	A	A	Mixed accid.
A	180	41	10	40	Good.	Clear.	Medical induction.	A	SB	Mixed ; hydrocephalus.
A	396	24	4	36	Good.	—	Nil.	A	—	Undelivered.
B	278	39	10	32	Fairly good.	—	In labour.	A	SB	Oedema.
B	418	38	2	30	Good.	X	Induct. of labour.	A	SB	
A	573	31	8	30	Fairly good.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	D	Mixed.
A	503	38	10	36	Fairly good.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	
A	652	30	2	36	Fairly good.	XX	Art. rupt. memb.	A	SB	External haem.
A	678	24	2	39	Good.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	
B	891	34	10	40	Fair.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	Ext. accid. haemorrhage.
B	882	32	4	36	Good.	—	None.	A	A	P.P.H. premature labour.
A	633	33	5	34	Fair.	—	Art. rupt. memb. 2 blood transfusions.	Impd.	SB	Severe anaemia with max. sinusitis.
B	760	27	2	34	Poor.	XX	General.	A	SB	Ext. accid. haemorrhage.
A	790	32	3	32	Good.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	
A	912	29	4	40	Good.	—	Medical induction.	A	A	Occip. post.
B	897	38	7	40	Pale.	Trace.	Nil.	A	A	
B	932	29	3	30	Poor.	XX	Membr. ruptured.	A	SB	Blood transfusion ; chronic nephritis.
B	1041	44	14	40	Fair.	—	In labour.	A	SB	
B	1144	44	2	37	Fair.	XX	Art. rupt. membr.	A	SB	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.
A	1133	30	3	40	Good.	—	Nil.	A	A	Slight ext. haemorrhage.
B	1172	23	1	34	Good.	Haze.	Art. rupt. memb.	A	D.D.	Twins ; mixed acc. haemorrhage.
B	1265	36	4	40	Fair.	X	In labour—Nil.	A	SB	
B	1161	42	5	?	Poor.	X	In labour—Nil.	A	SB	
B	1255	20	1	38	Good.	—	Nil.	A	—	Not confined ; Irreg. Dism.
B	993	26	7	40	Good.	—	Tinc. opii.	A	A	Slight.
B	1311	38	12	30	Poor.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	SB	
B	1547	26	6	40	Good.	—	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	Slight ext. haemorrhage.
B	1552	22	3	38	Poor.	Trace.	Art. rupt. memb.	A	A	Blood transfusion.
A	1553	25	8	33	Fair.	Nil.	Nil.	A	A	Cardiac disease.
B	1507	34	8	40	Poor	Nil.	Spont. delivery.	A	A	
A	1693	32	5	40	Good	Nil.	Nil.	A	A	External.
B	1714	20	1	36	Fair.	?	Version.	D	SB	

POST-PARTUM HAEMORRHAGE.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Character of Labour.	Predisposing Cause.	Treatment.	Result.		Remarks.
								M.	C.	
A	18	22	2	40	Spontaneous.	Flaccid uterus.	Pituitrin 1 cc.	A	A	
B	1852	16	1	40	Spontaneous, B.B.A.	Adherent placenta.	Manual removal of placenta.	A	A	
A	66	27	2	40	Spontaneous.	Adherent placenta.	Manual removal of placenta.	A	A	2 blood transfusions.
B	93	35	8	—	B.B.A.	Subinvolution.	Medical.	—	—	Secondary post-partum haemorrhage.
B	217	31	4	38	Spontaneous.	None known.	Medical.	A	A	Slight contracted pelvis DC. 4¾″
A	277	27	5	40	Normal.	Disease of the uterine wall.	Medical.	A	A	Previous repeated abortion.
B	255	29	2	—	Normal.	Acute subinvolution.	Medical.	A	A	Secondary 11 days after delivery.
B	882	32	4	36	Premature ; Spontaneous.	?-had ante-partum haemorrhage.	Pituitrin 1cc.	A	A	
A	936	28	1	40	Delayed 48 hours.	Slightly adherent placenta.	Massage of fundus.	A	A	Slight post-partum haemorrhage.
A	906	26	1	40	Normal.	None found.	Pituitrin 1cc.	A	A	Slight post-partum haemorrhage.
A	1010	33	6	40	Spontaneous.	Adherent placenta.	Manual removal of placenta.	A	A	2 blood transfusions ; severe post-partum haemorrhage.
A	1233	26	5	40	Spontaneous.	Twins.	Pituitrin.	A	A	
A	1385	31	7	40	Spontaneous.	None.	Pituitrin 1cc.	A	A	
B	1504	40	8	40	Spontaneous.	Adherent placenta.	Manual removal.	A	—	Blood transfusions.
B	1405	39	1	40	Delayed ; persistent occipito posterior.	Uterine inertia.	Pituitrin.	A	SB	Blood transfusions.
B	1714	20	1	36	Version—Breech.	Placenta praevia.	Intra-uterine douche and pack.	D	SV	Blood transfusions.
A	1698	20	1	40	Spontaneous.	Incomplete membrane.	Pituitrin.	A	A	

MANUAL REMOVAL OF PLACENTA.

There were 8 cases of Manual Removal of **Placenta** admitted to Hospital during the year :—

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Method of Delivery.	Length of 3rd Stage.	Indication.	Morbidity.	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
B	1852	16	1	40	Spontaneous : B.B.A.	12 hrs.	Adherent placenta. Post-partum haemorr.	Nil.	A	A	Fibrosed placenta.
A	66	27	2	40	Spontaneous : B.B.A.	5 hrs.	Adherent placenta. Post-partum haemorr.	Nil.	A	A	Two blood transfusions
B	376	23	2	—	B.B.A.	?	Adherent placenta.	Nil.	A	—	Placenta removed before admission by own Dr.
B	640	43	17	?	B.B.A.	8 hrs.	Adherent placenta.	Nil.	A	SB	Macerated foetus.
B	1010	33	6	40	Spontaneous.	5 hrs.	Adherent placenta. Post-partum haemorr.	—	A	A	2 transfusions before and after.
B	1504	40	8	40	B.B.A.	4½ hrs.	Post-partum haemorr.	—	A	—	Blood transfusion.
B	1710	28	6	40	Persistent occipito posterior.	8½ hrs.	Retained.	—	A	SB	
A	1903	36	3	40	Spontaneous.	4 hrs.	Retained placenta.	Nil.	A	A	Blood transfusion.

CARDIAC DISEASES.

During the year there were 23 cases of Cardiac Disease admitted to the Institution, and the details are as follows :—

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.	Lesion.	Degree of Failure of Compensation.	Days in Hospital before Delivery.	Method of Delivery.	Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
A	1833	36	1	38	Mitral Stenosis.	Severe (Orthopnoea).	6	Lower Forceps.	Impd.	A	
B	47	34	7	40	Mitral Stenosis.		5	Spontaneous.	D	A	Pulmonary embolism.
B	64	38	10	34	Myocarditis.	Oedema ; cyanosis 2nd degree.	38	Spontaneous.	A	—	Impd. re-admitted in labour.
B	291	34	6	38	Mitral Stenosis.	Marked.	10	Forceps.	A	A	Auricular fibrillation. Still decompensation on discharge. Improved.
A	355	39	9	40	Mitral Stenosis.	Slight.	In labour.	Spontaneous.	A	A	
A	572	31	6	40	Mitral Stenosis.	Slight.	In labour.	Spontaneous.	A	A	
B	552	27	4	30	Mitral Stenosis.	Severe.	21	Not delivered.	A	—	Improved.
B	616	23	1	34	Mitral Stenosis. Pericarditis.	Severe.	4½ weeks.	Caesarean Sect.	D	A	Mother died 24 days after operation of cerebral embolism.
B	805	25	1	24	Rheumatic carditis. Pericarditis with eff.	Severe.	8 days, then died.				
B	628	28	5	10	Mitral stenosis.	Severe.	—	Hysterotomy.	Impd.	—	Also pulmonary T.B.
A	917	28	4	37	Mitral steonsis.	Severe.	23	Caesarean Sect.	Impd.	A	Sterilization.
A	1463	31	2	30	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	11	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
A	1421	25	8	33	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	22	Not confined.	Impd.	—	
A	1488	33	3	27	Mitral stenosis.	Moderate.	29	Not confined.	Impd.	—	Not confined.
A	1559	31	4	40	Mitral stenosis.	Severe.	7	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	
A	1357	32	2	39	Mitral stenosis.	Moderate.	7	Spontaneous.	Impd.	A	
A	1463	31	2	38	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	33	Spontaneous.	A	A	Induction of labour.
A	1597	41	10	38	Mitral stenosis.	Slight.	6	Spontaneous.	A	A	Persistent occipito posterior.
A	1723	38	9	40	Mitral stenosis.	Slight.	4	Spontaneous.	A	A	
A	1402	39	16	40	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	44	Spontaneous.	A	A	
A	1581	30	2	39	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	7	Caesarean Section.	A	A	
A	1768	34	3	37	Mitral stenosis.	Marked.	6	Spontaneous.	Impd.	—	
A	1912	31	4	40	?	Very slight.	1	Spontaneous.	A	A	

SUNDRY CASES NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.

A or B	Reg. No.	Age.	Gravida.	Maturity.		Result. M.	Result. C.	Remarks.
B	20	22	2	40	Confined in Hospital—retained membrane and sub-involution.	A	A	
B	167	27	—	—	Gynaecological; irregular uterine haemorrhage.	A	—	Dilatation & **curettage.**
A	236	27	1	36	Epilepsy—normal confinement.	A	A	
A	389	21	1	40	Mastitis; no abscess formation; healed in 5 days.	A	A	
B	313	23	—	—	Retained products of conception (Gynaecological).	A	—	Dilatation & **curettage.**
A	266	35	6	40	Epilepsy—confined normally.	A	A	
B	450	30	3	40	Failed forceps outside—Contracted pelvis DC 4½″	A	A	Prolapsed cord.
A	622	23	1	30	Debility and fainting turns.	A	—	
B	585	21	1	32	Toxic vomiting.	A	SB	Labour induced.
B	679	21	1	29	Pyelitis; premature labour.	A	D	
A	733	29	2	40	Epileptic; confined normally; 1 fit in puerperium.	A	D	
B	844	36	11	30	Delivery completed manually—Large shoulders impacted.	A	SB	Hydrocephalus.
A	1011	40	14	40	Anaemia and debility—Treated 14 days before confinement.	A	A	
B	1136	16	1	40	Breast abscess.	A	A	
B	1209	33	5	40	Ruptured uterus—Not confined.	D	—	
A	1130	27	1	40	Breast abscess.	Impd.	A	
B	1462	25	4	40	Broncho-pneumonia; confined at onset.	A	A	
B	1754	27	1	20	Hydatidiform mole—Expelled normally.	A	—	
A	1784	34	5	40	Phlebitis left leg 5th day; spontaneous delivery.	Impd.	A	
A	1755	33	1	40	Phlebitis, mild, both legs; normal confinement.	A	A	No ill effects.
A	1726	19	1	40	Phlebitis, right leg, normal confinement.	A	A	Not severe.
B	1817	31	1	14	Fibroid complicating pregnancy. Uterus gravid 3 months.	A	—	To return for Caesarian Section.
B	1776	32	5	32	Lobar pneumonia. (Premature labour.) (From Motherwell Hospital.)	A	D	
A	1937	22	3	32	Dermoid cyst.	A	—	Not confined.
A	1716	21	3	28	Broncho-pneumonia.	A	D	

STILLBIRTHS.

A or B	Reg. No.	Sex.	Method of Delivery.	Maternal Complication.	Cause of Death (P.M. if done).	Remarks.
B	44	M	Spontaneous.	Mixed accident. Haemorrhage.	Do.	Artificial rupture of membranes.
A	82	F	Impacted breech; manual.	Primiparity.	Dystocia.	Albuminuria and hyperpiesis.
B	1853	M	Spontaneous.	Long labour.	Macerated child.	Recurring false labour for 2 weeks.
A	46	M	Spontaneous.	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia.	
B	42	M	Forceps.	Impacted breech; primipara.	Dystocia.	Failed forceps on district.
B	1835	F	Spontaneous.	Intra-uterine death.	Macerated foetus; premature.	
B	82	M	Podalic version breech.	Nephritis toxaemia; Accident. haemorrhage.	Toxaemia of pregnancy; Accidental haemorrhage.	Premature; transverse presentation.
A	156	F	Manual rotation; forceps.	Persistent occipito posterior.	Dystocia.	
B	157	M	Podalic version; manual.	Transverse presentation.	Dystocia.	Large child.
B	165	M	Craniotomy.	Eclampsia.	Toxaemia of pregnancy; Craniotomy.	12th child.
A	180	M	Spontaneous.	Accidental haemorrhage.	Hydrocephalus.	Macerated.
B	221	F	Podalic version; manual.	Premature labour; transverse.	Prematurity; dystocia.	
A	256	M	Spontaneous; completed manually.	—	Dystocia.	
A	433	—	Forceps.	Albuminuria. High blood pressure. Brow presentation.	Intra cranial haem.	
A	514	—	Manual.	Impacted breech.	Dystocia.	
A	540	—	Manual.	Premature labour.	Intra uterine death.	
B	487	M	Normal following version.	Central placenta praevia.	Ante-partum haemorrhage.	
A	544	M	Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Dystocia.	

A	502	M	Spontaneous.	—	Knotted cord.	
A	497	M	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Toxaemia.	
A	588	M	Spon. Artificial rupture of membranes.	Intra uterine death.	?	
A	612	F	Spontaneous.	—	Meningocele.	
A	652	M	Spon. Artificial rupture of membranes.	Ante-partum haemorrhage.	Ante-partum haemorrhage and prematurity.	
B	498	M	Breech. Artificial rupture of membranes.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Toxaemia of pregnancy and prematurity.	
A	700	M	Spon. Art. rupture.	Hydramnios.	Prematurity and hydramnios.	
B	585	M	Spon. Art. rupture.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Prematurity and toxaemia of pregnancy.	
B	894	F	Spontaneous.	Hydramnios and prematurity.	Prematurity.	
B	726	F	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	
A	633	M	Spon. Art. rupture.	Ante-partum haemorrhage and anaemia.	Prematurity and ante-partum haemorrhage.	
B	856	F	Manual delivery of impacted breech with extended legs and arms.	—	Dystocia.	
A	893	F	Low Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Dystocia.	
B	760	F	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy and ante-partum haemorrhage.	Prematurity and ante-partum haemorrhage.	
A	844	M	Spontaneous.	Intra uterine death.	Hydrocephalus.	
B	1041	F	Spontaneous.	Ante-partum haemorrhage.	Ante-partum haemorrhage.	
A	922	M	Spontaneous.	—	Macerated cord.	
B	1023	M	Manual breech.	Long labour ; breech delivery.	Dystocia ; prolapsed hand.	
B	932	F	Spontaneous.	Ante-partum haemorrhage ; chronic nephritis.	Ante-partum haemorrhage ;	Premature.
B	1144	M	Spontaneous.	Pre-eclamptic toxaemia ; Accident. haemorrhage.	Accidental haemorrhage.	Premature.
A	1183	M	Spontaneous.	None.	No apparent cause.	
B	1265	F	Spontaneous.	Accident. haemorrhage.	Accid. haemorrhage.	Premature.
B	1161	M	Spontaneous.	Accident. haemorrhage.	Accid. haemorrhage.	

STILLBIRTHS.—*Continued.*

A or B	Reg. No.	Sex.	Method of Delivery.	Maternal Complication.	Cause of Death (P.M. if done).	Remarks.
B	1226	M	Failed forceps (before admission) ; spon. after admission.	Nil.	Dystocia.	
B	1206	F	Spontaneous.	Eclampsia.	Eclampsia.	Premature.
B	1212	M	Forceps O.P.	Occipito posterior.	Dystocia.	Failed forceps before admission.
A	1260	F	Craniotomy.	Contracted pelvis ; post mature.	Craniotomy.	
B	1355	F	Spontaneous.	Eclampsia.	Breech ; macerated.	
B	1243	M	Forceps.	Delayed labour ; uterine inertia.	Macerated foetus.	
A	1288	F	Spontaneous.	Post maturity ; anaemia.	Macerated foetus.	
B	1311	M	Spontaneous.	Accidental haemorrhage.	Macerated foetus.	
B	1351	F	Breech ; manual.	Placenta praevia.	Macerated foetus.	
B	1346	M	Breech ; manual.	Twins.	Dystocia.	
B	1297	M	Forceps.	Dystocia ; albuminuria and high blood pressure.	Dystocia.	
B	1556	M	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy ; albuminuria.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Delayed labour.
A	1439	M	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy ; albuminuria.	Toxaemia of pregnancy (macerated).	Albuminuria persisting over long period.
B	1407	M	Forceps on breech.	Dystocia.	Dystocia.	
B	1448	M	External version—then forceps.	Dystocia.	Prolapsed hand and cord.	
B	1523	F	Spontaneous.	Face presentation.	Dystocia.	
A	1569	F	Forceps.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Dystocia.	
B	1538	F	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Prematurity.	
B	1414	F	Breech.	Eclampsia.	Eclampsia.	

B	1495	F	Craniotomy.	Contracted pelvis ; prolapsed cord.	—	
B	1405	F	Forceps.	Uterine inertia.	Macerated foetus.	
B	1550	F	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	
A	1666	F	Breech—Manual.	Transverse lie.	Macerated—Premature.	Version.
B	1757	M	Breech—Manual.	Transverse lie.	Dystocia.	Version.
B	1705	M	Craniotomy.	Large child—post maturity.	Craniotomy.	
A	1632	M	Spontaneous.	None.	None known.	
A	1665	F	Spontaneous.	Albuminuria.	Prematurity.	
A	1628	F	Spontaneous.	Premature labour.	Prematurity.	
B	1714	F	Breech.	Placenta praevia.	Ante-partum haemorrhage.	
B	1662	F	Manual—Breech.	Prolapsed cord ; transverse lie.	Prolapsed cord.	
B	1762	M	Manual—Breech.	Transverse lie.	Dystocia.	Version.
A	1752	M	Manual—Breech.	Twins.	Macerated.	
B	1710	F	Spontaneous ; persistent occipito posterior.	Prolapsed cord.	Prolapsed cord.	
B	1814	M	Craniotomy.	Albuminuria.	Craniotomy.	Hydrocephalus macerated.
A	1862	M	Manual.	Breech with extended limbs.	Intracranial Haem.	Hydrocephalus macerated.
B	1866	F	Craniotomy.	Face presentation.	Craniotomy.	Failed forceps before admission.
B	1803	M	Spontaneous.	Eclampsia.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Premature.
B	1790	F	Manual.	Central placenta praevia.	Asphyxia.	Version performed.
B	1941	F	Manual.	Central placenta praevia.	Prematurity.	Version performed.
A	1996	M	Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Intracranial pressure.	Mother died ; pulmonary embolism.
B	1968	M	Spontaneous.	Nil.	Prolapsed cord.	
A	1969	F	Spontaneous.	Nil.	No apparent cause.	

INFANT DEATHS.

A or B	Reg. No.	Sex.	Birth Weight.	Method of Delivery.	Maternal Complications.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Remarks.
B	8	F.	1–14	Spontaneous; art. rupture membranes.	Chronic nephritis; uraemia.	Toxaemia; prematurity.	Few hrs.	
A	121	F.	3–8	Spontaneous.	Premature labour.	Prematurity.	1 day.	
A	1858	M.M.	2–14 3–8	Spontaneous. B.B.A.	Twins; premature labour.	Prematurity.	Few hrs.	
A	78	F.F.	3–0 2–12	Spontaneous; premature.	Twins; premature labour.	Prematurity.	Few hrs.	
A	1854	F.	2–14	Spontaneous; premature.	Premature labour.	Prematurity; spina bifida.	1 day.	
B	151	M.	5–6	Spontaneous; Ind. of labour.	Eclampsia.	Prematurity; eclampsia in mother.	?	
B	168	M.	9–4	Spontaneous.	—	Intracranial haemorrhage.	?	
A	471	M.	8–4	Spontaneous.	—	Atelectasis.	1 day.	
A	573	F.	3–0	Spontaneous; Ind. of labour.	Accident. haemorrhage.	Prematurity.	8 days.	
A	579	F.	7–8	B.B.A.	—	Broncho-pneumonia.	9 days.	
B	680	F.	6–0	Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Intracranial haemorr.	4 days	Large child
A	609	M.	9–12	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Broncho-pneumonia.	?	
A	635	M.	6–1	Precipitate labour.	Precipitate labour.	Debility.	6 days.	
B	620	F.	4–0	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Prematurity; tox. of pregnancy.	2 days.	
B	589	M.	3–8	Induction; spon.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Prematurity; tox. of pregnancy.	3 days.	
B	639	F.	3–4	Spontaneous.	Pyelitis.	Prematurity.	2 days.	
A	733	M.	7–10	Spontaneous.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	3 days.	
A	810	M.	6–10	Rapid forceps.	Delayed labour.	Intracranial haemorr.	2 days.	
B	845	M.	5–5	Low forceps.	Gen. contr. Pelvis.	Prematurity; intracranial haemorrhage.	2 days.	
A	870	F.	3–14	Spontaneous; B.B.A.	?	Prematurity.	?	

A	772	F.	3–0	Spontaneous; B.B.A.	?	Prematurity.	?	
A	810	M.	6–10	Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Intracranial haemorr.	?	
A	869	M.	7–12	Spontaneous.	?	Congenital debility.	?	
B	916	F.	9–0	Occipito posterior.	Forceps delivery.	Intracranial haemorr.	3 days.	
B	898	F.	7–8	Forceps on breech.	Breech.	Intracranial haemorr.	Few hrs.	
B	1042	M.	3–0	Spontaneous.	Toxaemia of pregnancy.	Prematurity.	Few hrs.	
A	1182	M.M.	3–14 4–8	Spontaneous.	Twins.	Prematurity.	16 days. 23 days.	
B	1172	M.M.	4–2 4–0	Spontaneous.	Twins, and prematurity.	Prematurity.	1 day. 20 days.	Accid. haemorr.
A	1216	M.	8–5	Spontaneous.	Nil.	Intracranial haemorr.	10 days.	Convulsions.
B	1167	M.F.	4–6 3–8	Breech; manual deliveries.	Twins.	Prematurity.	13 days. 15 days.	
B	1251	M.	6–14	Spontaneous.	Placenta praevia.	Congenital debility.	10 days.	
B	1227	M.	8–3	Spontaneous.	Delayed labour.	Congenital heart.	5 days.	Recurring cyanosis.
A	1217	F.	3–4	Spontaneous.	Albuminuria and high blood pressure.	Prematurity.	13 days.	
B	1389	M.	5–4	Spontaneous.	Albuminuria and high blood pressure.	Prematurity.	4 days.	
A	1404	M.	6–8	Forceps.	Delayed labour.	Intracranial haemorr.	1 day.	
A	1382	M.	4–0	Spontaneous.	Premature labour.	Prematurity.	2 days.	
A	1514	M.	5–5	Spontaneous.	Premature labour.	Prematurity.	7 days.	Congen. debility.
A	1553	F.	5–0	Spontaneous.	Cardiac disease.	Prematurity.	17 days.	Congen. debility.
A	1548	F.	7–0	Spontaneous.	Nil.	Congen. heart disease.	1 day.	
B	1473	M.	5–12	Spontaneous; B.B.A.	Premature labour.	Congen. debility.	1 day.	
B	1709	F.	7–12	Forceps.	Face presentation.	Intracranial haemorr.	1 day	
A	1752	M. M.	5–4 5–2	Breech—Manual.	Twins.	Prematurity.	1 day. 3 days.	
A	1811	M.	5–8	Spontaneous.	Twins.	Prematurity; weakly.	5 days.	
B	1775	M.	4–0	Spontaneous.	Ante-partum haemorr. (slight).	Prematurity.	1 day.	
A	1798	F.	7–4	Forceps—Manual.	Impacted breech.	Abscess on chin.	8 days.	Appeared to be infection.
B	1776	F.	4–0	Spontaneous.	Lobar pneumonia.	Prematurity.	12 days.	
A	1929	M.	5–8	Spontaneous.	Nil.	Prematurity.	3 days.	" Blue " baby.
A	1940	F.	6–0	Spontaneous.	Nil.	Prematurity.	1 day.	Weakly.
A	1902	F.	6–4	Spontaneous.	Albuminuria.	Oedema neonatorum.	4 days.	Medical induction.
A	1716	F.	3–12	Spontaneous.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Prematurity.	1 day.	

FOETAL ABNORMALITIES.

Reg. No.	
1854	Spina bifida. Lived one day.
180	Hydrocephalus.
198	Complete extro-version of bladder.
463	Anencephalic monster.
574	Hydrocephalus. Spina bifida.
612	Meningocele. S.B.
844	Hydrocephalus. S.B.
911	Hydrocephalus. Spina bifida.
992	Cyanosis. Heart disease ?
1487	Corneal opacity from forceps delivery.
1814	Hydrocephalus. Craniotomy.

OPHTHALMIA.

Reg. No.	Number of Days treated.	Remarks.
1832	2	Mother transferred to M.C.H. with gonorrhoeal septicaemia.
1850	2	Transferred to M.C.H.
161	2	Transferred to M.C.H.
717	3	Transferred to M.C.H.
1437	10	Transferred to M.C.H.
1543	2	Transferred to M.C.H.
1525	2	Irregular Dismissal.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND PYREXIA.

There were **30** cases notifiable under the Ministry of Health's standard of pyrexia. See detailed list below :—

Broncho-pneumonia	2
Influenza	1
Boils, pre-natal	2
Pneumonia	2
Pyelitis	5
Advanced cardiac disease	1
Influenza and positive throat swab	1
Engorged breasts	1
Placenta praevia	1
Gonorrhoea	1
Failed forceps before admission	1
Throat and vaginal swabs positive to haemolytic streptococcus	1
Impacted breech—B.B.A.	1
Adherent placenta—B.B.A.	1
Abortion	8
No observable cause	1

Puerperal Sepsis rate ... **6·8 per thousand.**

Death rate ... ... **0·7 per thousand.**

There were 1422 women confined in hospital, and those developing pyrexia numbered 22, of whom 8 were sent to Isolation Hospital as suffering from sepsis.

The history of those 8 patients, previous to admission and in hospital, was as follows :—

Before Admission.	In Hospital.	Other Remarks.
Emergency ; pyelitis and post-matured pregnancy. Para. 1.	Prolapsed cord, eclampsia, failed forceps; craniotomy.	Severe puerperal sepsis ; died 77 days later in County Isolation Hospital of Bacillus Coli septicaemia.
Contracted pelvis, slight, 4½″ pyelitis. Para. 2.	Failed forceps ; craniotomy ; fractured pelvis ; pyelitis.	Complete recovery ; moderate puerperal sepsis.
Failed forceps before admission ; complete perineal tear ; persistent occipito posterior ; rectal fistula ; albuminuria on admission ; pyelitis. Para. 1.	Forcep delivery.	Recovery, moderate puerperal sepsis.
Gonorrhoea on admission. Para. 1.	Child had ophthalmia neonatorum. Gonococcus found.	Mild.
Failed forceps before admission ; pyelitis.	Abscess of buttock on 8th day following septic spots on admission.	Mild.
Throat and vaginal positive swabs (S. Haemolyticus) on admission. Para. 1.	Spontaneous delivery ; developed influenza on 4th day of puerperium.	Mild sepsis.
No previous history of infection. Para. 6.	Suddenly developed temperature of 103·6 on 8th day of puerperium.	Mild sepsis.
Boils on buttocks and chest. In very poor health. Para. 1.	Spontaneous delivery ; removed to Isolation Hospital on 3rd day of puerperium.	Mild sepsis.
Positive throat swab on admission. Para. 5.	Spontaneous delivery. Influenza.	Mild sepsis.

CASES OF PYREXIA NOT REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Before Admission.	Delivery.	Remarks.
1. Acute bronchitis (4).	Spontaneous.	Well.
2. Acute bronchitis (1).	Spontaneous.	Well.
3. Lobar pneumonia (3).	Spontaneous.	Well.
4. Broncho-pneumonia (4).	Spontaneous.	Well.
5. Pyelitis during pregnancy (2).	Manual delivery.	Well.
6. Pyelitis and glycosuria. (4).	Spontaneous.	Well.
7. Albuminuria; B.P. 160/100. Chronic nephritis; local oedema (3).	Manual delivery.	Well. "Cold in head." 2 rises in temperature only.
8. Breech with extended legs. (2)	Manual delivery.	Well. 2 rises only.
9. Advanced cardiac disease; chronic nephritis and general oedema.	Under oxygen during the whole of labour.	Improved.
10. Normal health. (2)	Spontaneous delivery; engorged breasts.	Well. Two rises only.
11. Placenta praevia. Severe haemorrhage. (3)	Internal version; and assisted delivery; blood.	Well. Two rises of temperature only.
12. Prolapsed cord; failed forceps; funnel shaped pelvis; pyelitis. Face presentation; complete tear; pulse rate 140. (1)	Craniotomy.	Patient was given two blood transfusions. The two rises might have been due to re-action.
13. Influenza. (1)	Spontaneous.	Temp. for 48 hours only.

There were 2 cases of puerperal sepsis among 91 B.B.A's admitted.

1. An impacted breech, delivered at home with complete perineal rupture. Sent to Isolation Hospital. Recovery.
2. Case confined at home; elevation of temperature 1st day of puerperium; sent to Isolation Hospital. Died.

---

7 cases of septic abortion were also notifiable (two alleged criminal abortions).

Six recovered while 1 died. This patient had only 1 kidney; suffered from advanced heart disease and she was one of the alleged criminal abortions.

Totals:	Confined in Hospital ...	1321	Pyrexia ...	21	Rate—15·8 per 1,000.
	Confined before admission ...	91	,, ...	2	Rate—22 per 1,000.
	Abortions	197	,, ...	7	Rate—35 per 1,000.
		1609		30	Rate—18·6 per 1,000.

CALCIUM SULPHIDE.

With reference to the use of Calcium Sulphide, experience is gained as time goes on, and it is found that the most satisfactory dose is gr.-1 three times daily, given for 4 to 6 weeks before full term, and the same dose repeated during the puerperium. If, however, there are any complications of the puerperium the dose is increased to 4 grs. four times daily. In the case of women who have not been on Calcium Sulphide previous to confinement, in all cases as a routine measure, 2 grs. should be given three times daily.

I am convinced that with the use of Calcium Sulphide, which still shows its beneficial effects in the prevention of pyrexia and sepsis, that it is the best prophylactic we possess. If the experimental stage—November to April, 1933-34—be excluded, there falls to be recorded only one death from sepsis out of 2,400 consecutive cases of confinement, and 300 cases of abortion.

STAFF

The staff of the Institution is as follows :—

1 Physician Superintendent.

2 Resident Assistant Medical Officers.

1 Consulting Gynaecologist.

1 Consulting Cardiologist.

1 Consulting Physician for ear, throat and nose.

1 Consulting Urologist.

1 Consulting Physician for diseases of children.

1 Matron.

4 Sisters.

9 Staff Nurses.

1 Outdoor Nurse.

18 Maids.

3 Chauffeurs.

3 Firemen.

2 Typists.

1 Part-time sewing maid.

There are, in addition, 28 pupils taking the course of Midwifery training.

Dr. Wotherspoon was re-appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer in October, 1934, for a period of six months, and in April, 1935, for a further six months.

During the beginning of the year a Junior Resident Assistant Medical Officer was appointed, and Dr. W. I. Gordon held the position from 10th January, 1935, to 21st June, 1935. Dr. Hogg was appointed from 1st July, and Dr. M'Clemont took up duty on 15th October, 1935.

During the year 55 nurses completed their period of training preparatory to sitting the examination of the Central Midwives Board. The number of pupils trained since the Institution was recognised as a training school now totals 412.

The following are the regulations in force for applicants for Midwifery training :—

(1) Nurses who have completed their training in any of the County Institutions applying within six months of leaving the Local Authority's service —£1.

(2) Nurses who have trained in County Institutions, and subsequently and consecutively have taken their general training, if applying within six months of completion of training—£1.

(3) Nurses on the General or Supplementary Registers who have completed two years with the Local Authority, if applying during the time they are employed—£1.

(4) Nurses on the General or Supplementary Registers—£5.

(5) Untrained applicants—£40.

Applicants who are not certified nurses must have a good general education. Applicants who do not hold a certificate in English satisfactory to the Physician Superintendent must pass a test in English (including dictation), arithmetic and general knowledge.

Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital provides suitable outdoor practice for half the nurses at a cost of three guineas per pupil. The remainder of the pupil staff receive their outdoor training in the Bellshill District under the guidance of midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board. Two nurses take their cases at a time in Glasgow, while the same number are attending outdoor cases in the Bellshill District.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.

	Nurses Admitted.	Free Training.	Deposit Only.	Fee Paying.	Total Fee.
1921-22, ...	13	10	—	3	£60
1923, ...	17	7	—	10	114
1924, ...	21	1	5	15	199
1925, ...	26	1	6	19	373
1926, ...	26	—	2	24	500
1927, ...	12	—	4	8	180
1928, ...	19	2	10	7	180
1929, ...	25	1	15	9	200
1930, ...	25	—	9	16	184
1931, ...	31	—	3	28	283
1932, ...	40	—	15	25	210
1933, ...	48	—	15	33	291
1934, ...	54	—	8	46	329
1935, ...	55	—	12	43	226
	412	22	104	286	£3,329

Payments by patients amounted to £1,161 9s. 10d.

Payments by pupil nurses amounted to £226.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

The following equipment is sterilised and packed at the Hospital in sealed packets and sold for 4s. 6d. each throughout the medium of the Child Welfare Centres. A 12-in. basin is now added to the equipment and the selling price remains the same :—

12 Sanitary Towels.
4 Doz. Swabbing Squares.
1 Yard Jaconet.
2 Square Gauze Tissue, 19 ins. by 16 ins.
3 Cord Ligatures.
6 Cord Dressings.
1 Dox. Assorted Safety Pins.
1 12-in. Basin.
1 Doctor's Towel.
1 Nail Brush.
1 Piece of Soap.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Mrs. J. (aged 33).—Patient was admitted in labour. Prior to admission she had had severe abdominal pain with vaginal haemorrhage. On admission she was suffering from shock, and a diagnosis of partially concealed ante-partum haemorrhage was made. Labour pains did not occur and further haemorrhage took place. Some hours after admission there was severe collapse and all the appearances of internal haemorrhage. Abdominal examination revealed that the foetus had partially escaped from the uterus. Abdominal section was not possible and death took place shortly afterwards.

Cause of death : Rupture of Uterus.

Mrs. F. (aged 34).—On admission, old standing mitral disease was found to be present with signs of cardiac failure. Patient was confined four days after admission. The day after delivery, dyspnoea and other signs of cardiac failure became marked and death occurred two days later.

Cause of death : Cardiac failure due to Mitral Stenosis.

Mrs. R. (aged 25).—Patient suffered from marked dyspnoea before admission. On admission this continued and well marked cardiac disease was found. Death took place one week after admission.

Cause of death : Rheumatic Carditis. Pericarditis with Effusion.

Miss D. (aged 44).—Patient complained of increasing abdominal swelling and pain for a period of 12 months, and on examination a tense uniform abdominal swelling was noted, with ascitis. Exploratory laparotomy was performed and a large papillomatous mass was seen in the pelvis. It was beyond removal. Following operation, intestinal obstruction occurred and patient died seven days later.

Cause of death : Intestinal Obstruction ; Malignant Disease of Pelvic Organs.

Mrs. F. (aged 23).—Suffered from dyspnoea during pregnancy, due to mitral stenosis with pericarditis. Caesarean section was performed and patient was well for three weeks following operation. At the end of that time, however, the general condition deteriorated and signs of cardiac failure appeared along with a right-sided hemiplegia. Death occurred two days after this.

Mrs. M. (aged 28).—Owing to cardiac decompensation and pulmonary tuberculosis, abdominal hysterotomy was performed. Following operation, patient's general condition remained poor, rapid emaciation set in and signs of extensive involvement of the right lung appeared. Death took place one month after operation.

Cause of death : Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Mitral Stenosis.

Mrs. S. (aged 29).—Patient was admitted when 30 weeks pregnant, on account of severe nephritic toxaemia. Labour was induced. For a few days after this slight jaundice and persistent sickness were present. These symptoms improved, but the respite was temporary. Drowsiness was followed by coma and death took place one week after confinement.

Cause of death : Chronic Nephritis. Acute Cardiac Failure.

Mrs. M (aged 21).—Patient had five eclamptic fits at home. After removal to hospital she had several more fits and remained in a state of coma between each. She died some hours after admission to hospital.

Cause of death : Puerperal Eclampsia.

Mrs. M. (aged 20).—Patient had a brisk haemorrhage some hours before admission, which continued less severely after admission. Examination revealed marginal placenta praevia. Patient was packed and re-packed but the haemorrhage persisted. Blood transfusion was done. Podalic version was performed and the child delivered. Haemorrhage continued for two hours after delivery and despite a further transfusion, patient died.

Cause of death : Ante-partum Haemorrhage due to placenta praevia.
Post-partum Haemorrhage.

Mrs. M'L. (aged 24).—Patient was delivered by forceps after a period of three days in labour. An hour after confinement there was severe pain in the chest, cyanosis and a blood stained sputum. Blood transfusion was carried out but patient died some hours after.

Cause of death : Pulmonary Embolism. Pulmonary Oedema.

SPECIMENS SENT TO COUNTY LABORATORY DURING 1935.

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Staff,	132	2,495	2,627
Throat Swabs for S. Haemolyticus,	58	1,316	1,374
Vaginal Swabs for S. Haemolyticus,	30	1,344	1,374
Cervical Swabs for Gonococcus,	1	—	1
Urine (Clinical),	—	1	1
Pus (for organisms),	11	—	11
Blood (Wassermann) (Out-patient Dept.),	—	22	22
Eye Smear (Gonococcus),	1	—	1
	233	5,178	5,341

AMBULANCE MILEAGE.

The total number of miles run by the two ambulances during the year 1935 was 51,095.

CASES ATTENDED IN OWN HOME.

Eclampsia—		
Ante-partum, ...	10	
Puerperal, ...	3	
	—	13
Ante-partum Haemorrhage, ...		3
Post-partum Haemorrhage, ...		4
Post-partum Haemorrhage and Adherent Placenta, ...		4
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, ...		4
Cardiac Disease, ...		2
Obstetric Shock, ...		2
Abortion, ...		10
Others, ...		11
Delayed Labour, ...		6
Total, ...		59

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

Total, 35.	In Hospital.	Emergency.
Obstetric Shock, ...	2	2
,, ,, Retained Placenta, ...	1	2
Post-partum Haemorrhage, ...	5	2
Abortion, ...	4	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage (Accidental), ...	6	—
Placenta Praevia, ...	3	—
Obstetric Shock and Anaemia after instrumental and other interference, ...	7	—
	28	7

A contraceptive clinic is held at the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., by the Medical Superintendent, for patients recommended by the family docter or Medical Officer of Public Health Department, for conditions where further pregnancies would endanger the patient's life.

NUMBER OF CASES.	REASON.
1	Ex Ophthalmic Goitre.
5	Tuberculosis.
5	Debility and Anaemia.
6	Cardiac.
1	Mental Defiency.
1	Diabetes Mellitis.
19	

RE-VISITS.
21

Operative treatment was carried out in 6 of the above cases.

Abdominal Section and Sterilisation—

Cardiac,	*3
Tuberculosis.	1
Mentally Deficient,	1

Induction of Labour—

Tuberculosis,	1

*Two died.

CALDERBANK HOUSE, BAILLIESTON.

Physician-Superintendent—Leslie J. Lang, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Visiting Otologist—James Adam, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (G).
Sister-in-Charge—Miss J. W. Maxwell.

Administration.

Accommodation.—Consists of 14 adult beds (2 for isolation), 33 children's cots, and 12 treasure cots.

Staff.—The nursing staff consists of sister-in-charge, 1 sister, 3 staff nurses, and 10 probationers; and the domestic staff of 1 cook, 1 laundrymaid, and 7 maids. There is an outdoor staff of 1 gardener-boilerman, 1 assistant gardener-boilerman, and 1 apprentice gardener. During the year, the staff lost 108 working days through illness.

Buildings and Grounds.—No work beyond ordinary maintenance was carried out during the year.

Admissions and Discharges.—	Infants (Under 1 year).	Children (1-5 years).	Adults.	Total.
In residence, 1st January, 1935,	12	22	3	37
Admitted during 1935,	192	207	191	590
Discharged during 1935,	186	209	189	584
Died during 1935,	2	—	—	2
In residence, 31st December, 1935,	16	20	5	41

Child Welfare Centres and Institutions from which Admissions were Arranged.

Airdrie,	24	Shotts,	22
Baillieston,	28	Strathaven,	4
Bellshill,	28	Tannochside,	15
Bishopbriggs,	10	Uddingston,	19
Blantyre,	41		
Cadzow,	18		434
Cambuslang,	104		
Chapelhall,	19		
Chryston,	17	Ear, Nose, & Throat Clinic,	131
Coalburn,	3	Bellshill Hospital,	22
Lanark,	8	Motherwell Hospital,	3
Larkhall,	26	Public Health Department,	—
Newarthill,	6		
Newmains,	23		
New Stevenston,	19	Total,	590

Conditions treated :—

ADULTS.

Ante-Natal—

Anæmia and Debility,	30	Pyelitis,	1
Toxæmia of Pregnancy,	7	Cardiac,	1
Respiratory,	4		—43

Additional conditions in above cases :—Varicose Veins, 5; Leucorrhœa, 2; Chorea, 1; T.B. Knee, 1; Prolapsus uteri, 1; Skin, 3.

Post-Natal—

Anæmia and Debility,	92	Varicose Veins and Phlebitis,	11
With Infant,	7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	1
Albuminuria,	6	Puerperium,	2
Cardiac,	3		—122

Additional conditions in above cases :—Respiratory, 3; Cholecystitis, 1; Pyelitis, 1; Facial Paralysis, 1; Gynæcological, 2; Skin, 6; Appendicitis, 1; Eye, 1; Hæmorrhoids, 1; Chorea, 1; T.B. Rib, 1; Mental, 1.

Others—

Anæmia and Debility,	9	Cardiac,	3
Post Abortion,	9	Ear, Nose and Throat,	3
			—24

Additional conditions in above cases :—Debility, 5; Varicose Veins, 2; Phlegmasia, 1.

CHILDREN.

Debility,	21	Respiratory,	3
Rickets,	25	Infantile Paresis,	1
Ear, Nose and Throat,	138	Tuberculous Adenitis,	1
Gastro-Intestinal,	4	Eye,	2
Phimosis,	4	Mongolism,	1
Skin,	9		—209

Additional conditions in above cases :—Skin, 5; Gastro-Intestinal, 2; Eye, 1; Ear, Nose, and Throat, 7; Injury to Arm, 1; Respiratory, 3; Rickets, 1; Abscess, 1.

INFANTS.

Debility, - - -	39	With Mother, - -	67
Marasmus, - -	8	Mongolism, - -	1
Gastro-Enteritis, -	24	Hydrocephalus, -	1
Phimosis, - -	21	Congenital Cardiac, -	2
Skin, - - -	5	Congenital Syphilis,	1
Ear, Nose and Throat,	5	Rickets, - - -	1
Prematurity, - -	6	Pyæmia, - - -	1
Respiratory, - -	4		—186

Additional conditions in above cases :—Skin, 11; Gastro-Intestinal, 4; Eyes, 5; Ear, Nose, and Throat, 4; Pyelitis, 1; Hernia, 5; Adenitis, 1; Spina Bifida, 1.

Results.—

Discharged :—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.
Well, - -	136	193	169
Improved, - -	23	6	6
I.S.Q., - -	7	7	4
Died, - -	—	—	2
Transferred to :—			
Bellshill Hospital,	19	—	—
General Hospital,	2	—	—
Motherwell Hospital,	1	2	5
Stonehouse Hospital,	1	1	—

Of the above discharges, 21 adults, 4 children, and 4 infants were taken home against advice.

The causes of deaths recorded were as follows :—Marasmus, 1; Mongolism, 1.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.—The following conditions were treated :—

Indoor Patients—

Tonsils and Adenoids, ...	66
Adenoids, ...	66
Otorrhœa, ...	21
Mastoiditis, ...	1

Outdoor Patients—

Examination and Minor Treatment, ...	15

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Conditions treated and results.

Indoor Patients—

Condition.	No.	Discharged.			Worse and Treatment stopped.	Continuing.	Stopped against Medical advice or transferred.
		Well.	Improved.	I.S.Q.			
ADULTS.							
Psoriasis, - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
CHILDREN AND INFANTS.							
Debility,	16	15	—	1	—	—	1
Rickets, - -	15	12	—	2	—	1	2
Marasmus, -	6	5	—	—	1	—	—
T.B. Adenitis,-	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Otorrhœa, -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—

Outdoor Patients—

Condition.	No.	Discharged.			Worse and Treatment stopped.	Continuing.	Stopped against Medical advice or transferred.
		Well.	Improved.	I.S.Q.			
ADULTS.							
Tubercular Adenitis,	8	5	—	3	—	—	3
Tuberculosis —Knee,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis —Arm,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Psoriasis, -	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Skin, -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus, -	2	—	—	2	—	1	1
CHILDREN AND INFANTS.							
Rickets, -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paresis, -	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tubercular Adenitis,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—

PHIMOSIS.—During the year, 26 cases of phimosis were treated by stretching, and 1 by circumcision.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—During the year, 8 patients were transferred to Motherwell Hospital (Children: 1 empyema, 3 whooping cough, 1 T.B. meningitis, 1 congenital syphilis, 1 positive swab. Adult: 1 puerperal fever). Whooping cough contacts were discharged and wards fumigated. It was not found necessary to stop admissions.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, LANARK.

Physician-Supertendent—
Douglas Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sister-in-Charge—Miss Keir.

Accommodation.—Remains unchanged, and consists of two blocks of 2 wards each, one block for mothers accommodating 16 beds, and one block for children accommodating 20 cots. The waiting list for beds tends to become congested at certain periods during the year, but, taken all over, the demands for admission can be satisfactorily met with the present accommodation.

Staff.—The staff consists of charge sister, 3 staff nurses, 4 probationers, 1 cook, 1 house tablemaid, 2 ward maids, 1 laundry maid, 1 laundry and kitchen maid, and 1 gardener. There is not sufficient accommodation for all the staff, and the cook, 3 maids and the gardener live out.

Buildings and Grounds.—Towards the end of the year work was begun on the enlargement of the kitchen accommodation, and the provision of a maids' dining-room. A new system of heating the wards is also being proceeded with, and I hope to report completion of this work in the next report.

There are no changes to report in the grounds which continue to be kept in good general condition.

Cases Treated.—12 cases were under treatment on 1st January, 1935, and during the year 472 cases were admitted and 467 were discharged, leaving 17 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

The number of admissions for 1935 was 4 more than the number for 1934.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.—Of the 467 cases discharged, 457 were from County areas, and 10 from the Burgh of Lanark. The parishes of residences of patients discharged were as follows :—

Avondale,	4	Lanark,	4
Blantyre,	55	Lesmahagow,	18
Bothwell,	153	New Monkland,	5
Cadder,	9	Old Monkland,	18
Cambuslang,	45	Pettinain,	1
Cambusnethan,	33	Rutherglen.	2
Carluke,	26	Shotts,	37
Dalserf,	30	Stonehouse,	2
Hamilton,	15	Burgh of Lanark,	10
		Total,	467

AGES OF PATIENTS.—The ages of the patients discharged were as follows :—

CHILDREN :—

Months.		Years.		Total.
-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	
112	42	26	20	200

MOTHERS :—

		Years.			Over	Total.
-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	40	
19	55	60	74	31	28	267

NATURE OF ADMISSIONS.—The conditions which necessitated admissions were :—

CHILDREN :—

Mother in hospital,	141	Skin Diseases,	4
Malnutrition,	12	Debility following other Diseases,	4
Rickets,	13	Adenitis,	2
Gastro-Intestinal,	8	Intestinal Worms,	3
Respiratory,	11	Cardiac,	1
Mental Defective,	1		200

Revised Diagnosis.—3 cases admitted as Respiratory proved to be —unresolved pneumonia, 1; empyema, 1; and bronchiectasis, 1.

Mothers:—

Post-natal—	
Debility,	121
Abortion,	9
Respiratory,	10
Cardiac,	12
Mastitis,	2
Varicose Veins,	1
Leucorrhœa,	5
Albuminuria,	3
Gastro-Intestinal,	6
Dental,	5
Other Diseases,	20
	194

Ante-natal—	
Debility,	11
Excessive vomiting,	2
	13

Gynæcological—	
Disordered Menses,	6
Ovaritis,	2
	8

Others—	
Debility,	16
Gastro-Intestinal,	4
Respiratory,	7
Cardiac,	3
Dental,	5
Others,	17
	52

Revised Diagnosis.—7 cases admitted as post-natal debility proved to be:—Graves' disease, 3; epilepsy, 1; syphilis, 1; appendix abscess, 1; abscess of kidney, 1. One case admitted as post-natal respiratory proved to be pulmonary tuberculosis.

It will be noted that the majority of mothers admitted were post-natal, i.e., within a year after their confinements, and that they almost always had their babies with them.

These patients suffered from debility, and invariably showed some degree of anæmia and subnutrition.

The main lines of treatment were rest, regular and varied diet, and the administration of iron, arsenic, and strychnine hypodermically, with as much time spent in the open air as possible.

Particular attention was paid to dental caries, as the great majority of these patients exhibit either pyorrhœa or dental caries, or both, with accompanying disturbance of digestion. During the year 267 mothers were admitted, and of these 154 showed oral sepsis in some form or other. Only 49 had good teeth, and 5 of these perfect dentures. The following table gives a résumé of conditions found :—

		Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.
Caries,		52	31	17
Pyorrhœa,		8	8	13
Both,		6	13	6
Good teeth,	49			
No teeth,	23			
Artificial dentures,	27			
Not noted,	14			

Patients submit readily to dental treatment when they are allowed a few days in hospital to recover from the effects.

Seventy-eight cases received dental treatment from qualified dentists, and the more severe cases were given gas anæsthesia, which also proves a great inducement to patients who do not submit readily to treatment under local anæsthesia.

This form of general convalescent treatment is of infinite value marked by the pronounced increase in weight and general condition of the patients.

Results of Treatment.—336 cases were discharged well, 80 much improved, 45 I.S.Q., and 1 worse, 1 was transferred to Uppertown Sanatorium, 2 to County Hospital, Motherwell, and 2 to Roadmeetings Hospital.

There were no deaths in the Institution during the year.

Infectious Disease.—On 28/12/35 a child was admitted which began to show definite symptoms of whooping-cough on 3/1/36, and was sent home the same day. The ward was cleared and fumigated, and no further cases were reported.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

Report on Omoa Hospital, 1935.

Staff consists of Matron, 7 Staff Nurses, 6 Probationer Nurses. Staff is assisted by Ward Maids.

	Adults.		Infants under 2 years.		Children between 2 & 15 years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.—	F.	M.	F.	
Total number of Patients on Sick list during year ending 31/12/35, ...	226	115	19	11	6	10	387
Of whom cured or discharged or otherwise removed, ...	141	72	16	9	4	8	250
Died (while on Sick list), ...	29	12	1	—	—	1	43
Remaining in Hospital at 31/12/35, ...	56	31	2	2	2	1	94

Deaths were 43—29 males, 12 females, one infant under 2 years and one child between 2 and 15 years.

The average daily number in the hopsital is 94. The highest daily number in any one day of the year was 110 on 6/3/35. The smallest number was 88 on 28/8/35. 10 cases were certified insane and removed to Hartwood Asylum—5 males and 5 females. There are 5 certified mental defectives, 4 females and one male. These have given no trouble and some are usefully employed. The wards have been fully occupied during the year. Type of cases are, as usual, of a chronic nature. A great number of these cases are incontinent and therefore require careful nursing. The average duration in Hospital is, of course, very much longer than that in a General Hospital. All types of cases are met with :—Cardiac, pulmonary, malignant, respiratory, &c. Both male and female wards are fully occupied. An increasing number of cases now are being received from the surrounding districts. It is very evident that the stigma of " Poorhouse " is being gradually removed, but these patients expect a very much better dietary than the old " Poorhouse " patients. I think rightly. Thus the expense of food will naturally increase.

Insurance Patients.—There are about 15 patients who receive benefit under the National Insurance Act.

Encephalitis, Lethargica Wards (After Effects).—There are two wards, male and female. Most of these cases are helpless. Some cannot feed themselves and require constant nursing attention. Similar cases still are coming in. Individual attention and encouragement seems to help them.

Epileptics.—There are 8 epileptics. My view regarding these cases has been previously expressed.

Nursery.—There are at present 35 children in the Nursery, 19 boys and 16 girls. One child was transferred to Birkwood, 11 were transferred to Strathaven. Cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and pneumonia have occurred. These cases were removed to the County Fever Hospital, Motherwell. The Nursery is in charge of a qualified Staff Nurse. The older children attend the village schools. The children are healthy and happy looking.

Infirm Ward.—This is a Female Ward. It has been fully occupied. These old women are very happy looking and seem to enjoy the privileges they have in an Infirm Ward.

Venereal Cases.—These are removed to Motherwell County Hospital.

Maternity Cases.—These are sent to Bellshill Maternity Hospital and when recovered return to this Hospital. Ante-natal treatment is carefully carried out.

Skin Diseases and Offensive Cases.—These cases are transferred to Motherwell County Hospital.

"Borderland" Cases.—The Hospital has had a number of these cases and still cases come in, probably to avoid stigma of Asylum. They have naturally given a great deal of trouble.

Cancer Cases.—There have been cases of superficial cancer, such as rodent ulcer, which have been sent to the Radium Centre. Some have benefited. There has also been a number of inoperable cases from the General Hospitals, also cases for after treatment from operation for colostomy and supra pubic cystotomy.

Nursing arrangements are satisfactory and the nursing staff at present adequate. Comfortable accommodation is provided for the staff. There is a Sick Ward. General Wards are well kept, clean, bright and are well equipped with medical appliances. The bathing of the sick is carefully attended to. Ventilation and heating of the wards is satisfactory. At the time of writing this report the wards are being re-decorated, and compare favourably with the wards of any General Hospital.

Dental Cases.—A dentist is employed when required.

X-Ray Cases.—These cases are either sent to the Hospitals of the local authority or to the General Hospitals.

House.—The wards are clean and carefully looked after. Every inmate on admission is examined by the Medical Officer and a certificate given as to his or her fitness for work. This classification is revised from time to time. Cases requiring dietary are given a special diet.

During the months of January and February, 1936, 19 extra visits were paid to the Hospital. Most of these were paid after 8 p.m. and a number during the night.

GEO. HUGH LOGAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer.

REPORT ON CROSSLAW HOME, LANARK, FOR THE YEAR 1935.

This, my report on the above Home, is dealt with according to the points referred to in the Board of Health Circular No. 29.

The Home, with its bright cheery outook, has ample accommodation for all cases brought in requiring medical attention.

All patients when admitted are medically inspected and treated according to the different ailments from which they suffer. They are seen as often as is necessary and according to the seriousness of the case—daily or otherwise.

The diet, from what I have seen of it, is, in my opinion, sufficient in quantity and quality, appetising and well-cooked.

Nursing arrangements continue to be satisfactory.

The staff consists of Matron-Governor and Sister, both well-qualified nurses. The latter, in addition, holds her midwifery certificate.

They are helped by maids who are more or less trained in ambulance work and seem greatly interested in treating the sick.

The accommodation for the nursing staff is at present satisfactory. Medicines and medical appliances are sufficient for all practical purposes and can be added to when necessary.

Hot and cold water is in abundance in compartments adjacent to the wards, so that patients as they are brought in can have a bath or a hot sponge down, depending on whether they are in a fit state to receive same or not.

The wards are well looked after, kept clean and tidy, and are warmed up in the winter months with hot water pipes, so that the patients are kept very comfortable. Ventilation by means of wall ventilators and also by adjusting windows is satisfactory.

Sanitary arrangements, consisting of water-closets, baths, &c., in adjacent compartments to the wards, are in very good order, while bed pans, night stools, &c., are plentiful in the wards.

A special hut is set apart for any infectious diseases of the skin.

Tubercular cases are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who removes them to the various Sanatoria in the County. Other infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever, &c., are removed to the Fever Hospitals. Venereal diseases are sent to the various Clinics in the County.

Major operation cases are sent to the local Hospitals or to Glasgow. Cancer cases are sent to the Glasgow Cancer Hospital, while obstetric cases are sent to Bellshill Maternity Hospital.

Children, as a rule, are boarded out, but when they are necessarily detained they are well looked after by the staff.

The following table shows the admissions and discharges during the year :—

In Hospital, 31/12/34.	Cases Admitted.	Cases Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital 31/12/35.
20	35	27	13	15

THOS. W. BANKS,
Medical Officer.

Crosslaw Home, Lanark.

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

To enable all the dairy herds in the County being inspected three times in each year, two additional temporary Veterinary Surgeons are appointed from 1st November to 30th April.

The number of animals detected suffering from tuberculosis of udder amounted to 129, compared with 86 in the previous year.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, it is an offence to sell milk from a cow suffering from any disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk. The number of animals giving milk found to contain infectious organisms other than tubercle amounted to 199, compared with 245 in the previous year.

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out during the year :—

Herds Registered, ...	1,456
Herds Inspected, ...	4,182
Cows Inspected, ...	96,389
Cows with Abnormal Condition of Udder—	
Tubercle, ...	129
Atrophy, ...	6,257
Mammitis, ...	135
Induration, Non-Tuberculous, ...	1,902
Eruption on Teats, ...	32
Samples of Milk—	
Number taken, ...	1,494
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli (including group and duplicate samples), ...	147*
Number found to contain other infectious organisms (including group samples), ...	201†
Number negative, ...	1,146

* Taken from 129 cows.

† Taken from 199 cows.

Further details regarding the work carried out will be found in the Annual Report of the County Veterinary Inspector which follows

REPORT OF THE COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

To—

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.
THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF BIGGAR.
THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BURGH OF LANARK.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Tenth Annual Report of the work done by the Veterinary Department under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, for the year 1935. This report is compiled in accordance with instructions recently issued by the Department of Health for Scotland.

ANY MATTER OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The operations of the Milk Marketing Board still continue to give the dairying industry in the County a fair degree of stability, and the experience gained since its inception has helped to remove some of the anomalies which were bound to appear at the commencement of such a huge experiment. Generally speaking, it may be said that the whole organisation now works fairly smoothly, and, when thoroughly established, it is difficult to say what far-reaching effects the operations of the Board may have for the benefit of the producer and consumer alike. During the year, a much-needed attempt was made to regulate the amount of production by the payment of bonuses, &c. The Board further introduced a scheme whereby milk was provided for school children at a reduced price, an experiment which it was hoped would not only have a beneficial effect on the health of the children, but, at the same time, encourage an increased consumption of the commodity by the public in general. As it was agreed that the milk used for this purpose should, as far as possible, be from Certified or Grade A (T.T.) herds, the scheme incidentally gave some encouragement to producers of this high grade milk in that they received Grade A (T.T.) price for their produce during school days at least. This latter fact, together with the knowledge that the supply of graded milk was not equal to the demand thus created, acted as an impetus which led to a large increase in the number of herds in Scotland licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, a matter which will be referred to later.

TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEME (SCOTLAND).

The year 1935 saw the introduction of the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme (Scotland). This scheme was brought into force by the Government in terms of Section 9 of the Milk Act, 1934, which gives powers to make provisions for improving the milk supply, and is administered in this country by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. It provides free tuberculin testing of cattle in certain herds by Government officials if the owner agrees to comply with certain regulations, and, in the event of the herd passing such a test, it is placed on the register of Attested Herds, which register is published from time to time. On the herd becoming attested, the owner is entitled to a penny per gallon bonus on all milk sold by him through the Milk Marketing Board for which he does not receive Certified or Grade A (T.T.) price.

When the scheme was introduced, it was predicted that it would not meet with unqualified success for various reasons, and, after being in operation for a year, there would appear to be some truth in this prediction. Apart from the fact that in practice the scheme would appear to be expensive and has led to unnecessary overlapping of work on the part of Government and Local Authority officials, it has done practically nothing, in Lanarkshire at least, to increase the number of tubercle-free herds and so improve the quality of the milk supply, since, broadly speaking, only those herds which are already graded and already free of tuberculosis are eligible to participate in the scheme. Much good work has been done by Local Authorities in the past under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and there never has been any suggestion that these Authorities or their officials have been remiss in performing their duties under the Order. Consequently, it does seem rather strange that when the powers that be introduced the Attested Herds Scheme—and that without even consulting Local Authorities—they were not prepared to accept the results of tuberculin tests carried out by County Councils under the Milk (Special Designations) Order for the purposes of their scheme and yet, as a result of the operations of this same scheme, Local Authorities find themselves in the position of requiring to grant Certified or Grade A (T.T.) licences, as the case may be, based on a tuberculin test carried out by the Government officials and over which they have no control. Since the Government is authorised by the Milk Act of 1934 to spend a certain amount of public money to improve the milk supply, it does seem unfortunate that all the various interested bodies were not asked to co-operate with the Government to ensure that such money would be spent to the best advantage.

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen reports were received during the year that calves had been slaughtered and found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis, thirteen within the County and one in Edinburgh. Where possible, the mothers of these calves were traced and examined as soon as practicable. Five were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, a swab of uterine discharge showing acid-alcohol-fast organisms being obtained from each animal. Our investigations in these cases are sometimes rendered rather difficult because of the delay occasioned before the receipt of the report, and the fact that the owner may have sold two or more calves on the same date and is unable to state which particular one was the subject of the enquiry. On two occasions the mother had been sold outwith the County before being located, and one had died two days after calving.

Milking Machines.

It is interesting to note that, although no census was taken, there has been a definite increase in the number of milking machines installed lately. No particular make appears to be more popular than another, but all owners seem agreed as to their efficiency. No doubt with intelligent handling and adequate sterilisation there is much to be said in their favour, but one wonders what influence their use will have on the spread of chronic streptococcal mastitis.

Administrative Difficulties.

No administrative difficulties under the Milk and Dairies Act were encountered during the year. One farmer, however, was charged and convicted of an offence under the Tuberculosis Order in that he reported a cow but failed to isolate it and refused to bring the animal in from the field for examination.

The attention of the Diseases of Animals Committee of the County Council was also drawn to the number of cases detected under the Tuberculosis Order during the months of November and December, and it was agreed to send a very strong letter of warning to those dairymen who had neglected their duty under the Order and to take more drastic action in the event of a repetition of the offence.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The condition of the dairy cows continued quite satisfactory and calls for no comment. Regarding cleanliness, a system of marking was adopted during the last complete inspection with a view to assessing more accurately the state of affairs prevailing in the County, a maximum of ten marks being allowed for the purpose. This figure was adopted instead of five, as it was thought that the degree of variation would be less with the higher figure, since different individuals would be assessing the various marks. As a result, it was found that 3·8% gained three marks, 7·7% four, 19·2% five, 18·9% six, 28·5% seven, 18% eight, and 2·6% nine. It will be noted that the largest percentage gained over half marks, and that those gaining seven marks were in the majority.

The number of owners who are clipping the flanks and udders of their cows as a routine procedure increases each year, and the year under review is no exception. There are still premises, however, on which the cows are not as clean as they might be, although it must be admitted that some owners are labouring under difficulties because of faulty byre construction, and even some of the reconstructed buildings are not above suspicion in this respect. As has been pointed out on previous occasions in these reports, much of the soiling which takes place amongst dairy cows is due to the tail becoming contaminated by liquid excrement. This is primarily due to the fact that throughout the County there are few manure channels which are adequately capable of performing their proper function because of lack of depth, width, or slope. In many new byres the amount of floor space taken up by wide walks could very well be reduced to allow of greater width in the manure channels. Where the channels are inadequate, much can be done to prevent soiling of the cows by the liberal use of straw as bedding, through which the urine percolates and finds its way to the drains underneath, out of reach of the tail or buttocks. In many byres, however, where there is an absence of straw, one is very forcibly struck during routine herd examination by the corresponding lack of cleanliness of the cows. It may be argued by some that too much bedding causes more dust and, consequently, an increased source of contamination for the milk. Whatever may be the truth of this contention, the benefits which appear to accrue from a proper use of straw will more than offset any contamination arising out of its use.

(*a*) NATURE OF THE FODDER AND DIET AS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF THE MILK.

In no instance during the year was there any reason to believe that the quality of the feeding stuffs affected the milk adversely.

(*b*) NUMBER OF DISEASED COWS FOUND—EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, the usual diseases affecting dairy cows were met with in the course of routine herd examination, and, where it was considered that there was a danger of the milk supply becoming contaminated as a result, steps were taken as far as practicable to prevent it. Probably the commonest complaint encountered was streptococcal mammitis, or at least, evidence of this disease. As will be seen from Table I, 6,257 cases of atrophy and 1,902 cases of non-tuberculous induration were met with. As this represents the totals for three inspections, it may be stated that approximately 2,100 different atrophied quarters and 600 different indurated quarters were found. Since the majority of these were undoubtedly the result of the activities of chronic mammitis, the annual loss from this cause must amount to a fair sum. Much of its spread is due to ignorance on the part of the owners, and it seems paradoxical that a disease which is easily controlled should be responsible for such damage. 217 cows affected with mammitis in one or more quarters of the udder were certified as suffering from disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk, and the usual precautionary measures were adopted.

TABLE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TO HAVE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE UDDER.

Tuberculosis, ...	129
Atrophy, ...	6,257
Mammitis, ...	135
Induration, Non-Tuberculous, ...	1,902
Eruptions on teats, ...	32

(*c*) DISPOSAL OF MILK FROM DISEASED COWS.

Even in spite of a certain amount of supervision, reliance has chiefly to be placed on an owner's sense of honour not to use for human consumption the produce of a cow which has been certified as suffering from a disease liable to infect or contaminate the milk.

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Herds examined,	...	4,182	Average per examination,	1,394
Cows examined,	...	96,389	Average per examination,	32,130

Annual frequency of examination.

Registered dairies, ...	3
Exempted premises, ...	1

The total number of unregistered premises in the County is not known.

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

When the scheme inaugurated by the Milk Marketing Board for the supply of milk to school children came into force, and it became apparent that the supply of tubercle-free milk would not meet the demand, and also that there was a prospect of receiving twopence per gallon extra for such milk during school days, there was an immediate move on the part of many farmers to free their herds of tuberculosis. Consequently, it may be safely stated that more tuberculin has been used for the testing of dairy cows in the milk producing Counties in Scotland in 1935 than during any previous year, a statement which goes to prove the truth of the assertion that if the dairyman saw any prospect of receiving a guaranteed extra price for tubercle-free milk, the incidence of tuberculosis amongst dairy cows would be very considerably reduced at the farmer's own expense, and without irksome legislation. In any case, the little encouragement which has been forthcoming of late has done much to create a lively interest amongst the agricultural community in general on the question of tuberculosis amongst dairy cows.

During the year there has been a large increase in the number of Graded Herds in Scotland, but it is feared that the progress made in Lanarkshire in this direction will not compare very favourably with some other Counties. This fact is all the more disappointing when it is realised that since the inception of the Milk (Special

Designations) Order in 1923 Lanarkshire has always been, in proportion to the total number of herds in the County, amongst the leading Counties in this connection.

As indicated in the report of the Veterinary Department for 1934, the fee charged by the Local Authority for carrying out the prescribed tuberculin test in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order is one guinea per herd, irrespective of size. In view of this nominal fee, and of the obligation of the Local Authority under the Order to take action if an owner makes application to have his herd graded, there was the danger of being inundated by applications for licences, especially by unscrupulous owners who had no intention of taking out a licence, but simply wished to have their herds tested for a guinea. Consequently, to prevent any abuse being made of the privilege of cheap testing, the Sanitary Department insist in the case of new applicants for a licence under the Order that their premises should be brought up-to-date in every detail before the testing of the cows is carried out by the Veterinary Department. This arrangement is effective in some cases, but it does not prevent the owner whose premises are up-to-date from having his herd tested for a guinea, even although the Veterinary Officer knows from the history of the herd that there are likely to be 60 per cent. or even 100 per cent. reactors.

It is feared that the standard demanded regarding premises has been chiefly responsible for the small increase during the year in the number of Graded Herds in Lanarkshire compared with other Counties, as few owners are prepared to face the fact of ridding their herds of reactors at considerable loss, and at the same time spending a fair amount of money on their premises. The present arrangement may have the desired effect for which it was intended up to a point, but in practice it also acts as a decided curb on any rapid progress being made as far as a tubercle-free milk supply is concerned, a fact which it must be admitted is not in the best interests of public health. As has already been stated, there would appear to be a definite move on the part of many dairymen to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in their herds, and, in the public interest alone, every possible facility should be given to foster this movement. If a dairyman is being allowed to produce ordinary milk on his premises at the moment, it is difficult to see why he should not be allowed to produce Grade A (T.T.) milk on the same premises, provided he frees his herd of tuberculosis, can consistently produce milk up to the present standard as far as bacterial count and butter fat are concerned, can score the requisite amount of marks in a carefully assessed score-card for equipment and methods of production, and makes adequate arrangements for the proper sterilisation of his utensils—not necessarily by steam—and for the proper cooling of his milk. In this connection, it is worth noting that one dairyman who has held a licence to produce graded milk for some time, and whose premises are far from conforming to the present requirements, produces milk of a standard of cleanliness as judged by bacterial count, which classifies it amongst the best in the County in this respect.

To prevent unscrupulous advantage being taken of the nominal fee charged by the Local Authority for testing, it would appear that a more effective method than the present arrangement would be to charge a fee equal to that of the private practitioner for the first test applied to a herd unless the owner can produce evidence that his herd is reasonably free of tuberculosis at the date of his application for a licence, in which case one guinea could be charged. For any subsequent tests carried out after the herd becomes graded, the same fee should be payable as at present. If this suggestion were adopted and some degree of relaxation exercised as far as premises are concerned, it is felt that the number of tubercle-free herds would increase more rapidly. Considering the percentage of milk which reaches the liquid markets infected with tubercle bacilli in spite of regulations and supervision, the establishment of herds free of tuberculosis should be the chief desideratum.

(*a*) NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS ON CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF HERDS.

Table III shows the number of cases dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order during the year, and the classification in accordance with that Order of the various forms of the disease. A reference to the graph in connection therewith will show the increase compared with 1934, and also the complete number since 1926. It will be noted from Table III that the number of cases of udder tuberculosis detected still continues high, and, while it must be admitted that in many of these cases the owners were totally unaware of the presence of disease, it must also be admitted that a number should have been reported. Although it is not practised by dairymen in the County, it behoves each one, considering the serious nature of tuberculosis of the udder and his responsibility, to handle the udders of his cows periodically himself, with a view to discovering patent abnormalities which require reporting under the Tuberculosis Order. Such a procedure would not occupy much time, and it is questionable if he can fulfil his obligations under the Order without doing so.

As in previous years, a large number of sputa was collected for microscopical examination, and it is interesting to note that in four cases acid-alcohol-fast organisms were found, which proved later not to be tubercle bacilli.

(*b*) NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS AFTER TUBERCULIN TEST.

In forty instances the tuberculin test was applied to assist in diagnosis whilst investigating cases under the Tuberculosis Order, a reduction of 23 compared with 1934.

(*c*) TOTAL NUMBER OF COWS TO WHICH THE TUBERCULIN TEST WAS APPLIED UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

None.

(*d*) NUMBER OF DAIRIES HOLDING LICENCES IN RESPECT OF TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS.

CERTIFIED.

Name and Address.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
J. G. Gilchrist, Auchtygemmell, Lesmahagow.	10	51	38	27,983 gallons.
Wm. Fleming, Auldton, Dalserf.	9	53	51	39,238 ,,
James Hodge, Brownhill, Carnwath.	12½	33	22	18,250 ,,
Donald Ian Brown, Bushelhead, Carluke.	6	28	19	13,140 ,,
Thos. Pate, Jr., South Draffan, Kirkmuirhill.	7	75	50	41,336 ,,
Corporation of Glasgow, Gartloch, Gartcosh.	7	136	87	59,008 ,,
Robert Lohoar, Greenlees, Cambuslang.	3	74	61	36,865 ,,

CERTIFIED.

Name and Address.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
County Council of Lanark, Hairmyres, East Kilbride.	13	65	43	27,740 gallons.
Lanarkshire Mental Hospitals Joint Committee, Home Farm, Hartwood.	7	105	75	54,750 ,,
J. & T. Blackwood, Hill of Kilncadzow, Carluke.	9	56	33	20,075 ,,
John Hamilton, Low Mains, East Kilbride.	9	42	34	22,630 ,,
Thos. Fleming, Millburn, Larkhall.	3	44	36	32,850 ,,
Stewart Findlay, Springhill, Baillieston.	3	67	42	34,188 ,,
John Russell, Walston Mansion, Dunsyre.	11½	65	39	28,227 ,,
John G. Lohoar, Wellshot, Cambuslang.	4½	53	23	23,269 ,,
Wilson & Montgomerie, Westburn, Cambuslang.	9	45	38	24,455 ,,
				504,004 ,,

GRADE A (T.T.).

Name and Address.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
James Elder, Ampherlaw, Carnwath.	1½	35	28	31,390 ,,
John Struthers, Anston, Dunsyre.	10	63	46	33,033 ,,
Hugh C. Brown, Birkwood Mains, Lesmahagow.	10	39	24	14,600 ,,
Lindsay Steele, Blackhill, Crossford.	10	44	31	25,002 ,,
John Fairie, Low Blackwoodyards, Kirkmuirhill.	7	51	41	30,113 ,,
Corporation of Glasgow, Brackenhirst, by Airdrie.	3 months	73	68	45,990 ,,
Alexander Wilson, South Carnduff, Strathaven.	8½	40	29	18,797 ,,
Thos. Cadzow, Mid Coldstream, Carluke.	1	19	12	9,307 ,,
James A. Brown, Cormiston Towers, Biggar.	13	66	42	22,265 ,,
John Cadzow, Craighead, Carluke.	9	45	33	24,577 ,,
John Simpson & Sons, Crofthead, Bishopbriggs.	1	20	18	9,612 ,,
John Howatson, Dalzell, Motherwell.	13	86	40	24,333 ,,

GRADE A (T.T.)

Name and Address.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
John Bannatyne, Drumalbin, Thankerton.	4	62	44	27,375 gallons.
Frank Lambie, Drambuie, East Kilbride.	10 months	44	36	21,900 ,,
A. & J. Gilchrist, Low Drumclog, Strathaven.	5½	55	30	16,790 ,,
Wm. Steel, Dumbraxhill, Lesmahagow.	1½	52	39	26,645 ,,
R. & T. Scott, Eastertown, Douglas Water.	5½	40	26	18,250 ,,
S. A. Ballantyne, Eastwood, Lesmahagow.	7	78	48	34,858 ,,
Robert Reid, Greathill, Strathaven.	1	44	31	24,455 ,,
Walter Adamson, Harleyholm, Thankerton.	9½	60	38	28,470 ,,
J. & H. Gibson, Hazeldean, Stonehouse.	1	36	35	20,927 ,,
John Speir, Ltd., Heatheryknowe, Bargeddie.	6	135	87	56,210 ,,
Thomas Steele, Over Kypeside, Kirkmuirhill.	6 months	37	32	27,375 ,,
Wm. Meikle, Kypewaterhead, Kirkmuirhill.	2	45	28	19,953 ,,
James Scott, Lawriesmuir, Lesmahagow.	5	40	24	15,330 ,,
Gavin Cullen, Leadloch, Fauldhouse.	4	24	19	13,140 ,,
T. B. M'Gregor, Lesserlinn, Lanark.	12½	57	38	24,698 ,,
R. & W. Wallace, Linnhead, Lanark.	10	48	33	20,075 ,,
Hugh Barr, Muirfoot, Carstairs.	4	71	52	32,972 ,,
Thos. Scott, Netherhall, Lanark.	6	44	31	20,987 ,,
The Earl of Home, Newmains, Douglas.	10	24	16	10,676 ,,
R. J. Gilliland, Overhouses, Darvel.	2 months	20	14	8,395 ,,
Wm. Lindsay, Robiesland, Lanark.	3 months	43	29	21,170 ,,
Francis Lambie, Roundhill, Strathaven.	4 months	44	34	21,717 ,,
John Kirkwood, Scorrieholm, Lesmahagow.	12	39	28	24,638 ,,
Thos. C. Stewart, Southfield, Blackwood.	10	77	48	36,500 ,,
Mrs. Jessie Murray, Stramolloch, Chapelton.	12½	27	16	11,680 ,,

GRADE A (T.T.)

Name and Address.	No. of years licensed.	Average number of Herd.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
Andrew Murdoch, Teaths, Lanark.	13	39	32	21,413 gallons.
Jas. Neilson, Upper Throughburn, Forth.	3 months	46	28	16,790 ,,
John Strachan, Udstonhead, Strathaven.	9½	69	46	28,713 ,,
Thos. Renwick, Westertown, Strathaven.	1	28	21	15,695 ,,
James Young, Easter Whitecastle, Biggar.	3½	58	38	20,805 ,,
James Barr, Whiteshaw, Carluke.	10	61	44	25,307 ,,
Hugh Russell, Low Whiteside, Lesmahagow.	3 months	15	11	8,760 ,,
T. A. Ballantyne, Woods, Auchenheath.	10	—	28	22,265 ,,
George Elder, Wester Yardhouse, Carnwath.	4	31	21	14,418 ,,
				1,048,371 ,,

During the year the number of herds licensed to produce Certified and Grade A (T.T.) milk was 16 and 46 respectively. This shows an increase during the year of 10 Grade A (T.T.) herds, an increase which, as has been suggested elsewhere, will not compare very favourably with some other Counties, where there have been increases ranging from 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. Of the 62 tubercle-free herds, 40 were eligible for a yearly test, and 22 for a six-monthly test. During the year 75 reactors were disclosed as a result of these tests, 9 more than in the previous year. In terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, a herd is only eligible to be tested once a year after it has passed two clear tests at six-monthly intervals. Consequently it is encouraging to note that, in spite of the small increase in the number of reactors disclosed during the year, the number of herds on a yearly test at 31st December, 1935, was 40 as compared with 27 on the corresponding date in 1934. In the case of two herds, where the percentage of reactors was considered high, the tests were repeated at intervals of four months instead of six, a procedure which not only curtails the spread of tuberculosis in the herd, but also reduces the possibility of the milk becoming infected.

The Third Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order requires that the cows in Graded Herds should be marked for the purposes of identification. Nothing has ever been done in this connection in Lanarkshire up till the present, but, as the number of herds increases, the necessity for some system of marking being adopted becomes more and more apparent. With this in view, a suitable scheme was drawn up towards the end of the year, and, without exception, the owners of Graded Herds in the County have willingly agreed to co-operate with the Local Authority in carrying it into effect.

(*e*) NUMBER OF ANY OTHER DAIRIES KNOWN TO HAVE TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS.

It is not definitely known how many herds other than those licensed to produce graded milk are tubercle-free. As previously stated in this report, stock-owners are becoming more interested in tuberculin-testing and the eradication of tuberculosis from their herds, and, as a result of recent activities, the incidence of tuberculosis must be slightly reduced.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) LIST OF DAIRIES HOLDING LICENCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRADE A MILK.

Name and Address.	Average number of Cows.	Estimated number of gallons of milk produced per annum.
Archd. Affleck, Barnhills, Douglas Water.	24	16,668 gallons.
John Fleming, Bruntland Dairy, Wishaw.	31	18,615 ,,
James Barrie, Mossplatt, Carstairs.	30	16,182 ,,
		51,465 ,,

One Grade A licence was revoked in 1935 in terms of Part III, 1 (1) (*c*) of the Third Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, which states that no known reactor to the tuberculin test can remain a member of a Grade A herd. This is rather an unfortunate condition, as it debars an owner who holds a Grade A licence from aspiring to a tubercle-free herd unless he is prepared to dispose of any reactors as soon as they are disclosed or give up his licence.

(*b*) NOTES ON ANY SAMPLES TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21 OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

TABLE II.

Number of samples taken, ...	1,494
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli (including group and duplicate samples), ...	147*
Number found to contain other infectious organisms (including group and duplicate samples), ...	201†
Number negative, ...	1,146

* Taken from 129 cows.

† Taken from 199 cows.

During the year 16 notifications were received that bulk samples of milk had proved, on biological examination, to contain tubercle bacilli. This represented 15 different farms, and a visit of examination was made in each case with a view to detecting the offending cow or cows. The sources of this information were as follows:—

City of Glasgow, ...	11
City of Edinburgh, ...	2
County Medical Officer of Health, ...	3

These figures show a reduction of ten from the previous year. It is not suggested, however, that this results from any reduction in the amount of infected milk which reaches the market, but probably because fewer bulk samples had been taken for biological examination than hitherto. As a result of the investigations made, 29 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, all with one exception being slaughtered as suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or as giving tuberculous milk. This latter category applies to cases where no clinical evidence of disease could be detected, but where the milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli. In the case of one complaint, no animal amenable to the Tuberculosis Order was found in the respective herd. The circumstances in connection with three of the cows dealt with probably call for special comment, in that they are of more than passing interest.

Case (1).—This animal was a first-calved cow, the property of a farmer who has both an ordinary and a Grade A (T.T.) herd. This particular cow was removed from the Graded herd to the ordinary herd in the month of March because she reacted to the tuberculin test, and she was indicted as giving tuberculous milk in June.

Case (2).—This cow had come from Canada towards the end of February, accompanied by a certificate to the effect that she had passed the tuberculin test before shipment. In August one quarter of the udder was found to be typically affected with tuberculosis.

Case (3).—The owner purchased this cow during the last week in October out of a herd reputed to be free of tuberculosis, and which we have reason to believe is free. An individual sample of milk was taken from this animal in the middle of December, and was found on biological examination to contain tubercle bacilli.

On post-mortem examination, the udder was found definitely affected with tuberculosis in each case, but the number of lesions present elsewhere was small and confined to the bronchial, mediastinal, and mesenteric lymphatic glands. These three cases throw some light on the rapidity with which tuberculosis of the udder may develop after a cow, originally free of disease, becomes exposed to infection.

The more one conducts these investigations, the more one is impressed by the number of early cases of tuberculosis of the udder which come to light as a result of biological examination of the milk. This is to be expected, of course, since, considering the nature of the disease, the initial lesions in the udder could not possibly be detected even by the most careful examination. Consequently more bulk samples of milk should be taken for guinea pig inoculation. Any number of these could be collected at little expense if there was a proper co-operation between the different authorities, but great care would require to be exercised by those responsible for the actual sampling to make certain that each sample was representative of the whole consignment from a particular farm, and some definite system should be adopted to embrace as many separate supplies as possible. It is not suggested that this procedure should supplant herd examination, but should be an adjunct thereto. Neither routine herd examination nor biological examination of bulk samples of milk is a perfect method in itself for the detection of all cases of tuberculosis of the udder, but an intelligent combination of both would appear to be the ideal in our present state of knowledge.

(c) A STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH SECTIONS 13 AND 14 OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT ARE BEING COMPLIED WITH.

As has been stated elsewhere in this report, the produce of 217 cows was excluded from the milk supply in terms of Section 13 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, chiefly because one or more quarters of the udder contained streptococci, and a certain amount of supervision was exercised in these cases to ensure that the milk was not sold for human consumption. Infinitely more conditions of one kind and another occur, however, which may be considered liable to infect or contaminate the milk, and which are never notified, the owner using his own discretion as to whether or not he sells the milk for human consumption. While no untoward results would appear to accrue from this practice, it would be a decided advantage if it were definitely stated for the guidance of all concerned what conditions affecting the dairy cow were liable to infect or contaminate the milk. No reports were received during the year under Section 14 of the Act, and 1935 was no exception in this respect.

BURGHS OF BIGGAR AND LANARK.

In the Burgh of Lanark 3 herds comprising 30 cows were examined. In no case did the examination reveal any cows amenable to the Tuberculosis Order.

There are no dairy cows kept in the Burgh of Biggar.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal support given by the members of the Veterinary Department, professional and otherwise, and also of the assistance rendered by other members of the County Staff with whom our work brings us in contact.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WEIR,

County Veterinary Officer.

TABLE III.

*STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

	Tuberculosis of the Udder.			Giving Tuberculous Milk.			Tuberculous Emaciation.			Chronic Cough, &c.		
Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total No.	Found on Herd Inspection.		Total.
	No.	°/o		No.	°/o		No.	°/o		No	°/o	
102	92	90·1	18	18	100	37	8	21·6	264	126	47·7	421

* See Map (Appendix 1).

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES, BOTH NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE, REPORTED UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, OR DETECTED DURING THE ROUTINE INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

Reported by							
Owner.		Private Veterinary Surgeons.		Veterinary Inspectors of other Local Authorities.		Detected by County Veterinary Inspector.	Totals.
Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Pos.
127	102	50	21	—	—	244	421

Slaughtered by owner while under investigation, 5

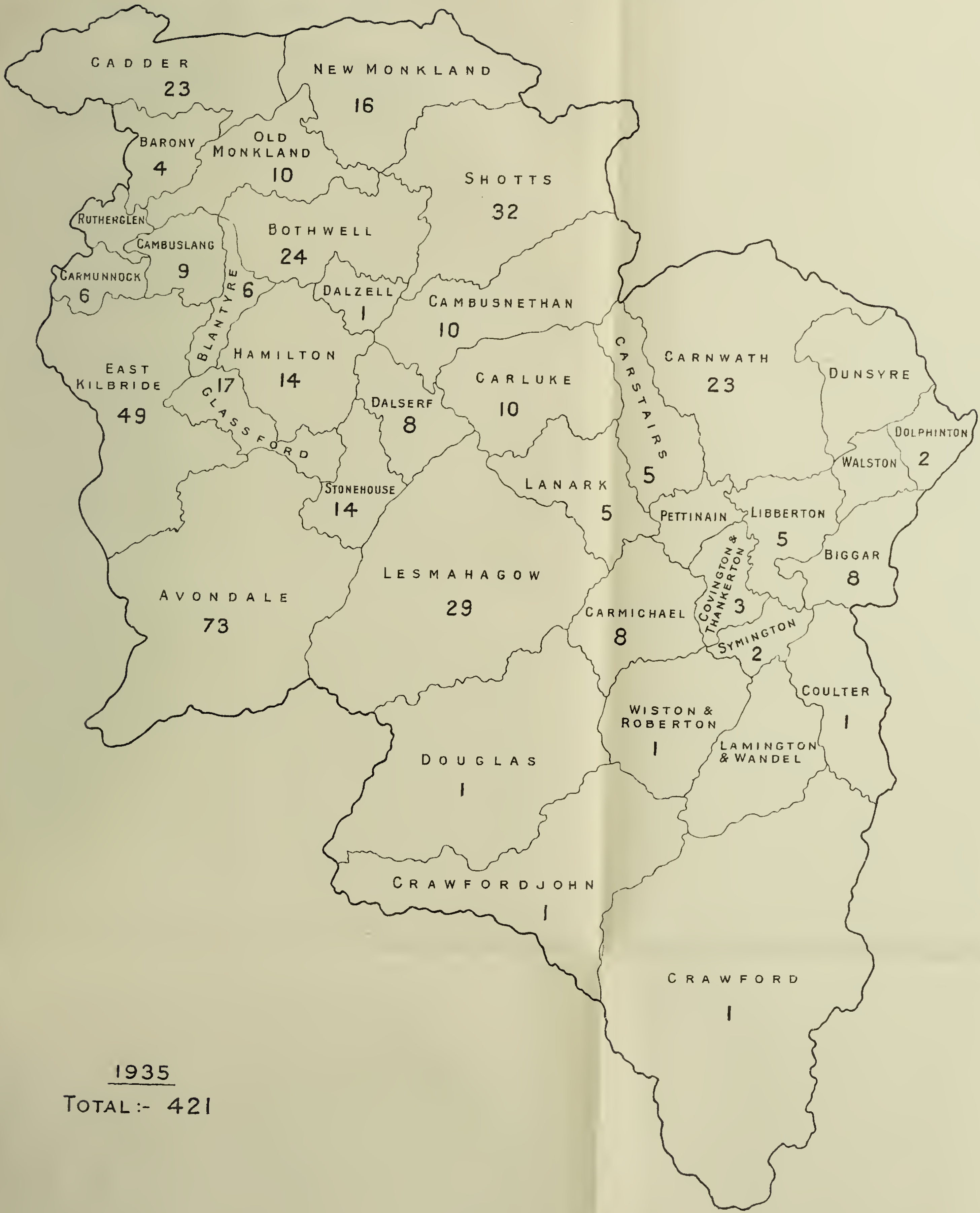
Died while under investigation, ... 1

TABLE V.

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Milk.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Totals.	Approximate Average.
"Advanced,"	60	1	23	115	199	47·3
"Not Advanced,"	67	17	11	125	220	52·2
"Not Affected"	—	—	—	2	2	·5
	127	18	34	242	421	

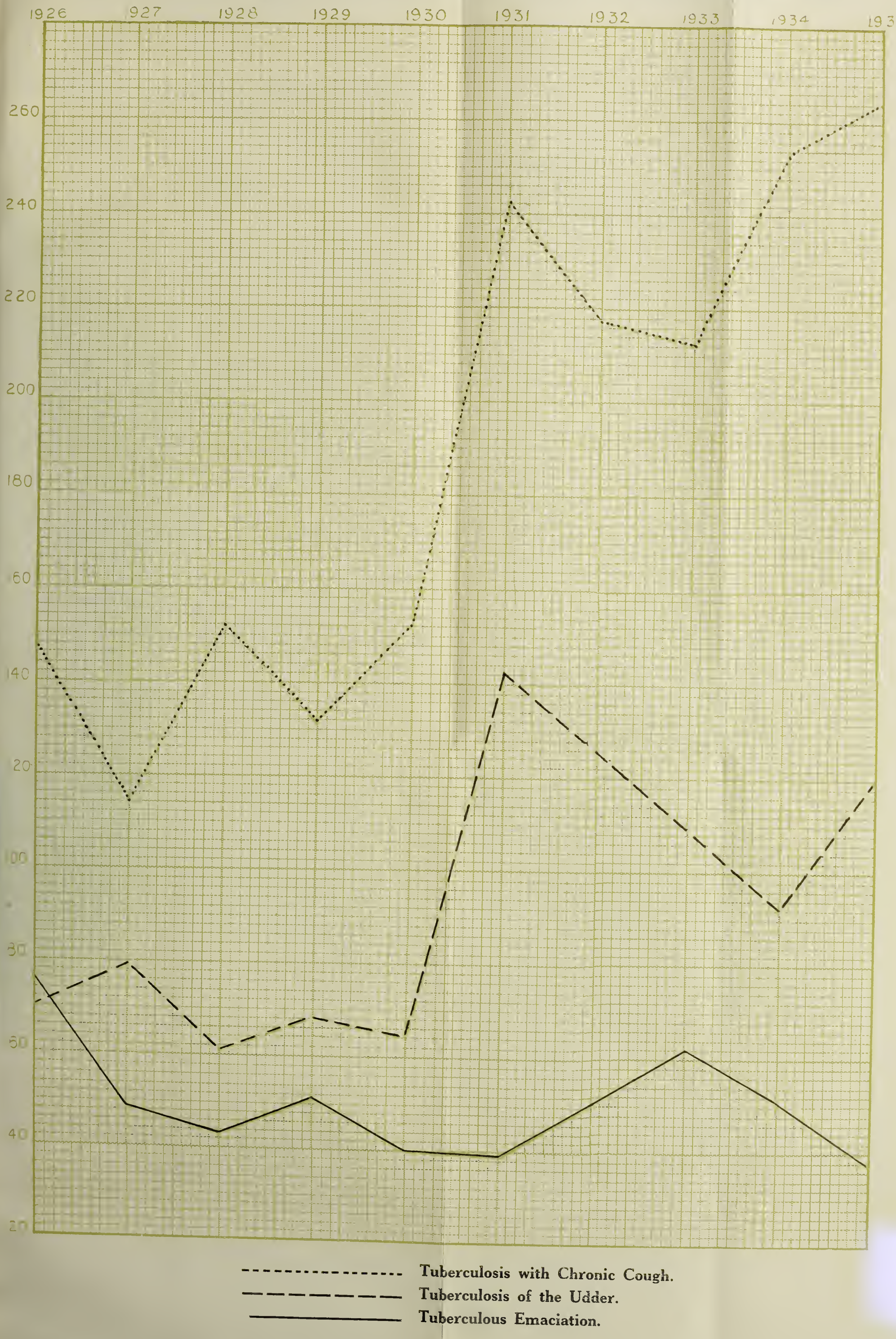
APPENDIX I



1935

TOTAL:- 421

Graph showing Number of Cases dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order since 1926.



BURGH OF BIGGAR.

(Area, 62 Acres).

Report of the Medical Officer of Health,

1935.

Statistics.

The **Population,** as estimated by the Registrar-General, amounted to 1,283.

The **Births** registered in the Burgh amounted to 6—males, 3; females, 3—giving a birth-rate of 4·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The **Deaths** registered during the year, after correction for transfer, numbered 34, giving a death-rate of 26·5 per 1,000 of the population.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases.—In all, 16 cases of infectious diseases were notified:—Scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 1; primary pneumonia, 1; influenzal pneumonia, 2. Of these 9 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of diphtheria, and 1 case of influenzal pneumonia were treated in hospital. Visits of inspection were made to the homes where the cases occurred, and disinfections carried out. All precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken.

Tuberculosis.

Notification.— No new cases were notified under the tuberculosis scheme during the year.

Institutional Treatment.—No cases received institutional treatment during the year.

Domiciliary Treatment.—No cases received extra nourishment during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Notifications of Births.—7 notifications were received, all being live-births, and the attendant at birth in each case was:—Doctor, 2; doctor and midwife, 4; 1 case was confined in a Maternity Home.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases occurred during the year.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

Practising Midwives.—There are no practising midwives in the Burgh.

General Sanitation.

Water Supply.—The supply was satisfactory and adequate.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.—New purification works were constructed about one mile south-east of the Burgh and are working satisfactorily.

Housing.—The survey carried out under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, shows that there are 47 houses in the Burgh overcrowded. After taking into account surplus fit houses the Town Council propose the erection of 32 houses over a period of three years.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—There are two registered retail milk shops in the Burgh.

J. HUME PATTERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.